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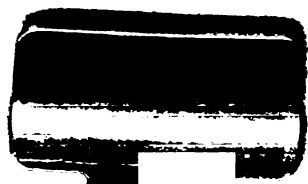
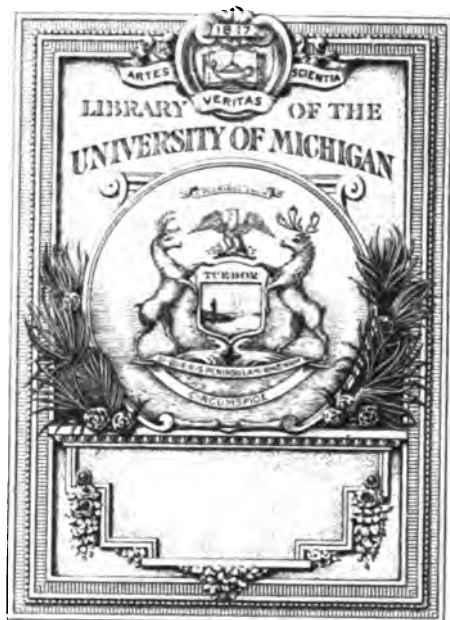
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JOINT DOCUMENTS.

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OF THE

STATE OF MICHIGAN,

FOR THE YEAR 1877.



IN THREE VOLUMES.

VOL. III.



BY AUTHORITY.

LANSING:

W. S. GEORGE & CO., STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS.

1878.

54709

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3. First Annual Report of the State Inspector of Illuminating Oils, of the State of Michigan, for the calendar year 1877.
4. Annual Report of the Superintendent and Collector of the St. Mary's Falls Ship Canal, for the year 1877, with map and history.
5. First Annual Report of the Board of Managers of the State House of Correction, for the year ending September 30th, 1877.
6. Annual Report of the Attorney General of the State of Michigan, for the year 1877.
7. Annual Report of the Board of State Auditors of the State of Michigan, for the year 1877.

FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
OF THE
STATE OF MICHIGAN,
WITH
ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTS,
FOR THE YEAR 1877.



BY AUTHORITY.

LANSING:
W. S. GEORGE & CO., STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS.
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DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, }
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, }
Lansing, December 28, 1877. }

To his Excellency, CHARLES M. CROSWELL, Governor of Michigan:

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit, through you, to the Legislature, in accordance with the provisions of law, the Annual Report of the Department of Public Instruction, and the accompanying documents for the year 1877.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

H. S. TARBELL,
Superintendent of Public Instruction.

REPORT.

The schools of the present day are, and ought to be, very different from those of a generation ago. The changes of social life, incident to the great expansion in late years of the railway system, and the consequent tendency to congregate in cities, and the no less evident and increasing influence of city upon village, and village upon country life, have wrought a correspondent change in our schools; and graded schools—a development, in the main, of the last twenty-five years—have become to our school system what cities are to our social, with all the increased activity and opportunity which city life brings, but also with its compensating dangers and drawbacks.

The central thing in the school system of the present day is the graded school. Out of it grows the university as naturally as did the college from the typical New England academy which was, forty years ago, planted in Michigan soil, not long to flourish, but to be succeeded by the genuine child of the people, in corporate capacity, the public graded school.

To determine the character of our graded schools is to fix, in definite metes and bounds, our entire educational work. The dependence of the university on the graded schools is evident; but nearly as dependent are the colleges, and almost the district schools. Each graded school is a center of influence to a multitude of ungraded schools around it, giving them tone and method, drawing from them their best pupils, and returning them their best teachers.

But, a fact less likely to be remembered, the graded schools are no less dependent on the other members of the educational system. Every place is largely influenced by the tone of surrounding communities. Our constant village and city growth is the result of influx from the surrounding country. Those moving to the smaller villages are often the wealthy elderly men of the country; to the cities, the enterprising young men, who are to be the successful business men of the cities, and in a few years the leaders of social, business, and political sentiment. These bring with them the educational thought and feeling of their country homes, and, unfortunately, in many cases lower the educational spirit and liberality of the places to which they bring so much business life. It would be hardly too much to say that to make our city and village schools permanently safe in the hands of an intelligent and appreciative community, it is necessary that the sentiment of the patrons of our district schools shall be correct.

To secure this, we need an open communication and cordial intercourse between urban and rural schools. A oneness of interest must be felt,

the smaller graded schools must be encouraged, the teacher of the district school must be recognized as a member of the fraternity, and a helping hand extended to all who, under difficulties, are striving to do a good work in the common field.

To show the relative status of our graded schools, and to afford a ready means of comparison of school with school, and therefore of suggestion to all, to give those who can, the opportunity to "read between the lines" the condition of society and of school work of which these figures are the exponents, the following statements and tables are presented.

In round numbers the graded schools are to the ungraded as 1 to 19, while the number of teachers employed in the graded are to those in the ungraded as 4 to 10. Each graded school employs on an average 7 teachers, who give instruction 9.6 months each year to 55 pupils (enrolled), while each ungraded district has a school 7 months in the year, with an average enrollment of 38 pupils.

The aggregate number of months of teaching in graded schools is 20,000; in ungraded schools, 40,000. Supposing each pupil enrolled attended constantly during the entire time schools were open, the instruction given in the graded schools each year would be equivalent to the instruction of 1,100,000 pupils for one month, and in ungraded schools of 1,500,000 pupils for one month. In other words, 42.3 per cent of the teaching in the public schools of the State is done in the graded schools.

The extent of the work done in the graded schools of the State will appear more evident from the following table, showing the number belonging, by grades, to about 130 of our leading schools on the fourth Friday of the present school term. Comparing the numbers in this table with those in a table of ages to follow, and with the courses of study reported, will give an approximate idea of what is being accomplished. It will be noticed that some schools are evidently attempting to do too much, that in others a closer grading would doubtless secure better work, while, by others, the common nomenclature of the profession is scarcely understood.

Those pupils who are pursuing the studies of the *first year* of the course are reported as belonging to the *first grade*, and so on to the *twelfth*, or highest grade, who constitute the graduating high-school classes, in schools having twelve grades, which is the standard number by action of the National Association of School Superintendents, and likewise of the Michigan Association.

Many schools report a less number of grades,—none a greater number than twelve. Those which have reported less than six grades, those reporting by departments, and those combining two or more grades in their reports, are omitted in this table. The word department is used to refer to groups of adjacent grades: the primary department, including the first four grades; the grammar department, the second four grades; the higher department, the last (third) four grades.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

V

NUMBER BELONGING BY GRADES.

SCHOOL.	Grade 1.	Grade 2.	Grade 3.	Grade 4.	Grade 5.	Grade 6.	Grade 7.	Grade 8.	Grade 9.	Grade 10.	Grade 11.	Grade 12.	TOTAL.
Adrian.....	167	130	101	140	139	121	107	99	60	34	24	18	1,140
Albion.....	98	84	83	75	17	15	18	20	51	20	12	483	
Algonac.....	43	18	19	23	10	25	8	8	7	6	6	178	
Allegan.....	77	75	34	65	57	38	24	27	25	16	4	442	
Alpena.....	96	83	62	71	32	26	44	21	7	-----	-----	442	
Ann Arbor.....	271	167	167	146	192	91	88	68	85	79	85	75	1,514
Atlantic Mine.....	10	18	17	11	20	13	16	34	-----	-----	-----	-----	144
Augusta.....	15	18	15	7	14	16	19	16	13	18	-----	-----	161
Au Sable.....	33	23	12	10	7	8	10	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	103
Bangor.....	6	7	10	12	20	19	22	15	20	3	2	1	132
Bay City.....	534	337	338	186	116	124	94	69	47	27	11	10	1,883
Benton Harbor.....	13	29	7	14	10	20	20	23	27	17	16	24	221
Birmingham.....	10	18	23	21	20	28	29	21	23	26	-----	-----	219
Bloomingsdale.....	4	18	12	2	16	13	15	13	7	-----	-----	-----	95
Bronson.....	20	60	40	20	28	22	10	14	20	6	-----	-----	200
Brooklyn.....	18	15	18	26	24	10	31	12	8	-----	-----	-----	142
Calumet.....	377	269	175	200	131	114	44	31	26	22	-----	-----	1,379
Caro.....	37	25	19	34	34	30	16	19	17	8	4	-----	243
Carrollton.....	25	11	27	19	24	10	7	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	123
Centreville.....	13	14	12	10	10	7	15	11	12	11	19	6	178
Charlotte.....	91	82	81	85	71	31	27	37	20	22	9	6	573
Chelsea.....	48	37	20	18	28	23	10	28	48	19	5	-----	282
Clifton.....	26	30	25	13	8	4	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	106
Clio.....	10	21	11	13	19	17	12	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	104
Coldwater.....	237	167	50	51	62	46	45	35	36	28	18	16	772
Concord.....	17	18	24	-----	18	19	15	18	-----	8	-----	-----	137
Coral.....	15	22	28	16	18	14	23	20	18	-----	-----	-----	159
Decatur.....	76	19	20	46	20	20	18	38	31	23	20	7	338
Deerfield.....	5	14	10	11	7	5	10	19	4	6	18	3	189
Detroit.....	2,830	1,776	1,618	1,470	1,036	786	622	377	222	172	150	111	11,180
Dexter.....	86	47	87	22	41	23	16	15	5	32	11	4	289
Dowagiac.....	43	26	37	45	39	49	24	26	22	14	12	12	336
Dryden.....	18	12	14	8	14	16	10	10	3	-----	-----	-----	105
East Blissfield.....	16	11	15	7	12	11	7	5	8	-----	-----	-----	93
East Saginaw.....	512	378	463	320	273	163	117	67	42	28	21	23	2,457
East Tawas.....	49	41	20	16	13	12	21	9	-----	-----	-----	-----	181
Evart.....	89	13	9	14	15	23	12	14	11	-----	-----	-----	160
Fair Haven.....	42	28	64	52	62	49	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	306
Flint.....	295	208	213	161	128	101	86	38	35	33	35	24	1,357
Flushing.....	14	21	28	12	15	25	16	14	14	2	2	-----	165
Galesburg.....	21	10	10	11	9	15	20	13	7	15	5	10	157
Grand Haven.....	214	180	191	93	60	10	33	11	18	20	10	-----	770
Grand Lodge.....	54	80	37	35	21	26	23	13	8	8	-----	-----	255
Grand Rapids.....	602	500	431	576	464	250	191	168	141	18	71	45	3,567
Grandville.....	11	8	13	10	31	25	25	21	37	-----	-----	-----	181
Hancock.....	85	60	55	42	40	36	20	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	338
Hart.....	10	15	12	12	13	15	17	18	-----	-----	-----	-----	112
Houghton.....	231	63	122	46	29	28	17	35	17	-----	-----	-----	639
Howell.....	52	51	57	57	41	47	34	25	21	3	6	3	408
Imlay City.....	30	20	19	30	22	41	29	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	184
Jackson.....	186	103	115	203	39	22	22	11	10	5	-----	-----	716
Jackson.....	291	212	204	140	85	114	99	74	43	45	17	-----	1,324
Kalamazoo.....	355	229	236	236	188	101	57	64	46	47	27	25	1,614
Lake Linden.....	33	43	56	65	64	63	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	344
Lake View.....	3	14	17	14	7	19	2	15	-----	-----	-----	-----	91
Lansing.....	196	141	96	122	152	82	120	61	41	36	22	13	1,082
Lapeer.....	117	92	65	74	32	68	86	16	36	11	11	8	556
Lawrence.....	25	20	15	23	15	8	17	23	20	19	6	-----	160
Lawton.....	33	13	15	22	18	21	15	17	4	5	4	-----	178
Leslie.....	51	47	81	21	21	20	23	21	13	18	16	12	194
Lowell.....	82	62	72	33	23	65	18	18	25	25	15	2	425
Ludington.....	23	60	59	65	49	21	36	28	22	9	9	-----	451

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

NUMBER BELONGING BY GRADES.—CONTINUED.

SCHOOL.	Grade 1.	Grade 2.	Grade 3.	Grade 4.	Grade 5.	Grade 6.	Grade 7.	Grade 8.	Grade 9.	Grade 10.	Grade 11.	Grade 12.	Total.
Manchester.....	43	25	46	40	35	24	24	15	-----	-----	-----	-----	254
Manistee.....	104	83	120	63	36	41	17	10	14	8	12	-----	514
Marine City.....	81	14	14	17	17	25	7	18	14	11	5	-----	178
Marshall.....	136	110	143	111	41	41	33	39	35	15	14	7	732
Mason.....	7	27	9	24	30	28	35	33	35	25	57	46	345
Middleville.....	32	11	22	26	18	19	18	13	16	17	7	3	191
Midland.....	10	19	25	17	10	13	14	24	14	17	26	39	230
Monroe.....	35	25	23	37	35	27	16	21	13	5	8	4	259
Morenci.....	55	42	45	29	33	43	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	247
Mt. Clemens.....	56	31	51	45	28	28	19	19	21	20	18	8	344
Muir.....	14	23	8	26	22	48	41	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	192
Muskegon.....	271	182	145	133	104	47	31	36	16	18	6	4	971
Negaunee.....	98	72	73	50	67	54	44	49	29	34	23	13	615
New Baltimore.....	18	20	19	19	26	20	10	8	12	8	-----	-----	160
New Buffalo.....	34	8	38	18	7	-----	15	7	2	1	-----	-----	131
Niles.....	142	94	84	84	83	57	61	44	36	33	14	-----	731
Northville.....	17	19	18	22	16	20	13	17	6	17	6	9	180
Ontonagon.....	21	20	16	11	17	12	18	14	21	16	7	-----	173
Ovid.....	25	49	67	56	-----	88	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	275
Owosso.....	52	37	-----	-----	33	25	69	47	48	15	15	13	344
Oxford.....	15	11	34	11	20	24	31	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	146
Paw Paw.....	56	23	31	80	24	32	23	38	25	33	7	4	381
Pentwater.....	16	14	15	15	17	25	36	30	35	20	-----	-----	223
Phoenix Mine.....	45	39	39	40	37	15	16	11	-----	-----	-----	-----	252
Plainwell.....	50	11	14	26	12	27	21	15	32	22	15	17	322
Port Huron.....	230	310	244	152	68	60	42	61	22	15	10	9	1,293
Quincy.....	9	5	27	14	10	10	23	14	24	30	24	24	214
Reading.....	20	21	18	15	12	18	17	12	10	19	9	2	173
Reed City.....	31	17	18	22	22	13	18	17	9	-----	-----	-----	167
Rockford.....	26	13	12	34	28	20	24	32	-----	-----	-----	-----	189
Romeo.....	54	43	41	43	39	16	19	13	22	18	11	8	332
Saginaw.....	377	188	126	126	110	92	61	37	32	14	14	8	1,175
St. Johns.....	60	62	58	50	44	35	31	28	20	16	18	7	440
St. Louis.....	88	35	46	37	21	31	7	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	265
Saline.....	35	17	24	15	27	19	15	29	19	17	5	5	227
Schoolcraft.....	28	35	33	17	23	31	19	12	9	15	14	10	246
Spring Lake.....	49	44	60	75	68	50	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	326
Springwell.....	106	69	33	12	11	17	19	6	-----	-----	-----	-----	273
South Haven.....	61	28	17	20	22	20	18	15	8	14	-----	-----	232
Tawas City.....	9	8	19	20	18	30	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	104
Tecumseh.....	36	47	45	53	57	32	28	49	26	14	12	7	406
Three Rivers.....	41	32	27	32	20	19	13	11	-----	-----	-----	-----	195
Tuscola.....	16	12	17	12	7	15	12	5	1	-----	-----	-----	95
Wendon.....	22	25	22	11	17	27	28	25	12	12	21	5	227
Wenona.....	35	56	74	49	34	23	19	18	12	5	3	-----	398
Williamston.....	33	10	17	31	19	9	12	6	7	19	10	4	182
Ypsilanti.....	165	133	116	117	111	41	22	27	15	10	4	2	763
Zilwaukee.....	39	25	25	20	-----	10	20	22	-----	-----	-----	-----	215
TOTALS.....													
I.....	12,150	8,697	8,112	7,276	5,753	4,776	3,643	2,881	2,364	1,659	1,108	721	59,140
II.....	100.0	71.5	66.6	60.0	47.8	39.3	30.0	23.7	19.5	13.6	9.3	6.0	-----
III.....	7,729	5,486	5,099	4,730	3,823	2,940	2,340	1,923	1,451	1,202	964	685	38,273
IV.....	100.0	70.9	65.9	61.2	49.4	38.0	30.2	24.8	18.8	15.5	12.4	8.8	-----

Total I., given above, is the total of the numbers in the table. "Total II." shows the per cent the number in each grade is of the number in the first grade; but least the different basis, on which it is evident many schools report their grading, should be thought to destroy the force of the numbers in "total II.," total III. shows the aggregate, by grades, in the 47 schools reporting twelve grades, and total IV. gives the per cent which each number in total III. is of the number of grade 1 of the same total.

The great falling off of numbers between the first and second grades (or years of school work) is more nominal than real, and may be chiefly accounted for by three considerations: first, many schools admit pupils to the first grade two or three times per year, but promote to the second grade but once each year; second, the work laid down for the first grade is often much more than a year's work, so as to give the school the credit in the following grades of advancing pupils rapidly; third, many children just entering school at a tender age, and unused to confinement, attend school quite irregularly, are often out months at a time, and hence remain more than a year members of the first grade.

The season of the year has an influence on the relative proportion of the grades. This report was taken about the first day of October. In January the higher grades will show an increase, and in May the lower grades; but the swing of ratios would not exceed that seen above in totals II. and IV.

The actual diminution of members during the first four years is not excessive; but from that time on it becomes appalling. In all the grades above the fourth the teacher must work with the discouraging, but to the true teacher energizing, consciousness that one-fifth of his pupils will receive their last school lesson within one year.

I present below a table of the ages of pupils by grades, given in years and months, as the grades stood October 1, 1877:

SECRET

[illegible]

AVERAGE AGE OF PUPILS.—CONTINUED.

SCHOOL.	Grade 1.		Grade 2.		Grade 3.		Grade 4.		Grade 5.		Grade 6.		Grade 7.		Grade 8.		Grade 9.		Grade 10.		Grade 11.		Grade 12.		
	Years.	Mos.	Years.	Mos.	Years.	Mos.	Years.	Mos.	Years.	Mos.	Years.	Mos.	Years.	Mos.	Years.	Mos.	Years.	Mos.	Years.	Mos.	Years.	Mos.	Years.	Mos.	
Manchester	7	6	6	7	9	6	10	11	11	12	13	14	14	10	15	7	18	8	18	---	---	---	---	---	
Manistee	8	9	7	11	9	9	10	11	11	9	13	14	14	11	15	3	16	7	17	6	---	---	---		
Marine City	5	2	6	8	8	8	9	1	10	2	14	12	11	14	3	16	9	16	9	17	4	18	---		
Marshall	6	9	8	8	9	6	12	3	13	5	14	14	5	15	9	16	2	16	9	17	4	18	---		
Mason	6	10	7	10	8	3	10	4	10	9	11	14	12	15	11	4	16	10	16	5	17	---	---		
Mendon	6	9	7	8	9	7	10	9	11	---	11	14	12	13	9	14	9	16	7	17	3	18	7		
Middleville	6	7	7	9	9	9	9	9	11	10	9	12	5	10	6	14	5	13	5	17	4	16	3		
Midland	5	8	6	5	7	4	8	8	8	7	9	5	10	11	11	12	5	15	4	14	2	16	3		
Monroe	6	8	8	6	9	2	10	5	11	6	13	2	13	1	14	3	15	14	4	16	10	17	6		
Morenci	6	9	1	10	12	12	13	1	13	1	15	9	12	13	3	15	14	4	16	10	17	6	---		
Mt. Clemens	5	9	7	5	8	8	9	9	11	3	11	11	12	13	6	13	8	14	9	16	6	18	---		
Muir	6	3	8	8	8	1	11	11	11	16	14	15	15	16	13	14	9	16	6	18	---	---	---		
Muskegon	7	---	8	8	9	10	10	7	11	10	12	9	13	11	14	5	15	3	16	2	17	8	17	8	
Negaunee	7	---	7	6	8	7	9	3	9	9	10	7	11	3	12	11	13	14	6	16	---	---	---		
N. Baltimore	6	2	7	4	8	3	9	1	9	11	10	10	11	9	13	11	14	6	16	3	---	---	---		
New Buffalo	6	10	8	5	8	8	10	4	10	8	---	---	13	5	14	5	16	9	17	5	---	---	---		
Niles	6	5	7	5	8	3	9	7	11	11	9	12	6	13	8	14	7	15	10	16	7	17	11		
Northville	5	6	6	10	8	4	9	6	11	7	12	1	13	3	13	6	14	10	16	1	17	9	17	10	
Ontonagon	6	---	7	---	8	---	9	---	10	---	11	---	12	---	13	---	14	7	15	3	17	---	---	---	
Owosso	5	2	7	7	8	---	9	---	9	11	10	7	11	9	12	7	14	3	16	3	17	3	18	---	
Oxford	6	6	7	4	8	4	10	4	10	7	14	7	14	7	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Paw Paw	6	5	8	3	8	6	10	1	10	10	12	3	12	6	15	2	15	5	16	11	17	8	18	6	
Pentwater	5	1	6	7	7	1	8	8	9	10	10	6	11	5	12	8	14	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Phoenix Mine	5	2	7	---	7	8	8	1	8	6	9	7	12	---	14	4	16	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Plainwell	5	6	6	---	8	---	7	---	8	2	9	5	9	10	10	8	11	---	12	6	14	9	13	9	
Pontiac	7	3	8	5	9	8	10	9	11	9	12	8	13	7	14	9	---	---	---	16	10	---	---	---	
Port Huron	7	---	8	---	9	6	11	6	12	6	13	6	13	---	14	---	15	---	16	---	17	---	18	---	
Quincy	6	5	8	---	9	3	10	7	11	10	12	2	12	6	14	2	15	2	15	4	17	5	16	6	
Reading	5	9	6	5	7	2	8	4	9	3	10	9	11	3	12	7	13	10	15	---	16	1	17	11	
Reed City	5	8	6	9	7	9	7	10	10	1	11	1	12	3	14	4	16	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Romeo	6	11	8	10	10	2	11	7	12	11	14	11	15	---	16	8	16	11	17	1	17	8	17	10	
Saginaw	6	6	6	3	9	2	10	11	11	9	12	5	13	10	14	3	15	10	16	2	16	3	17	9	
St. Johns	5	6	7	10	8	9	9	9	10	11	6	12	2	13	2	14	4	15	2	16	1	16	10	---	
St. Louis	6	2	7	7	9	8	11	10	12	5	14	8	17	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Saline	6	8	8	2	9	1	10	5	10	10	11	6	12	6	14	8	15	2	16	1	17	10	18	---	
Schoolcraft	6	5	7	---	8	6	9	---	11	3	12	1	13	6	13	11	15	5	15	9	17	2	17	8	
Springwells	6	7	8	9	9	3	9	7	10	7	11	4	13	3	14	6	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
South Haven	5	8	8	4	9	10	10	9	11	3	12	11	13	2	14	---	15	3	16	---	---	---	---	---	
Tawas City	7	5	9	6	10	6	12	---	13	3	15	8	---	---	---	---	8	16	8	16	10	16	11	17	1
Tecumseh	6	3	7	6	8	10	9	11	12	9	13	2	13	10	14	8	17	6	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Three Rivers	6	4	8	6	9	3	7	2	11	7	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Three Rivers	6	11	8	8	9	4	11	12	13	5	13	5	14	2	16	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Tuscola	5	10	7	8	9	1	10	8	12	10	15	2	17	2	17	7	18	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Wenona	6	2	8	2	9	6	10	1	10	4	12	---	12	7	13	7	14	5	15	3	16	3	---	---	
Wilmington	6	4	7	4	8	---	9	6	10	4	11	1	11	8	11	5	12	5	16	5	18	6	16	7	
Ypsilanti	6	11	8	5	10	5	11	---	12	7	13	10	14	5	15	3	15	8	17	4	16	9	17	7	
Zilwaukee	5	10	7	---	8	---	9	1	9	6	10	---	11	2	14	7	16	---	16	---	---	---	---	---	
Average age	6	4	7	8	8	11	9	9	10	11	12	2	13	3	14	3	15	4	16	2	16	11	17	9	
Standard age	6	---	7	---	8	---	9	---	10	---	11	---	12	---	13	---	14	---	15	---	16	---	17	---	

As most of our schools regrade at the commencement of the school year, subtracting one month from the ages given will in most cases give the age on entering the grade.

The average ages are given at the close of the table and compared with the average age which the system presupposes.

AVERAGE AGE OF PUPILS BY GRADES.

SCHOOL.	Grade 1.		Grade 2.		Grade 3.		Grade 4.		Grade 5.		Grade 6.		Grade 7.		Grade 8.		Grade 9.		Grade 10.		Grade 11.		Grade 12.	
	Year.	Mo.	Year.	Mo.	Year.	Mo.	Year.	Mo.	Year.	Mo.	Year.	Mo.	Year.	Mo.	Year.	Mo.	Year.	Mo.	Year.	Mo.	Year.	Mo.	Year.	Mo.
Adrian.....	6	5	8	10	9	1	10	---	11	7	12	8	13	7	15	---	15	---	16	---	17	10	17	8
Albion.....	7	4	8	4	9	8	11	1	12	3	13	6	14	7	15	9	14	6	16	5	17	---	---	
Allegan.....	6	6	7	8	9	11	11	---	1	13	5	14	3	15	5	16	---	16	8	16	---	---	---	
Alpena.....	6	3 ²	7	9 ²	9	1 ²	10	1	11	4	12	11	14	2 ²	15	8	17	5	16	10	18	1	19	
Ann Arbor.....	6	7	7	10	9	9	9	9	11	5	12	11	14	2	14	11	16	4	16	10	18	1	19	
Atlantic Mine.....	6	5	7	4	7	7	8	6	9	9	10	8	11	6	13	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Augusta.....	6	5	7	6	8	3	8	6	9	2	10	3	12	5	12	9	13	3	17	---	---	---	---	
Ausable.....	5	7	8	8	9	2	11	4	12	3	14	1	16	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Bay City.....	6	9	8	5	9	10	11	3	12	2	13	---	13	10	14	8	15	---	16	4	16	5	17	
Bent Harbor.....	5	6	7	1	5	6	7	7	8	2	10	---	6	10	2	10	3	11	4	13	7	14	11	
Birmingham.....	7	1	7	6	8	8	9	11	11	10	13	1	14	6	15	1	16	8	18	2	16	10	---	
Bloomington.....	5	5	5	6	6	2	8	7	10	4	12	1	12	6	14	8	16	---	17	9	---	---	---	
Bronson.....	5	2	8	4	8	---	9	4	10	---	11	6	13	---	14	8	16	---	18	---	---	---	---	
Brooklyn.....	6	11	7	11	9	6	11	2	12	10	14	3	15	5	16	9	19	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Calumet.....	6	1	7	6	9	1	9	10	11	2	12	5	13	---	13	3	14	11	15	11	---	---	---	
Caro.....	6	7	7	1	9	9	3	11	---	---	---	---	13	---	16	---	17	1	17	4	18	---	---	
Carrollton.....	6	4	7	6	8	6	10	3	10	3	11	---	13	6	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Centreville.....	5	5	6	6	7	---	7	6	7	6	8	7	9	7	10	6	12	---	12	---	13	6	14	
Charlotte.....	6	4	7	10	8	9	10	2	11	6	12	---	13	---	14	3	15	6	16	4	18	---	17	
Chelsea.....	6	9	8	5	8	9	9	11	10	5	11	11	11	6	12	11	16	1	17	5	16	7	---	
Clifton.....	7	1	8	4	10	4	11	11	13	---	16	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Clio.....	5	7	7	9	9	1	10	7	11	5	14	5	15	4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Coldwater.....	7	9	9	11	11	3	11	11	12	4	13	8	14	10	15	8	16	2	18	10	18	---	6	
Concord.....	6	5	7	---	9	---	---	---	10	8	11	6	13	3	14	2	---	---	15	2	---	---	---	
Deerfield.....	6	6	8	1	8	1	8	9	10	10	10	7	10	11	12	3	13	1	13	10	15	2	17	
Detroit.....	7	2	8	9	10	---	11	---	12	---	13	---	13	9	14	9	14	11	16	4	16	7	17	
Dexter.....	6	---	7	5	8	3	10	8	10	4	12	1	12	3	14	2	17	---	15	6	17	2	17	
Dowagiac.....	6	5	8	3	8	11	9	4	10	7	13	2	18	2	14	3	15	7	16	---	17	9	18	
E. Blissfield.....	6	5	8	5	9	---	9	11	11	2	12	3	14	5	15	---	16	2	---	---	---	---	---	
E. Saginaw.....	6	7	7	4	8	8	8	9	9	11	11	1	12	3	13	4	14	7	15	9	16	---	2	
E. Tawas.....	7	3	8	4	9	1	10	---	10	11	12	9	13	4	15	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Evart.....	6	8	7	6	8	---	9	3	10	5	11	4	13	---	14	5	16	9	---	---	---	---	---	
Fair Haven.....	6	3	8	4	11	10	13	7	15	8	16	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Flint.....	6	7	7	11	9	9	10	10	12	5	13	1	15	1	16	4	16	6	16	9	17	7	19	
Flushing.....	6	---	7	4	8	5	10	3	11	5	13	1	13	10	14	5	16	---	19	6	18	3	18	
Galesburg.....	6	---	7	6	8	2	10	2	9	4	11	1	12	4	13	3	14	8	15	4	16	9	16	
Grand Haven.....	6	6	8	2	9	11	11	3	12	3	13	6	13	8	14	5	15	5	16	---	17	1	---	
Grand Ledge.....	6	9	7	9	9	4	9	4	9	9	12	---	13	2	14	8	14	11	16	6	---	---	---	
Grand Rapids.....	6	5	8	---	9	2	10	1	11	5	12	5	13	7	14	4	15	4	16	10	17	8	19	
Grandville.....	7	3	8	---	8	8	9	1	11	4	11	5	13	10	15	4	15	9	---	---	---	---	---	
Hancock.....	7	3	8	6	9	5	10	11	12	2	14	---	15	10	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Holland.....	7	---	8	8	10	5	11	1	10	8	12	7	13	9	15	5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Houghton.....	7	4	8	7	10	2	11	10	12	1	12	6	12	11	13	6	15	2	14	10	---	---	---	
Howell.....	7	4	7	8	11	---	11	5	12	2	13	4	16	10	16	6	17	5	18	---	18	2	20	
Imlay City.....	5	---	6	---	6	---	8	---	10	---	12	---	15	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Jackson.....	6	7	8	---	9	3	11	1	13	---	13	4	14	6	17	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Jackson.....	7	6	5	1	9	8	10	9	11	10	13	0	13	8	15	1	15	8	16	5	16	8	17	
Kalamazoo.....	6	9	8	4	9	9	11	---	12	1	13	5	13	8	14	6	15	6	16	---	17	---	---	
Lake Linden.....	6	6	8	6	9	2	10	1	12	9	14	7	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Lakeview.....	6	5	6	9	8	3	9	6	9	10	11	9	12	6	16	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Lansing.....	6	10	8	---	8	6	9	8	10	10	11	11	13	3	14	9	15	6	16	6	16	10	16	
Lapeer.....	6	10	7	11	9	1	11	1	11	8	13	9	15	---	16	3	16	9	17	3	16	2	18	
Lawrence.....	6	6	7	7	9	8	10	5	11	3	12	1	14	5	16	7	18	---	18	8	18	6	---	
Lawton.....	7	---	8	1	10	3	9	4	10	10	11	5	13	7	14	11	15	7	16	18	16	6	---	
Leslie.....	6	3	7	8	9	4	9	11	11	2	12	9	12	1	13	6	14	4	15	4	17	1	18	
Lowell.....	6	9	8	5	10	---	12	4	11	8	12	9	13	5	14	5	16	8	17	4	17	4	16	
Ludington.....	6	2	7	5	8	10	10	2	10	7	11	---	11	9	13	5	15	---	16	1	17	---	---	

AVERAGE AGE OF PUPILS.—CONTINUED.

SCHOOL.	Grade 1		Grade 2		Grade 3		Grade 4		Grade 5		Grade 6		Grade 7		Grade 8		Grade 9		Grade 10		Grade 11		Grade 12	
	Years.	Mo.	Years.	Mo.	Years.	Mo.	Years.	Mo.	Years.	Mo.	Years.	Mo.	Years.	Mo.	Years.	Mo.	Years.	Mo.	Years.	Mo.	Years.	Mo.	Years.	Mo.
Manchester.....	7	6	6	7	9	6	10	11	11	12	13	14	14	14	14	10	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Manistee.....	6	9	7	11	8	2	10	4	11	9	13	14	14	14	14	10	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Marine City.....	5	2	6	8	8	2	9	1	10	2	11	12	12	12	11	11	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
Marshall.....	6	9	8	3	8	6	12	3	13	5	14	14	14	14	15	9	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
Mason.....	6	10	7	10	8	3	10	4	10	9	11	11	11	11	15	15	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
Mendon.....	6	9	7	8	9	7	10	9	11	9	11	11	11	11	15	9	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
Middleville.....	6	7	7	9	9	9	9	9	11	10	12	12	12	12	14	6	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
Midland.....	5	8	6	5	7	4	8	8	7	9	5	10	11	11	14	3	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
Monroe.....	6	8	8	6	9	2	10	5	11	6	13	13	13	13	14	3	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Morenci.....	6	9	8	1	10	12	12	13	13	13	15	15	15	15	14	3	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Mt. Clemens.....	5	9	7	5	8	8	9	9	11	3	11	11	12	12	13	6	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
Muir.....	6	8	8	8	8	1	11	11	11	19	14	15	15	15	14	7	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
Muskegon.....	7	8	8	3	9	4	10	7	11	10	12	12	13	13	14	5	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Negaunee.....	7	7	6	8	7	9	3	9	9	10	7	11	11	11	12	11	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
N. Baltimore.....	6	2	7	4	8	3	9	1	9	11	10	10	11	11	13	11	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
New Buffalo.....	6	10	8	5	8	8	10	4	10	8	11	11	13	13	15	5	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
Niles.....	5	7	5	8	8	3	9	7	11	9	12	12	12	12	13	8	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
Northville.....	5	6	6	10	8	4	9	6	11	7	12	1	13	13	13	6	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
Ontonagon.....	6	7	7	8	8	9	9	9	11	11	13	13	13	13	14	10	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
Owosso.....	5	2	7	7	7	9	9	9	10	11	10	7	11	11	12	7	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
Oxford.....	6	6	7	4	8	4	10	4	10	7	14	7	14	7	14	7	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
Paw Paw.....	6	5	8	3	8	6	10	1	10	12	3	12	6	15	2	15	5	16	11	17	8	18	6	6
Pentwater.....	5	1	6	7	7	1	8	8	9	10	10	6	11	5	12	8	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
Phoenix Mino.....	5	2	7	7	7	8	1	8	8	9	7	12	12	12	14	4	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
Plainwell.....	5	6	6	8	8	7	7	8	8	2	9	5	9	10	10	8	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Pontiac.....	7	3	8	5	9	6	10	9	11	9	12	8	13	7	14	9	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
Port Huron.....	7	8	8	9	9	6	11	6	12	6	13	6	13	14	14	15	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
Quincy.....	6	5	8	9	3	10	7	11	10	12	2	12	6	14	2	15	2	15	4	17	5	16	6	6
Reading.....	5	9	6	5	7	2	8	4	9	3	10	9	11	3	12	7	13	10	15	16	1	17	11	11
Reed City.....	5	8	6	9	7	9	7	10	1	11	1	12	3	14	4	16	3	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
Romeo.....	6	11	8	10	10	2	11	7	12	11	14	11	15	16	8	16	11	17	1	17	8	17	10	10
Saginaw.....	6	6	6	3	9	2	10	11	11	9	12	5	13	10	14	3	15	10	16	2	16	3	17	9
St. Johns.....	5	6	7	10	8	9	9	9	10	2	11	6	12	2	13	2	14	4	15	2	16	1	16	10
St. Louis.....	6	2	7	7	9	8	11	10	12	5	14	8	17	2	14	8	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
Saline.....	6	8	8	2	9	1	10	5	10	10	11	6	12	6	14	8	15	2	16	1	17	10	18	18
Schoolcraft.....	6	5	7	8	8	6	9	11	3	12	1	13	6	13	11	15	5	15	9	17	2	17	8	8
Springwells.....	6	7	8	9	3	9	7	10	7	11	4	13	3	14	6	14	15	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
South Haven.....	5	8	8	4	9	10	10	9	11	3	12	11	13	2	14	15	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
Tawas City.....	7	5	9	6	10	6	12	13	3	15	8	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Tecumseh.....	6	3	7	6	8	10	9	11	12	9	13	2	13	10	14	8	16	8	16	10	16	11	17	1
Three Rivers.....	6	4	8	6	9	3	7	2	11	7	13	5	14	7	14	8	17	6	17	17	17	17	17	17
Three Rivers.....	6	11	8	8	9	4	11	13	5	13	5	14	2	16	2	16	2	16	2	16	2	16	2	16
Tuscola.....	5	10	7	8	9	1	10	8	12	10	15	2	17	2	17	7	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1
Wenona.....	6	2	8	2	9	6	10	1	10	4	12	12	7	13	7	14	5	15	3	16	3	16	3	16
Wilmington.....	6	4	7	4	8	9	9	6	10	4	11	1	11	8	11	5	12	5	16	5	18	6	16	7
Ypsilanti.....	6	11	8	5	10	5	11	12	7	13	10	14	5	15	3	15	8	17	4	16	9	17	7	7
Zilwaukie.....	5	10	7	8	9	1	9	6	10	11	11	2	14	7	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
Average age.....	6	4	7	8	8	11	9	9	10	11	12	2	13	3	14	3	15	4	16	2	16	11	17	9
Standard age.....	6	---	7	---	8	---	9	---	10	---	11	---	12	---	13	---	14	---	15	---	16	---	17	---

As most of our schools regrade at the commencement of the school year, subtracting one month from the ages given will in most cases give the age on entering the grade.

The average ages are given at the close of the table and compared with the average age which the system presupposes.

It will be noticed that there is a remarkable conformity of fact to expectation in this case, which is a striking proof of the reasonableness of the standard. The apparent excess of actual age over the standard in the middle grades is partially accounted for by the fact that the table includes many schools which report but six or eight grades, grading upon a different plan, but for convenience recorded in the same table.

Much more can be learned from the items in the table than from a summary of results. A comparison of the ages of pupils of a given grade in different schools will be interesting, but it will be more instructive to consider the reports of individual schools.

In the study of this table there are three things mainly to be considered: the time required for the average pupil to do the work of a grade, the hard spots in the course where chiefly pupils fall back in their work, and the number and age of those leaving the schools.

The second and third thoughts must be considered in connection with the table of numbers in the grades.

If the course of study be severe and standard high, the differences of age between successive grades will be increased. If bright pupils are readily passed from grade to grade in advance of their slower comrades and of the standard rate of progress the difference between the ages of grades will be less. If for any reason either in the conduct of the school or the character of the community the hold of the school upon pupils is slight, and they drop readily out of school upon the occasion of slight offense or difficult tasks or calls of business and gay life, then, the older pupils of each class being more readily affected by these things than the younger, the ages of successive ranks will change but slightly. Hence with the higher grades the paradox is often true that the slower the progress of the class the more rapid will it appear measured by average ages.

To illustrate, a class of fifteen, five of whom are fourteen, five thirteen, and five twelve years of age, will have an average age of thirteen years. In one year their average age should be fourteen; but if the five oldest leave the class the average of the class will be but thirteen years and six months.

The time will come when the first school work will be done with pupils of three or four years of age, but as most schools now are it is pleasant to observe how uniformly the first grade averages six or seven years of age.

The relatively excessive average age of the grammar grades is a subject worthy of earnest consideration. I commend to our educators the theme which it opens.

COURSES OF STUDY.

To tabulate all the courses of study of the different schools of Michigan would be an extensive task, and leave the impression of exceeding variety, whereas there is in fact among the more prominent schools a substantial uniformity in essential things. To select a few courses might seem invidious. I, therefore, for the present purpose present the course of study arranged by the Michigan Superintendents' Association. This course of study was substantially accepted at once by a majority of the schools of the State, and as in practice it has been found well adapted to the requirements of the school-room it has grown in favor and been more and more widely adopted.

STANDARD COURSE OF STUDY.

Primary and Grammar Grades.

GRADE.	READING.	ARITHMETIC.	GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY.	LANGUAGE.
First.	Primer and First Reader.	Writing Nos. to 50. Combinations to 10.		Oral.
Second.	Second Reader.	Writing Nos. to 100 Combinations to 20.	Geography, oral, of the City.	Oral.
Third.	Third Reader or Equivalent.	Writing to 1000. Fundamental Rules and Tables.	Oral, of County and State.	Oral.
Fourth.		Written Arith. through Fundamental Rules.	Written Element- ary Geography.	Oral.
Fifth.	Fourth Reader or Equivalent.	Common and Decimal Fractions.	Elementary, half year. Higher, half year.	Oral Grammar.
Sixth.		Reviews and U. S. money and Compound Num- bers.	Higher Geog'phy.	Elementary Gram- mar.
Seventh.	Fifth Reader or Equivalent.	Percentage.	Higher Geog'phy.	Elementary Gram- mar.
Eighth.		Finish and Review.	U. S. History.	Grammar or Com- position.

Penmanship, spelling, music, drawing, and general oral instruction recommended throughout the course.

General High School Course.

YEAR OR GRADE.	TERM.	MATHEMATICS.	LANGUAGE.	SCIENCE AND LITERATURE.
Ninth or First High School.	1 2 3	Algebra. " "	Composition. Grammar. Analysis.	Physiology. Zoology. Botany.
Tenth.	1 2 3	Arithmetic. " Book keeping.	General History. " "	Botany and Physical Geography. Science of Government. Science of Government and Botany.
Eleventh.	1 2 3	Geometry. " "	French or German. " "	Natural Philosophy. Rhetoric.
Twelfth.	1 2 3	Algebra. " Drawing.	French or German. " "	Rhetoric. English Literature. "

The above course is intended to meet the requirements of a general course for those whose studies end with the high school and a preparatory course to the scientific department of the University.

The question, Who are our teachers and what pay do they receive? is answered in the table below. The salaries will be determined by the letters in accordance with the following key to the table:

The coefficients of the letters indicate the number of teachers at the salary shown by the letter. Thus, *F*, 3 *g*, *o*, 6 *v* means that one teacher receives \$1,000 per annum, three \$425, one \$320, and six \$250.

A star * placed after the name of a place calls attention to some additional item to be found at the close of the table. *A* indicates a salary of \$1,800 per annum; *B*, \$1,500; *C*, \$1,300; *D*, \$1,200; *E*, \$1,100; *F*, \$1,000; *G*, \$900; *H*, \$850; *I*, \$800; *K*, \$750; *L*, \$700; *M*, \$650; *N*, \$600; *O*, \$575; *P*, \$550; *a*, \$500; *b*, \$480; *c*, \$475; *d*, \$460; *e*, \$450; *f*, \$440; *g*, \$425; *h*, \$400; *i*, \$380; *j*, \$375; *k*, \$360; *l*, \$350; *m*, \$340; *n*, \$325; *o*, \$320; *p*, \$300; *q*, \$285; *r*, \$280; *s*, \$275; *t*, \$270; *u*, \$260; *v*, \$250; *w*, \$240; *x*, \$230; *y*, \$225; *z*, \$200.

TABLE OF SALARIES.

SCHOOL.	SUPERINTENDENT OR PRINCIPAL TEACHER.	No. of TEACHERS.		SALARIES.
		Male.	Female.	
Ada	O. J. Stillwell	1	1	h. v.
Adrian	Wm. H. Payne	2	26	C, a, d, h, 4 i, 19 m. 1 at \$1,800.
Belleville	J. H. Coonradt	1	2	L, 2 w.
Albion	E. C. Thompson	1	11	F, d, o, p, 7 q.
Algonac	Robt. J. Barr	1	3	S, t, 1 at \$780.
Allegan .....	.....	1	10	F, 3 q, o, 6 v.
Alpena	F. S. Dewey	2	9	E, l, 5, 8 l.
Armada	A. M. Koeler	1	3	K, 2 v.
Ann Arbor	W. S. Perry	5	30	A, D, C, F, N, 3 a, 3 c, 2 g, 7 h, 3 j, 10 l, n, p.
Atlantic Mine	A. F. Rees	1	1	1 at \$330. c.
Angusta	H. Daniels	1	2	1 at \$540. 2 o.
An Sable	J. N. Lane	1	2	H, l, 1 at \$160.
Bangor	A. C. Martin	1	3	I, o, 2 w.
Battle Creek	L. L. Stone	2	23	A, l, P, 2 a, 2 e, h, 2 j, 5 l, 7 p, 3 u.
Bay City	Ira W. Morley	3	41	A, F, G, 2 L, 3 a, 2 e, 2 i, h, l.
Berrien Springs	M. W. Smith	1	3	l.
Benton Harbor	G. W. Davis	1	5	I, h, t, 3 y.
Birmingham	A. M. Webster	2	3	J, o, 3 w.
Bloomington	C. L. Brown	1	1	e, v.
Bronson	Jesse T. Borton	1	4	M, 3 v, z.
Brooklyn	D. E. Haskins	1	2	F, h, p, z.
Byron	E. M. Plunkett	1	1	L, v.
Calumet	E. F. Curtis	7	16	F, 4 M, 3 N, 2 P, 3 a, 5 e, 3 f. 1 at \$2,150.
Caro	A. C. Brower	1	4	G, 3 l, w.
Carrollton	Mrs. E. J. Demorest	1	2	o, p.
Cassville	John K. Beach	1	1	M, l.
Centreville	L. B. Antisdale	1	4	G, 4 o.
Champion	C. H. Chamberlain	1	2	E, 2 N.
Charlotte	J. A. King	1	12	G, N, a, 9 l.
Clarkston	W. C. Bell	1	2	a, 2 u.
Clayton	J. O. Wheeler	1	2	N, 2 y.
Chelsea	N. A. Richards	1	5	L, h, 4 r.
Chesaning	W. A. Fallas	2	3	L, 4 o.
Clifton	C. H. May	1	1	F, h.
Cllo	H. M. Elliott	1	1	F, 2 Y.
Coldwater	D. Bemiss	2	18	B, H, P, a, 2 h, 8 m, 6 o.
Colon	C. H. McKinser	1	1	e, q.
Concord	R. C. Markham	3	2	I, 2 k.
Coopersville	H. M. Wright	1	2	a, r. 1 at \$190.
Coral	C. Frazier	1	2	N, k, p.
Dearbornville	F. Benton	1	1	a, p.
Decatur	H. Upton	1	6	G, a, h, k, 3 o.
Deerfield	F. E. Shepard	1	2	P, Y.
Detroit*	J. M. B. Sill	12	212	
Dexter	H. E. Kratz	1	6	E, 2 o, 2 r, w, z.
DeWitt	G. M. Bennett	1	1	a, v.
Dowagiac	C. O. Tower	3	5	F, a, e, k, 3 o, l.
Dryden	C. E. Messer	1	1	M, w.
Dundee	W. C. Cheever	2	2	N, 2 v, z.
East Blissfield	C. O. Hoyt	1	2	M, r, w.
East Hudson	J. Travis	1	3	M, 3 v.
East Saginaw*	J. O. Jones	5	49	D, I, 3 L, 2 N, 3 a, 4 b, 6 e, 5 g, 18 h, j, 5 l, 2 n, p.
East Tawas	E. E. Penny	1	3	3 h. 1 at \$350.
Edwardsburg	L. J. Quantrel	1	2	P, 2 o.
Evart	R. H. Beal	1	2	L, h, y.
Fair Haven*	A. E. Burt	2	1	
Flint	T. W. Orasey	3	31	A, D, I, M, 2 N, a, c, 4 e, g, 2 h, i, 12 k, 6 o.
Flat Rock	Mrs. H. B. James	1	3	N, 2 p.
Flushing	J. L. Spencer	1	3	L, 3 p.
Frankfort	A. B. Perrin	1	2	F, 2 o.
Franklin	W. H. Burgess	1	2	K, 2 a.
Gaines Station	T. F. Casamer	1	1	a, y.
Galesburg	J. Kernohan	1	3	M, 3 o.
Grand Haven	H. Phillips	1	16	F, b, F, 3 h, k, 4 m, 2 o, u, 2. z
Grand Ledge	L. D. Miles	1	4	e, 4 y.
Grand Rapids*	A. J. Daniels	9	74	2 D, 2 F, 2 G, I, L, 2 M, 2 N, 3 O, 10 a, e, d, 4 f, 38 h, j, 9 k, p.
Grandville	J. G. Bremley	1	4	N, 2 p, 2 r.
Hancock	S. E. Whitney	2	6	B, k, N, 2 a, e, h, v.
Hart	G. A. Critchet	1	2	N, h. 1 at \$180.

TABLE OF SALARIES—CONTINUED.

SCHOOL.	SUPERINTENDENT OR PRINCIPAL TEACHER.	No. OF TEACHERS.		SALARIES.
		Male.	Female.	
Holland	I. F. Bangs	2	9	G, 2 l, n, p, 2 s, 2 y. 1 at \$125.
Holly	Wm. Thomas	1	6	k, 2 o, 2 t, x. 1 at \$700.
Houghton	W. J. Whitney	2	10	B, G, 2 l, N, 6 s, v.
Howell	E. B. Fairfield	1	8	F, P, K, 2 o, 4 r.
Hubbardston	A. V. Phister	1	2	b, p, z.
Hudson	C. T. Bateman	1	7	F, K, 4 o, 4 r.
Imlay City	R. O. Langdon	1	2	N, v, z.
Ithaca	H. R. Pattengill	1	2	I, 2 u.
Jackson	B. R. Gass	1	16	A, M, 3 a, 10 h, 2 l.
Jackson*	U. W. Lawton	4	33	B, 2 l, D, 2 a, 8 e, 17 h, 4 l.
Kalamazoo	A. George	2	39	A, H, 2 P, 3 a, f, 4 h, 7 l, 20 k.
Lake Linden	W. Bath	1	7	E, L, N, 2 a, 2 e, h.
Lakeview	J. Adams	2	3	h, p.
Lansing	C. A. Sanford	4	25	D, I, 2 N, e, 4 h, 3 l, 2 n, 15 p.
Lapeer	O. G. Owen	1	12	D, L, a, 10 l.
L'Anse	A. J. Rosenbury	1	2	I, a.
Lawrence	J. W. Simmons	1	3	I, 2 o, w.
Lawton	H. D. Lawton	1	2	I, w, z.
Leslie	C. A. Cook	1	5	I, v, 4 z.
Lexington	C. E. Swift	1	4	N, 2 r, z. 1 at \$160.
Lowell	J. A. May	4	5	I, h, k, 2 o, 3 r, u.
Ludington	J. N. Foster	2	7	F, 8 h.
Manchester	J. R. Miller	2	5	E, j, k, 4 o.
Manistee	C. Hurd	1	12	D, P, a, 7 e, 3 h.
Maple Rapids	S. I. Horr	1	2	M, q, v.
Michigamme Village	J. F. Haley	1	2	G, a, h.
Marine City	C. J. Reynick	2	3	I, 4 t.
Marshall	H. N. French	1	17	I, a, 2 h, 2 l, 2 n, 9 p. 1 at \$1,003.
Mason	D. J. Darrow	1	7	F, a, h, k, o, p, r, u.
Mendon	J. W. Bentley	2	3	J, k, 3 o.
Middleville	H. Carnon	1	3	L, 2 p, t.
Midland	M. E. Belsher	1	4	I, 3 p, r.
Monroe	C. F. Harris	1	4	D, 4 p.
Morenci	C. M. Ranger	1	6	N, 2 q, 3 v.
Mosherville	G. A. Howe	1	1	h, z.
Mt. Clemens	H. Sears	1	7	D, h, 6 r.
Muir	R. B. Hilliards	1	2	a, p, t.
Muskegon*	R. E. Bunker	2	23	G, 2 P, 3 a, 2 g, 4 h, e, 3 s, 6 l, 3 p.
Napoleon	T. C. Williams	1	2	N, o, r.
Negaunee	V. B. Cochran	1	11	D, 2 a, 9 h.
New Baltimore	I. J. Forbes	1	3	L, k, o, p.
New Buffalo	S. Hutchinson	1	2	N, A. 1 at \$150.
Niles	C. B. Thomas	2	13	B, N, 7 h, 3 j, 5 p, 3 v.
Northford	F. Pettitt	1	1	a, v.
Northville	J. N. Barnhart	1	4	F, k, o, 2 r.
Newaygo	T. Smith	1	3	F, 2 k, o.
Nunica	R. L. Corbitt	1	1	a, w.
Ontonagon	E. P. Willey	1	4	G, 2 h, 2 l.
Otisville	W. H. Begel	1	2	o, 2 v.
Otsego	B. A. Nevins	1	5	L, 2 q, 2 m. 1 at \$180.
Ovid	H. N. Enos	1	4	G, p, r, 2 u.
Owosso	L. Baker	1	7	G, a, 2 h, 4 o.
Oxford	J. McInnis	1	2	a, w, z.
Parma	L. E. Ireland	2	2	I, k, 2 o.
Paw Paw	G. S. Baker	1	7	F, a, 2 h, 4 o.
Pentwater	G. W. Wood	1	3	L, 3 l.
Petersburg	F. Camburn	1	2	a, o, r.
Pewabic	A. S. Whitney	1	1	K, a.
Phoenix Mine	Mrs. E. B. Wood	1	3	G, N, a.
Pierson	J. R. De Wolf	1	1	l, p.
Plainwell	W. H. Cole	1	7	I, 2 u, 5 z.
Pontiac	G. M. Clayberg	3	16	B, G, L, a, c, 2 h, 2 l, 5 k, m, 4 o.
Port Crescent	G. B. Harris	1	1	M, S.
Port Huron	H. J. Robson	2	24	D, L, a, e, 2 h, 8 l, 4 m, 8 u.
Quincy	H. M. Fish	2	4	H, p, 2 q, 2 p.
Reading	A. Palmer	1	4	I, 2 p, z.
Reed City	A. Sunderlin	1	2	N, 2 p.
Richmond	E. L. Briggs	1	1	c, y.
Rockford	G. M. Sprout	1	3	3 p. 1 at \$375.
Homeo	O. D. Tompson	1	7	B, 2 N, 2 h, l, p.
Saginaw*	C. A. Gower	4	26	I, 2 F, F, 3 e, a, h, 8 j, 4 l, 2 n, 5 p, v.
Saline	A. G. Gumaer	1	5	F, a, o, t, 2 r.
Schoolcraft	W. Clark	1	5	I, t, 4 q.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

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TABLE OF SALARIES—CONTINUED.

SCHOOL.	SUPERINTENDENT OR PRINCIPAL TEACHER.	No. OF TEACHERS.		SALARIES.
		Male.	Female.	
South Haven.....	G. F. Burkett.....	1	4	G, 2 p, 2 x.
St. Clair.....	J. T. Aulls.....	2	6	F, a, h, o.
St. Johns.....	D. B. Yutema.....	3	7	1, 2 k, 3 o, 2 w, 2 z.
St. Louis.....	W. E. Ransom.....	2	3	1, 4 v.
Spring Lake*.....	A. W. Taylor.....	1	5	1, C, 4 v.
Springwells.....	O. N. Lathers.....	1	3	L, h, l, p.
Springport.....	R. M. Paine.....	1	2	a, p, v.
Stanton.....	E. Crowell.....	1	5	H, h, 4 l.
Tawas City.....	S. B. Laird.....	1	1	H, e.
Tecumseh.....	Z. C. Spencer.....	2	9	2 a, 2 l, u, 3 s, 2 v. 1 at \$1,000.
Three Rivers.....	C. S. Baker.....	1	8	2 h, 6 u. 1 at \$1,350.
Trenton.....	F. E. Church.....	1	2	M, p, v.
Three Rivers, 2d Ward.....	W. J. Cox.....	1	3	L, 2 o, r.
Tuscola.....	J. A. Smith.....	1	1	L, z.
Union City.....	F. K. Clark.....	1	4	1, 2 h, 2 o.
Unionville.....	A. E. Cook.....	1	1	q. 1 at \$180.
Vassar.....	L. A. Park.....	1	4	1, o, r, 2 w.
Vermontville.....	E. G. Arnold.....	1	2	a, 2 x.
Vicksburg.....	L. L. Perrin.....	2	2	P, t, 2 y.
Vriesland.....	P. Borst.....	1	1	a, z.
Watervliet.....	A. N. Woodruff.....	1	1	e, r.
Wayland.....	J. Humphrey.....	1	2	2 y. 1 at \$390.
Wenona.....	R. F. Hartford.....	1	7	G, 4 k, l. 2 at \$415.
Whitehall.....	A. W. Slayton.....	1	4	G, 2 k, 2 o.
Williamston.....	G. W. Warren.....	1	3	L, 3 o.
Wyandotte.....	B. Widner.....	---	10	N, 2 h, l, 3 o, 4 r.
Ypsilanti.....	J. C. Magill.....	4	16	C, I, L, N, 2 c, g, 3 j, 5 l, 5 p.
Zeeland.....	F. A. Freeman.....	1	2	e, z. 1 at \$163.
Zilwaukee.....	B. H. Wood.....	2	2	L, u, v. 1 at \$150.

* Detroit has 1 teacher at \$3,000, 1 at \$2,000, 1 at \$1,500, 1 at \$1,400, 10 at \$1,200, 1 at \$1,075, 1 at \$1,025, 1 at \$1,000, 4 at \$900, 1 at \$875, 1 at \$850, 2 at \$825, 5 at \$800, 8 at \$775, 1 at \$750, 3 at \$725, 13 at \$700, 3 at \$675, 1 at \$650, 12 at \$630, 2 at \$625, 12 at \$600, 1 at \$580, 20 at \$575, 10 at \$550, 10 at \$525, 30 at \$500, 1 at \$475, 20 at \$450, 1 at \$425, 16 at \$400, 1 at \$375, 18 at \$350, 20 at \$300.

* East Saginaw has 1 teacher at \$2,300, 1 at \$625.

* Grand Rapids has 2 teachers at \$2,250.

* Muskegon has 1 teacher \$1,700.

* Saginaw has 1 teacher at \$2,000.

* Jackson has 1 teacher at \$2,000, 1 at \$1,400.

* Fair Haven has 1 teacher at \$330, 1 at \$180, 1 at \$120.

A TABLE Showing in Part the Text Books used in the Graded Schools of Michigan.

PRIMARY AND GRAMMAR GRADES.

	READERS.	SPELLERS.	ARITHMETIC.	GEOGRAPHY.
Adrian.....	Harvey's and Ander- son's.	Willson's.	Hagar's and Stod- dard's.	Cornell's.
Atlantic Mine..	National and Educa- tional.	Swinton's.	Robinson's.	Cornell's.
Augusta.....	Webb's, and Sander's, and Union.	Sanders'.	Stoddard's.	Monteith's.
Bay City.....	American & Anderson.	Worcester's.	Walton's.	Cornell's.
Belleville.....	Model and Parker & Watson.	Sanders'.	Robinson's.	Guyot's.
Birmingham...	Educational, Webb's, and Edward's.		Stoddard's.	Colton's.
Bloomington...	Sander's.	Sanders'.	Robinson's.	Cornell's.
Byron.....	Watson's and Webb's.		Stoddard's.	"
Brooklyn.....	American and Webb's.		Robinson's.	Monteith's.
Caro.....	Hillard's.	Sanders'.	"	"
Charlotte.....	Webb's.		White's and Olney's.	"
Chesaning.....	Independent.		Stoddard's.	"
Clarkston.....	Sanders' and McGuffey.	Sanders'.	Robinson's.	Guyot's.
Clio.....	Sanders'.	"	"	Monteith's.
Dexter.....	Sanders'.	"	Robinson's and Stod- dard's.	Colton's.
Dowagiac.....	Monroe's.	Monroe's.	Robinson's and Stod- dard's.	Cornell's.
East Blissfield.	Monroe's.	Sanders'.	White's and Stod- dard's.	Colton's.
East Saginaw..	Willson's.	Independent and San- ders'.	Robinson's and Wal- ton's.	Guyot's and Cornell's.
Farwell.....	National.	Patterson's.	White's.	Colton's.
Filint.....	Analytical and Union.	Sherwood's.	Robinson's.	Harper's.
Grand Haven..	Sheldon's.	National.	"	Guyot's.
Grand Rapids..	Willson's.		Stoddard's, Robinson's, French's, Almy's.	"
Holland.....	Willson's.	Smith's, Little's.	Davies'.	Guyot's.
Holly.....	Harvey's.	Patterson's.	Olney's.	Colton's.
Houghton.....	American Ed.		Robinson's.	Cornell's.
Howell.....	Model.	Swinton's.	Nichols'.	Harper's.
Hudson.....	Sanders' & Anderson's.	Sanders'.	Stoddard's.	Colton's.
Kalamazoo.....	Union and Educational.	Union.	Robinson's.	Cornell's.
Lansing.....	Independent.	National and Analytic.	"	Warren's.
Lapeer.....	Sanders'.		"	Harper's.
Lawrence.....	Sanders'.	Sanders'.	Stoddard's, with Rob- inson's.	Cornell's.
Leslie.....	Independent.	Independent.	Davies'.	Colton's.
Ludington.....	Harvey's.	Swinton's and Ana- lytical.	White's.	Cornell's.
Marine City....	Sanders'.	Sanders'.	Robinson's & Olney's.	Cornell's.
Marshall.....	Willson's and Union.		Robinson's.	"
Mendon.....	Willson's.	Swinton's.	"	Olney's.
Mason.....	National.	National.	Olney's & Stoddard's.	Monteith.
Muir.....	Independent.	Analytic.	White's and Stod- dard's.	Guyot's.
New Baltimore	Independent.	Ind. and Swinton's.	Davies' and Olney's.	Colton's.
New Buffalo...	Independent.		Stoddard's.	Colton's and Guyot's.
Niles.....	Sanders'.		"	Monteith's.
Northville.....	Watson's.		Robinson's.	Cornell's.
Ontonagon.....	Watson's Ind.	Adams'.	Stoddard's.	"
Otsego.....	Webb's Model.	Webb's.		Olney's.
Parma.....	Webb's Model.	National.		Monteith's.
Paw Paw.....	Union.	Union.	Robinson's & Stoddard's.	Cornell's.
Pentwater.....	Sander's.	Sanders'.	Robinson's.	"
Pt. Crescent...	Town's.	Town's.	Davies'.	Colton's.
Port Huron.....	Sanders'.	Sanders'.	Stoddard's.	McNally's.
Romeo.....	Harvey's.		Robinson's.	Colton's.
Saginaw.....	American and Union.	Swinton's.	"	Harper's.
St. Johns.....	Independent.	Henderson's & Sher- wood's.	Robinson's and Stod- dard's.	Our World.
St. Clair.....	American.	Town's.	Robinson's.	Cornell's.
Saline.....	Willson's.	Patterson's.	Stoddard's.	Colton's.
South Haven...	Swinton's, Edward's, & McGuffey's.	Patterson's and Swin- ton's.	White's and Robin- son's.	Harper's, Cor- nell's and Monteith's.
Stanton.....	Harvey's.	Patterson's.	White's.	Colton's.
Three Rivers...	Sanders'.	Harvey's.	Robinson's.	Harper's.
Vassar.....	Independent.		"	Monteith's.
Wenona.....	American.	Swinton's.	"	Colton's.
Ypsilanti.....	Franklin & Anderson's.	Patterson's.	Olney's.	"

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

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A TABLE SHOWING THE TEXT BOOKS USED.—CONTINUED.

PRIMARY AND GRAMMAR GRADES.

	GRAMMAR.	U. S. HISTORY.	PENMANSHIP.	DRAWING.
Adrian.....	Kerl's.	Swinton's.		Krusi's.
Atlantic Mine.....	Sill's.			
Augusta.....	Kerl's.		Spencerian.	
Bay City.....	"	Swinton's.	"	Krusi's.
Belleville.....	"	Anderson's.		
Birmingham.....	Harvey's.	"	Babbittonian.	
Bloomington.....	"	Swinton's.	"	
Byron.....	"	Anderson's.	Spencerian.	
Brooklyn.....	Greene's.	Quackenbos'.	"	
Caro.....	Swinton's.	Anderson's.	"	
Charlotte.....	Harvey's.	Barnes' and Ander- son's.		Krusi's.
Chesaning.....	Harvey's.	Swinton's.	Spencerian.	
Clarkson.....	"	Harper's.		
Clio.....	Kerl's.	Anderson's.	Babbittonian.	
Dexter.....	"	Ridpath's.	Spencerian.	
Dowagiac.....	Swinton's.	Goodrich's.	"	
East Blissfield.....	"	Anderson's.		
East Saginaw.....	Kerl's.	Swinton's.	Spencerian.	Krusi's.
Farwell.....		Venable's.		
Flint.....	Kerl's.	Wamsch.		Walter Smith's.
Grand Haven.....	Swinton's.	Swinton's.		
Grand Rapids.....	Harvey's.	Anderson's.	Spencerian.	Bartholomew.
Holland.....	Swinton's.	Scott's.		
Holly.....	Harvey's.	Lossing's.		
Houghton.....	"	Ridpath's.		
Howell.....	Swinton's.	"	Payson's, D. S.	Krusi's.
Hudson.....	Kerl's.	Anderson's.	"	
Kalamazoo.....	Swinton's.	Lossing's.	P., D. & S.	
Lansing.....	Harvey's.	Swinton's.	Payson's, D. S.	Krusi's.
Lapeer.....	Kerl's.	Anderson's.	Babbittonian.	
Lawrence.....	Harvey's.	Barnes'.	"	
Leslie.....		"	Spencerian.	
Ludington.....	Swinton's.	"	"	Krusi's.
Marine City.....	Kerl's.	Quackenbos'.		
Marshall.....	Swinton's.	Swinton's and Los- sing's.	Spencerian.	
Mendon.....	Swinton's.		Scribner's and Dutton's.	
Mason.....	Bullion's.	Anderson's.	Payson's, S. D.	
Muir.....	Harvey's and Greene's.		Eclectic.	
New Baltimore.....	Harvey's and Swin- ton's.	Swinton's.	Payson's, &c.	
New Buffalo.....	Greene's.	Swinton's.	Spencerian.	
Niles.....	"	Anderson's.	Payson's, S. D.	
Northville.....	Swinton's.	Barnes'.		
Ontonagon.....	"	Anderson's.	Spencerian.	
Otsego.....	Kerl's.	Venable's.	Babbittonian.	
Parma.....	"		Spencerian.	
Paw Paw.....	Swinton's.	Swinton's.	"	
Pentwater.....	Harvey's.	Anderson's.	"	Webb's.
Pt. Crescent.....	"	Willson's.	"	
Port Huron.....	Kerl's.	Anderson's.	"	Bartholomew.
Romeo.....	Swinton's.	"		
Saginaw.....	Swinton's and Har- vey's.	Harper's.	Spencerian.	
St. Johns.....	Harvey's.	Harper's and Scott's.	Payson's, D. S.	
St. Clair.....	Kerl's.	Quackenbos'.	Spencerian.	
Saline.....	Swinton's.	Anderson's.		
South Haven.....	Harvey's and Swin- ton's.	Barnes'.	Babbittonian.	
Stanton.....	Harvey's.	Lossing.	Spencerian.	Krusi's.
Three Rivers.....	Clark's.	Quackenbos'.	Payson's, D. S.	"
Vassar.....	Clark's.	Barnes'.		
Wenona.....	Swinton's.	Swinton's.	Spencerian.	Smith's.
Ypsilanti.....	"	"	"	

A TABLE SHOWING THE TEXT BOOKS USED.—CONTINUED.
HIGH SCHOOLS.

SCHOOL	ALGEBRA.	GEOMETRY.	GEN'L HISTORY.	RHETORIC.
Adrian.....	Eaton's.	Olney's.	Swinton's and	Haven's.
Allegan.....	Robinson's and	Robinson's and	Swinton's	Quackenbos'
Ann Arbor.....	Olney's.	Olney's.	Webber's.	
Augusta.....	Robinson's.	Olney's.	Swinton's.	Hart's.
Bay City.....	Olney's.	Olney's.	Swinton's.	Hart's.
Battle Creek.....			"	"
Belleville.....	Robinson's.	Robinson's.		
Birmingham.....	Olney's.	Olney's.		Hart's.
Brooklyn.....	Robinson's.	Davies'.	Quackenbos'.	"
Byron.....	Stoddard's.	Stoddard's.	Anderson's.	Quackenbos'
Calumet.....	Robinson's.	Robinson's.	Swinton's.	
Caro.....	Olney's.	Olney's.	Anderson's.	
Caseville.....	Robinson's.	Robinson's.		
Charlotte.....	Olney's.	Olney's.	Anderson's.	Hart's.
Chelsea.....				
Clarkston.....	Robinson's.		Harper's.	Hart's.
Dexter.....	"	Olney's.	Anderson's.	Haven's.
Dowagiac.....	"			
East Blissfield.....	Olney's.	Robinson's.	Swinton's.	
Edwardsburg.....	Robinson's.		"	
East Saginaw.....	Olney's.	Olney's.	"	Hart's.
Flat Rock.....	Robinson's.	Robinson's.	"	"
Flushing.....			Anderson's.	"
Flint.....	Olney's.	Olney's.	"	"
Galesburg.....	Stoddard's.	Davies'.	Swinton's.	
Grand Rapids.....	Olney's.	Olney's.	"	Hart's.
Grand Haven.....	Robinson's.	Robinson's.	Anderson's.	
Hancock.....	"			Bain's.
Howell.....	Olney's.	Olney's.	Swinton's.	Hart's.
Holland.....	"	"	"	"
Holly.....	"	"	"	"
Houghton.....	Robinson's.	Robinson's.	"	Hart's.
Hudson.....	"	"	Anderson's.	Quackenbos'
Jackson, No. 17.....	Ray's & Olney's	Olney's.	"	
Kalamazoo.....	Olney's.	"	Swinton's.	Hart's.
Lansing.....	Robinson's.	"	"	"
Lake Linden.....	Olney's.			
Lawton.....	Davies'.	Davies'.	Anderson's.	
Lapeer.....	Olney's.	Olney's.		Hart's.
Leslie.....	"	"	Anderson's.	"
Lowell.....	Robinson's.	Robinson's.	"	
Lawrence.....	Ray's.	Davies'.		Whateley's.
Ludington.....	Olney's.		Anderson's.	Hart's.
Marine City.....	"	Olney's.	"	
Marshall.....	"	"	Swinton's.	
Mason.....	"	"		Hart's.
Mendon.....	Robinson's.	"		
Midland.....	"	"		
New Baltimore.....	Olney's.	"	Thalheimer's.	
New Buffalo.....	"	"	"	
Negaunee.....	Robinson's.	Robinson's.		
Niles.....	Olney's.	Olney's.	Anderson's.	Quackenbos'
Northville.....	"	"	Swinton's.	Hart's.
Ontonagon.....	Peck's.	"	Anderson's.	"
Otsego.....	Olney's.	"		
Paw Paw.....	"	"	Swinton's.	Hart's.
Pentwater.....			Anderson's.	Quackenbos'
Petersburg.....	Robinson's.	Robinson's.	Quackenbos'.	
Plainwell.....			Anderson's.	
Pontiac.....	Ray's & Olney's			
Port Huron.....	Olney's.	Olney's.	Anderson's.	Hart's.
Reading.....	Robinson's.	Robinson's.		
Rockford.....	Olney's.		Anderson's.	
Romeo.....	"	Robinson's.	Swinton's.	Hart's.
Saginaw.....	"	Loomis'.	"	Hepburn's.
Saline.....	"	Robinson's.	"	Hart's.
Schoolcraft.....	Olney's & Rob-	Olney's.		"
inson's.				
South Haven.....	Olney's.	Olney's.		Quackenbos'
St. Clair.....	Davies' and Ol-	Davies'.	Anderson's.	"
ney's.				
Stanton.....	Olney's.	Olney's.	Anderson's.	
St. Johns.....	"	"		Hart's.
Three Rivers.....	"	"	Swinton's.	Quackenbos'
" Second Ward.....	Robinson's.			
Vassar.....	Olney's.	Davies'.	Anderson's.	Parker's.
Wenona.....	"	Olney's.		Hart's.
Ypsilanti.....	"	"	Swinton's.	

A TABLE SHOWING THE TEXT BOOKS USED.—CONTINUED.

HIGH SCHOOLS.

SCHOOL.	PHYSIOLOGY.	ZOOLOGY.	BOTANY.	NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.	CHEMISTRY.
Adrian	Haven's.		Wood's.	Cooley's.	Elliot & Storer's.
Allegan	Jarvis'.		"	"	Youmans'.
Ann Arbor	Dalton's.	Smellie's.	Gray's.	Norton's.	Elliot & Storer's.
Atlantic Mine					
Augusta	Brown's.			Wells'.	
Bay City	Hutchinson's.		"	Rolfe & Gillet's.	Steele's.
Battle Creek	Loomis'.		"	Quackenbos'.	"
Belleville	Brown's.			Cooley's.	
Birmingham	Steele's.	Nicholson's.	Wood's.	Steele's.	"
Brooklyn	Dalton's.		Gray's.	Quackenbos'.	"
Byron	Loomis'.		"	Steele's.	
Calumet	Hutchinson's.	Tenney's.	Wood's.	Quackenbos'.	
Caro	Steele's.		Gray's.	Cooley's.	
Caseville				Steele's.	
Charlotte	Brown's.		Wood's.	Norton's.	
Clarkston	Steele's.				
Clio				Steele's.	
Dexter	Hutchinson's.		Gray's.	"	Steele's.
Dowagiac	Steele's.		Wood's.	"	Cooley's.
East Billasfield	Brown's.		"	"	
Edwardsburg	"			"	
East Saginaw	Cutter's.	Tenney's.	Gray's.	Cooley's.	Steele's.
Flat Brook		Morse's.	"	Haven's.	Youmans'.
Flushing					
Flint	Hutchinson's.	Orton's.	Wood's.	Cooley's.	Cooley's.
Galesburg				Steele's.	Steele's.
Grand Rapids		Tenney's.	Gray's.	Rolfe & Gillet's.	Elliot & Storer's.
Grand Haven	Cutter's.	Morse's.	Wood's.	Norton's.	Steele's.
Hancock	Brown's.	Nicholson's.	Gray's.		Elliot & Storer's.
Howell	"	Steele's.	Wood's.	Norton's.	Hooker's.
Holland	Dalton's.			Quackenbos'.	
Holly	"		Gray's.	Norton's.	
Houghton	Brown's.		"	"	Youmans'.
Hudson	Loomis'.		"	Steele's.	Steele's.
Jackson, No. 17	Brown's.			"	Cooley's.
Kalamazoo	Steele's.	Steele's.	Wood's.	Cooley's.	"
Lansing		Nicholson's.	Gray's.	Norton's.	Steele's.
Lake Linden	Dalton's.			Quackenbos'.	
Lawton	Steele's.				Hooker's.
Lapeer	Dalton's.	Steele's.	Wood's.	"	Youman's.
Leslie	Cutter's.	Morse's.	Gray's.	Steele's.	Steele's.
Lowell				Peck's.	
Lawrence	Steele's.	Tenney's.	Gray's.	"	"
Ludington	Dalton's.			Norton's.	
Marine City	Steele's.		"	Quackenbos'.	"
Marshall	Loomis'.	Orton's.	Wood's.	Peck's.	"
Mason	Dalton's.	Hooker's.	Gray's.	Rolfe & Gillet's.	Hooker's.
Mendon	Steele's.			Steele's.	Steele's.
Midland				Cooley's.	Youmans'.
New Baltimore	"			Steele's.	Steele's.
New Buffalo	"		"	"	
Negaunee				Parker's.	
Niles	"	Tenney's.	"	Steele's.	"
Northville	Hooker's.		Wood's.	Norton's.	"
Ontonagon	Steele's.		Gray's.	"	Cooley's.
Otsego	Brown's.		Wood's.	Steele's.	
Paw Paw			Gray's.	Norton's.	
Pentwater	Hooker's.		Wood's.	Steele's.	
Petersburg			"		
Plainwell	Dalton's.		Gray's.		
Port Huron	Brown's.	Tenney's.	"	Peck's.	Steele's.
Reading	Steele's.			Steele's.	
Romeo	Loomis'.	"	"	Cooley's.	Cooley's.
Saginaw	Hutchinson's.	Orton's.	"	Norton's.	Youmans'.
Saline	Brown's.	Smellie's.	Wood's.	Steele's.	Steele's.
Schoolcraft	Cutter's.			Wells'.	
South Haven	Loomis'.		"	"	"
St. Clair	Cutter's.		"	"	Rolfe & Gillet's.
Stanton	Brown's.		"	Norton's.	
St. Johns	Dalton's.	Tenney's.	"	Wells'.	Steele's.
Three Rivers	Brown's.		Gray's.	Norton's.	Youmans'.
Three Rivers, 2d ward	Dalton's.		Youmans'.	Cooley's.	
Vassar	Steele's.		Wood's.	Steele's.	Steele's.
Wenona	Cutter's.	Agassiz'.	Gray's.	Quackenbos'.	
Ypsilanti	Hutchinson's.	Steele's.	"	Norton's.	Elliot & Storer's.

UNIFORMITY OF TEXT-BOOKS.

Upon the question of the number, variety and cost of the text-books used in the schools, a wide spread feeling of restiveness exists. Michigan is not alone in this matter. Agitation of the subject everywhere shows how deeply these evils are felt; and the blind struggles for relief are proofs both of the appreciation of the loss the present lack of system entails, and of the exceeding difficulty with which remedies are found for popular evils requiring for eradication the intelligent coöperation of the masses.

The legislature of 1877 was deeply interested with this question, and would have passed some law upon the subject by an overwhelming majority if the mere desire to relieve the public of the burden and vexation attending the present condition of affairs had been the only question at issue.

To learn the feeling in this State, I refer the reader to the remarks on the subject to be found in the reports of the township superintendents under the headings "Uniformity of Text-books," page 216, and "Hindrances to Progress of Schools," page 206.

The one great evil arising from this lack of uniformity, an evil overshadowing all others, evils patent to all, but not worthy to be compared with this chief evil, is the confusion and embarrassment which it introduces into the school room. That the majority of our teachers are mere text-book users, lesson hearers, instead of cultured instructors in the principles of knowledge and their application to the duties of life, we hear stated on all sides, but only an intelligent critic can comprehend how radical and serious an evil this is. The measure of one's comprehension of this truth is the measure of his educational intelligence. Could we remedy this on the part of the teachers and have right views of education prevail among patrons, we would be near the educational millennium. It need not be said that a lack of uniformity of text-books is the cause of this state of affairs, but it evidently aggravates the evil, for no teacher can prepare himself with thoroughness and enthusiasm to hear forty classes per day of one to five pupils each. Nor can anything like a course of study be formed or an attempt at grading be made while this defect continues. I hope to see the day when nine-tenths of the schools of Michigan will be working upon a course of study substantially uniform, adapted to the characteristics and development of the growing mind, practicable for the school room and amply qualifying for the duties of adult life.

The individual method which this multiplicity of classes fosters may be excellent for an occasional advanced and ambitious student who will quickly get into the graded village school, but is by no means inspiring to the majority of the pupils and never to the teacher. We feel this more seriously now than ever, as our young people are more hasty and impatient than formerly, less plodding and thorough-going in disposition and with memoritu instruction, little drill, and few tests of faithfulness or comprehension, no wonder

the cry goes up that the instruction given in the schools is not thorough or practical.

Our ungraded schools cost us last year over one and one-half millions of dollars. If the instruction given were worth $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent less than it should have been by reason of multiplicity of classes, inferior text-books and distracted interests arising from lack of uniformity in the individual districts, then \$200,000 were wasted from this cause during the past year.

The law provides for a "uniform list of text-books to be used" in each school, to be prescribed by the district board, and the wonder may arise why, if the lack of uniformity be so serious a detriment, and the remedy lie so closely within the hands of the people, it be not applied at once. The authority given to district school boards is precisely the same in this respect as that exercised by the trustees of graded schools, and yet all graded schools have a uniform list of text-books, while the great majority of district or ungraded schools have not.

The point simply is, the graded school boards dare, and the district school boards dare not comply with the law. In the latter case the board being but few in number, being the neighbors, and desirous of being the friends of those affected by their action, they shrink from doing their duties as officers, lest it shall affect their relations as men; for some, perhaps most, will almost inevitably be displeased at their action.

Now what shall be done about it? We must have *some* uniformity or be wofully wasteful of money and effort in our schools.

We might have State, county, township or district uniformity. Each scheme has its advocates, its enemies, its advantages, and its difficulties.

The State system is the most dazzling scheme, but a national uniformity would be more brilliant still. Its difficulties lie in the centralization of undue power into the hands of few, the great liability to bribery and the certain charges of it, the extent of change inevitable, its inequality, some books being selected which are extensively used in certain parts of the State and very little elsewhere, the difficulty of selecting books adapted to the wants of all. As Superintendent of Public Instruction I should not wish a committee to select books for the State to be constituted without including myself, nor should I dare for the sake of my good name to act on such a committee.

County uniformity presents these difficulties to a less extent than State uniformity, but by no means escapes them. The experience of other States is by no means assuring to the advocates of State or county uniformity. The extent of the moneyed interests involved lead to bitter strife, and after all to a plentiful lack of the uniformity sought. Berrien county tried county uniformity two years with results well known.

There remain to be considered township uniformity and district uniformity. With either of these I would be satisfied. All the good results to the schools can be secured with either.

To place the matter in the hands of a town board would carry it beyond the bounds of neighborhood jealousies, and yet would not make the interests involved of such pecuniary magnitude as to lead to strife or unfair dealing. If the directors of the several districts, together with the school inspectors, were directed to make such a selection as they deemed wisest for the schools of the township, the matter would be taken out of the hands of the teachers, as it ought to be, and the habit of consultation in regard to school interests and of looking beyond district boundaries would tend to wiser and more uniform action in this and other matters pertaining to the schools.

And yet a still simpler remedy may be found. Leave the power where it now exists in the hands of the district board, and require this board under penalty of a forfeiture of one-half the primary school money to be apportioned to the district to send to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, with the report of the district in 1879, a complete list of the text-books selected for their district, and in 1880, and thereafter require a similar report, accompanied by the statement of the township superintendent that no other books than those in the prescribed list had been used as text-books in the school during the past school year.

This would allow one year after the books were selected for the patrons of the schools to procure the necessary books, and as the board would naturally select books commonly in use if suitable, no friction or unnecessary expense would be involved.

The penalty would be a welcome relief to the district board, as it would show to all objectors that they were performing an unavoidable duty in enforcing uniformity. The selection of text-books and the arrangement of courses of study are duties which the law wisely and logically assigns to the same persons. The suggested change would not interfere with the present combination of these two powers, nor would it prevent, but rather encourage the voluntary combination of the districts in a township, or of the townships in a county to select a common list of books.

This would not interfere with the graded schools of the State, which all have now a uniformity of text-books, and ought not to be compelled to sacrifice local independence, peculiar necessities and preferences, together with the stock of books now on hand, for the sake of an ideal scheme of uniformity by State or county.

The question of uniformity has been considered apart from the question of expense of text-books. There is no necessary connection between the two; though several efforts, particularly the Minnesota scheme, to secure uniformity and cheapness at one effort, have given them a connection in popular thought.

The plan of "free text-books" is the best solution of the difficulty arising from expensiveness of school books, with which I am conversant. I recommend the passage of a law allowing the tax-paying voters of each district to determine at the annual meeting whether the district board shall furnish school

books at the expense of the district to all pupils in attendance at the school during the coming year, the books to be the property of the district and loaned to the pupils under suitable restrictions.

District boards are now authorized to "purchase at the expense of the district, such school books as may be necessary for the use of children when parents are not able to furnish the same," and this method of supplying text-books would do away with a distinction between the indigent and those having competence.

Several States have a similar law, and it is uniformly reported to give general satisfaction, and accomplish a large reduction in the aggregate cost of text-books. Publishers will supply school boards on the most favorable terms.

LOCAL SUPERVISION OF SCHOOLS.

For many years Michigan school laws provided for the inspection and license of teachers by a board of school inspectors for each township; and to one of their number was assigned the duty of visiting schools and exercising a general watch-care over them. The results of this system proved unsatisfactory to the majority of the people of the State, and an earnest agitation for a change was commenced in 1859 by Hon. J. M. Gregory and his coadjutors, continued through his administration and into that of his successor, Hon. Oramel Hosford, and ended apparently in the triumph of those demanding a more thorough supervision of the schools.

The county superintendency provided by the law of 1867, was hailed as a great advance by a large majority of the more earnest friends of education and great expectation of the improvement of our schools was entertained. It had in it, however, some fatal defects which were seized upon by those who had, from the beginning, opposed it, and every opportunity,—and opportunities were numerous,—was taken to cripple and belittle it. The scheme never met the expectations of its friends, and was overturned in 1875, going down under an overwhelming weight of popular opposition. The present system of township superintendency has been now on trial for three years, and the popular verdict upon it is being made up. That verdict will vary in different sections of the State. In the northern counties, and newer portions of the State the sentiment of the people is very generally against the township superintendency; in the southern and older portion, sentiment is divided. It is plain that there has been a reaction since 1875. That reaction was evident in 1877, and will be greater in 1879; whether to the extent of rendering it possible to reinstate the county superintendency, I doubt. Could the matter be left to the township superintendents themselves, there is no doubt what their action would be. For their opinions I refer the reader to page 158, of this report, *et seq.*

Whether it is wise to renew the agitation for county supervision of schools is a question on which there is a very wide and earnest difference of opinion.

For my own part I do not propose to attempt it. I doubt whether a county

superintendency, hampered by the restrictions in regard to the selection and remuneration of these officers which the Legislature, in obedience to popular demand, would be sure to impose, and from which it is vain to expect to escape, is an office which friends of our school system should seek to establish.

The argument that a man selected for his competence and interest in schools, devoting his whole time to their care, will do better work than a score of men full of other business, is one that cannot be gainsayed. But such men must be supported, and an average of \$250 to \$300 per annum, the cost of the present system per county, will not procure their services.

I see no alternative to the proposition that a county superintendency must be expensive, compared with the present system, or inefficient.

It is scarcely fair to say that the township system costs nearly as much as did the county system, for we do not propose to call back the old system with its political elections and meager salaries. Any county (or district) superintendency which we want will cost twice as much as either system has done during the last six years. The cost of the county superintendency was about \$45,000 per annum. The present system costs about \$18,000 per annum.

It is easy to say and not difficult to prove, that such supervision as we desire would be in reality the cheapest, because most effective in proportion to the expense, and one might claim with much show of virtuous indignation that therefore the high interests of education demanded it, and therefore the people ought to be, would be, willing to support it; but I am sadly apprehensive that such would not prove to be the case.

We must take facts as they are, and not as we would wish them.

There is, in Michigan, a feeling prevailing to a greater degree than in most other States, that abhors centralization and resents outside interference. This worked and would again work against county or district supervision.

That many localities were better off with county than township supervision is undeniable. The converse of this is equally true, and it is as true as either that there prevails great dissatisfaction with the present system.

While serious complaint may be properly made of the capacity and fair dealing of some of the township superintendents, it must be acknowledged that the great majority of them are doing the best they can in the midst of many difficulties, and making an honest endeavor to improve the schools. Some of the foremost citizens of the State are in their ranks. There are special advantages in having within each township one of the best citizens charged with the special care of the schools and feeling a special responsibility for them.

I do not intend to disparage the present system while it is that on which we must depend for the right working of our schools. I have hitherto done and intend to do all I can to add to its efficiency, and the pleasure with which its duties are discharged. Still I would be glad to see a change, and I think the welfare of our schools loudly demands a change in this system. One fundamental evil connected with the practical working of the system is the brief

tenure of office, and the constant change in the corps of superintendents. The usual time of continuance in office of the township superintendent is one year; more than six hundred of the superintendents each year are new men. They tire of the office with its vexatious duties, which do not "pay," in any personal way, they discover the great work which needs to be done in the schools, and see how powerless they are to accomplish it, and despairing turn away, or rotation in office bestows its honors on another, or they offend by refusing a certificate to some one unqualified, and sweet revenge is sought in the caucus or at the polls. The changes within the year are very nearly one hundred. These changes are the more numerous because the practice, often very wise in itself, prevails of electing teachers to this office, who will in the practice of their vocation remove within the year.

Now what can be done under these circumstances? What plan which requires steadiness, perseverance and consistency,—and almost all school plans emphatically require this,—can be accomplished through their agency?

I will not here refer to the exceeding difficulty in many localities of finding suitable men who will accept the office, nor to the unfortunate selections which are often made, their frequent favoritism, the injudicious and arbitrary conduct of some, and the apathy of others dead beyond a resurrection. Each reader may fill this picture as his imagination or his experience shall dictate.

The scheme for the supervision of our schools which I judge to be the best at present attainable, and one worthy of a good degree of permanence, may be outlined as follows: The present system to be continued with some modifications. Require the superintendents of schools in the several towns of each county to meet at the county seat on a specified day, and elect a board of county examiners to consist of three members; one to hold office for one year, one for two years, and one for three years, and thereafter to elect one member each year to hold office for three years. The superintendents thus assembled should fix upon such times and places within their respective counties for the examination of teachers as will best accommodate the greatest number of candidates for examination, which examinations should be conducted by the board of examiners, or any two of them, and the certificates issued should be valid throughout the county.

The board of examiners should receive a reasonable per diem and necessary office expenses. Township superintendents might issue permits to teach, which would render the recipient "qualified" until the time of the next examination held by the board of examiners, and no longer.

The other duties at present devolving on the township superintendent should remain, and to these should be added the duty of sending, each term, to the secretary of the board of county examiners a statement of the quality of the work done by each teacher, and the condition of the school in each district, with such other information as might be called for. A similar report should

also be made to the citizens at the annual town meeting. The superintendent should likewise have a control over the conduct of the schools and the methods and management of the teachers corresponding to that which is exercised by the superintendents of the public schools of our cities.

A change of a few clauses and a section added to the law establishing a township superintendency would be all that would be requisite to put this new machinery in motion.

Its effect would be to relieve the township superintendents of that item of their duties, which gives them their greatest annoyance, and is least profitably as a rule performed, and would add to their powers in directions more to their pleasure and the profit of the schools.

It would secure unity of action throughout our counties, permanency and consistency in the requirements of examiners. It would avoid favoritism, jealousies, and political wire pulling. Certificates would mean something, for they would be given, with care, by a board who felt their responsibilities and knew each candidate would prove in the school room the value of their judgment. The reports from the superintendents would show wherein those certified by the board failed, and the candidate would be judged by several men from different standpoints. To the better class of teachers it would be a decided advantage, for a certificate of good qualification and success would be valid in every township in the county, and would be a reliable testimonial. District boards could know something of the qualifications of those seeking employment instead of as now hiring the teacher, and then sending him on the Saturday before the Monday on which the term commences to the superintendent for a certificate which will legalize his employment. This certificate must be granted or the arrangements of the district are interfered with and offense given.

I apprehend a large proportion of the certificates granted by superintendents are given under circumstances quite similar to the above; and that in nine-tenths of the instances the school is secured before the certificate. Seventy per cent of the examinations held this past year were special or private.

This plan would secure an educational leadership and a unity of action in each county. Our system of institutes would become greatly more effective, and the culture of the teachers, and improvement of the schools, could by various plans be systematically attempted with great hope of success. A county organization which, with two or three exceptions, does not now exist in the State, would be maintained by the superintendents, and their mutual interest in the work increased. Plans for work could be laid out in the success of which such an interest would be felt, that the superintendents would desire to remain in office to carry out their plans. And this would be possible much more frequently than now, for the occasions of making enemies would be many less than at present. There is nothing which will make a man cling to an office like having a plan which he wishes to carry out.

Need I say that the plan I propose, while more efficient, would cost less than.

the present system? It is evident that two or three men examining twenty to fifty teachers at once, on set days only, can do it at less expense than twenty men examining for a township only and often each teacher singly as the schools are engaged. Not more than one-tenth as many examinations would be needed by the new scheme as by the present.

The scheme I have above sketched is a combination of what seems to me the best features of the two plans of supervision which have for a dozen years divided the public mind. I suggest it hoping it may commend itself to all as something worthy in itself and worthy of acceptance by the friends of county or of township superintendency. I appeal now and shall continue to appeal to the friends of our public schools, to whom this plan shall commend itself, to grasp it in its inner thought, and probable outworkings, and urge its acceptance not as the highest ideal, but as feasible, and the best supervision now and here attainable.

COMPLAINTS AND DEFECTS.

Though it will be convenient to consider these subjects in connection, the complaints made against our schools are by no means coincident with their defects; for, unfortunately, we have those in our midst who complain with little knowledge of the true grounds of fault, and still more unfortunately, deep-seated, wide spread defects exist in our schools against which there go up no loud protests. I rejoice at complaints founded on intelligence and an anxious regard for the interests of the youth of our land for whom the schools exist. Let these complaints resound until patriotism, philanthropy, parental love and foresight rescue our schools from the clutches of political partisanship, penurious indifference and sectarian bigotry.

But there is such a thing as the spirit of fault-finding going too far, being voiced and increased by those who, while protesting reform, intend destruction. From such, may the good sense of the people of Michigan deliver us.

Among the proofs adduced of the deterioration of our schools, the results of examinations at

WEST POINT

hold a prominent place.

It is thought that here, where a large number of young men from all parts of the country are examined annually by a corps of examiners who are undeniably competent and impartial, holding their individual positions through many years of service, making the tests of attainment and standard for admission as nearly as possible the same, year by year, may be found a test by which the relative quality of the instruction given in the schools now, and in previous years may be ascertained.

A record of the number of candidates appointed to cadetships at West Point, number admitted, number rejected and cause of rejection has been kept since

1838, and tables containing these items, are published in the Report of the Board of Visitors of the U. S. Military Academy for the year 1877.

From this report I condense and compute the following table :

	1838 to 1849.	1850 to 1859.	1860 to 1869.	1870 to 1876.	1838 to 1876.
Number appointed.....	1,259	1,029	1,024	1,257	4,599
Number rejected by Academic Board.....	74	118	170	400	762
Percentage rejected.....	6	11	16	32	16.6
Number rejected by Medical Board.....	29	34	21	61	145
Percentage rejected.....	2	3	2	5	3
Number admitted.....	1,086	806	777	663	3,301
Number graduated.....	450	350	439	213	1,452
Percentage graduated.....	42	43	56	60	52

In 1840, out of 106 candidates, 8 or 7.4 per cent were rejected.

In 1850, out of 98 candidates, 3 or 3 per cent were rejected.

In 1860, out of 84 candidates, 12 or 14 per cent were rejected.

In 1870, out of 163 candidates, 73 or 44.8 per cent were rejected.

In 1876, out of 168 candidates, 53 or 31 per cent were rejected.

In the Report of the Board of Visitors for 1875 it is stated "It is a very suggestive fact that in the last five years the average number of rejected candidates has been *six per cent* for physical deficiency, and *forty per cent* for deficiency in the scholastic requirements. * * * From these statistics it is clearly evident that in the schools of the country there is need of more thorough methods of instruction in the elementary branches."

Prof. Church, in the same report, says: "I am satisfied that there is somewhere a serious defect in the system of instruction, or in its application, in the schools of our country for education in the elementary branches, particularly in arithmetic, reading, and spelling. I think our candidates are not as thoroughly prepared as they were twenty years ago."

I have presented above, in as striking a form as I can, the facts and opinions on which a wide-spread and alarming deterioration of our school system in the entire United States is affirmed.

It may be worth while to examine these facts and see whether the inferences usually drawn necessarily follow.

That the ratio of failures to applicants has greatly increased of late years is a palpable fact, and this fact is usually referred to as though the cause lay exclusively in the comparative inefficiency of our schools of modern days.

I quote the following from a letter received from the Adjutant of the Military Academy: "As to the causes of failure of so large a percentage of candidates, this is, in the opinion of officers engaged in the examinations, due, first, to the deterioration of the primary schools of the land; and, secondly, to the fact that candidates are generally selected through personal notions rather than for any excellence observed in them."

This increases the number of unknown quantities in our equation to two, and

very justly relieves the schools of a greater or less portion of the burden from the facts. Possibly we have not yet determined all the causes. May it not be that a different class of young men are seeking admission of late years, and may it not be that unconsciously the standard of requirement has been raised? And is it not true that, in consideration of the increased number of subjects taught in the schools, the examination at West Point may not be as fair a measure of the work done by them now as it once was? Let us examine anew the statistics with reference to these thoughts.

It will at once be noticed that while from 1838 to 1869 the number of applicants is only about 103 per annum, since that time the number has been 180 per annum as a result of the readjustment of the basis of representation. With such enlarged numbers from which to select those to be admitted it would be too much to expect from human nature that the standard for admission should not be raised.

Certainly something of the kind seems to have modified the action of the Medical Board, for while the rejections for physical deficiency were but two and a half per cent from 1838 down to and including 1868, since that time they have been five per cent on the average, and in 1872 twelve per cent.

Now it scarcely seems credible that since 1868 the proportion of physically unsound young men has suddenly become twice as great as for the previous thirty years.

That some other agency than the condition of the schools is involved in the per cent of failures may be seen in comparing failures from those appointed "at large" and those appointed from the States. From 1838 to 1869 inclusive the per cent of failures among candidates at large was three and a half, and for the years 1870-1876, inclusive, thirty-four.

If the condition of schools only were the *vera causa* of the failures the percentage of failures from the nation "at large," and from the States collectively, should be the same; while in fact the percentage of failures from candidates at large was up to 1870 but $\frac{1}{4}$ as great as from the States collectively, but since that time two per cent greater; showing conclusively that the method of selection, rather than the condition of the schools, determines the ratio of failures.

Perhaps the very improvement of the schools is a cause of the greater proportion of failures. Years ago the young man seeking admission to West Point felt himself obliged to make special preparation therefor in the better schools or by tutor, just as he would have done for admission to college. I knew this to be done in several cases twenty or more years ago, when my own thoughts were directed thitherward. Now, when an appointment is to be made, young men present themselves just from the schools or the farm with the impression that the requirements are not such as to render any special preparation necessary.

If we estimate our school systems by the record of failures at West Point, we shall be obliged to revise entirely the popular verdict as to their relative merit. Since 1869 Arizona, Dakota, New Mexico, Minnesota, Oregon, Vermont and Wyoming have each had a perfect record at West Point, while the percentage of failures from Wisconsin for that period is 25, Massachusetts 27, Indiana 29, New Hampshire 33, Michigan 33, Ohio 34, New York 35, Connecticut 36, Maine 37, Pennsylvania 40, and Illinois 43.

But if it be true that unfortunate changes in the schools have produced the above results, then it is probably equally true that the schools have sent a class of candidates to West Point with such a breadth of culture, such training in the art of study and improved capacities for acquiring knowledge, that they have been able to do of late much better work to sustain themselves to the end of an exacting course of study with greater certainty than their predecessors; for it appears from the same table that while from 1838 to 1849 the percentage of those admitted who were able to complete the course and graduate, was but 42, in the next decade it was 43 per cent, in the next, 56, and since 1870, 60 per cent. The class of 1877 was admitted with 118 members in 1873, and graduated 76 in 1877.

In speaking of this class the Board of Visitors remark: "It is an interesting fact that a preparation for college, and especially a thorough knowledge of the Latin language is a valuable auxiliary in its [the military school] own work. Of the first seven men in the graduating class of 1877, six had enjoyed this advantage, and the first man had completed two years of a college course."

There seems to be no reason to doubt the perfect fairness of the examinations at West Point; but they are limited to a rather narrow field and require a very definite technical knowledge. The examinations are not now as complete and fair a test of the instruction given in the schools as they were years ago, and it does not appear what portion of the responsibility, if any, the schools should bear for the increased percentage of failures of candidates for admission to West Point.

OTHER CHARGES.

It is charged against the schools, not of Michigan merely, but of the United States, that they are unduly expensive, "top heavy," and that the intellectual and moral results from them have not been what society requires for its safety, and has a right to demand.

The charge that our schools are "top heavy" may be made with reference to our graded or ungraded schools. The charge means, I suppose, that an undue attention is given to the higher branches of study. In the ungraded schools (rural or district schools) the utmost extent of the studies pursued will include as a rule only reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography and spelling. Grammar is taught in not more than eighty per cent of the ungraded schools, United States history in about twenty-eight per cent, and algebra in twenty

per cent perhaps of such schools in the older portion of the State, while in the newer regions it scarcely appears at all in the district school.

If these schools are "top heavy" the word must have a definition which has not occurred to me, and the remedy in each individual case of "top heaviness" lies with the district board. As for the graded schools the course recognized as standard in the State, and from which no variations are made, except for local reasons defensible on local grounds, is printed on pages xi. and xii. of this report. Can that course be justly condemned as giving undue prominence to the higher branches or impractical studies? What can be stricken out with general approval? In those schools able to maintain a full course of twelve grades several years of use have commended substantially this scheme to general approval.

In all those instances in which there is sufficient local demand to justify the maintenance of twelve grades, this complaint, to be logical, should take the form of an objection to the extent of education which is given at public expense. That is a wider and more important question than the one I am considering under the charge that our schools are top heavy.

If in smaller schools with few teachers the effort is made to maintain twelve grades, of which the upper consists of but few members, absorbing time and thought of teachers which ought to be given to the greater and more needy numbers in the grades below, then these schools may justly be termed top heavy and a reformation insisted upon. It is these schools, I suppose, which gave origin and volume to this complaint, and to them the remedy is to be applied. It can hardly be called a fault of our *school system*, however, for it represents a condition formulated by no code, sanctioned by no body of representative teachers or school officers, but condemned by all who by position or ability are entitled to speak with authority on such matters. The disease is entirely a local one, and to be treated by local applications, and yet with judgment wherever found. It may call for the care of the physician rather than the knife of the surgeon.

Our school system includes sixteen grades or divisions of study. The last four of these are to be pursued in the University, and the first twelve in the public schools; but this grand scheme no more requires twelve grades of study to be provided for in every district than it does sixteen.

The extent of the local courses is to be determined by local conditions and interests, the main question being, what is the local demand? It is the duty of the public schools to meet the public educational wants in a full and satisfactory manner, but not necessarily to provide in each locality for the wants of the few.

A high school is useful to the lower grades by the inspiration it gives the pupils to advance, by the model it can be, by furnishing better instructed teachers than could otherwise be obtained, by making schools prominent and popular, by bringing into the local school system life, enterprise, stronger

teachers, wiser counsels, greater unity and completeness. It is useful to community by increasing the culture of its circles, by giving a tendency to thought and literature, by leading its choice spirits on to the better things of which they are capable, by giving those in whom ambition burns and talent struggles for a wider field for exercise the opportunity to lift themselves to a higher plane of thought and power where, being the born leaders, they may draw all men after them.

But if, instead of being thus sources of strength to all below and around them, they leech-like draw to themselves the vitality needed in the other parts of the system, there is no sufficient reason why they should be sustained. A strong grammar school is better than a weak high school. A course should not be stretched out to weakness, and no more should be attempted than local circumstances justify.

That our schools, in too many instances, perhaps usually, allow pupils to advance to the higher studies before sufficiently grounded in the lower, is a sad fact, and one to which teachers are quite as much alive as the public. What teacher has not striven, often in vain, against the pressure from friends of the pupil who wish him advanced to studies for which he has not the mental strength or the acquired preparation? I think teachers can, as a body, stand before their accusers in this matter, and say "He that is without sin among you let him first cast a stone." This is one of the most prevalent and damaging faults of our schools, and lies at the basis of much of the superficial and unsatisfactory work which is so often charged with truth against them.

But while less chargeable with this fault in our schools than the patronizing public, teachers are by no means guiltless. We are not so painstaking, patient and thoroughgoing as we were. These qualities are growing rare among American people of every class.

That our schools should feel the prevalent tone of society and partake of the common intellectual and moral characteristics of the times, is not to be wondered at. Schools are what society makes them, and are as good as society furnishes the material for in pupils, teachers, inspiration and environment. Our teachers of the present day labor under disadvantages which their predecessors did not feel. Schools are now matters of much less interest than formerly. Then the school, its evening spelling matches and public days were welcome sources of attraction, making bright spots on the monotonous calendar of the year.

Then the craving of the young for occasions of intellectual activity was best satisfied in the tasks and tests of the school room; now the daily paper, and the cheap literature of the day furnish more varied and attractive entertainment than the columns of the spelling book or "sums in Rule of Three." A striking illustration of the insatiable craving of the mind for sources of thought and effort, came to me while teacher of the prisoners in the Detroit House of

Correction. Men just admitted to the House took very little interest in school. Their memories were busy with the scenes of the trial, the parting with friends, the novelty of their present position.

When these thoughts lost their interest, a period of mental restlessness followed, to be succeeded by a craving for something on which to exercise the mind. Then the school became welcome, soon its coming hours were looked forward to, and its exercises engaged in with a keen appetite, which bore the appearance of a wonderful enthusiasm for knowledge and improvement; but in the majority of cases this died away as the end of confinement approached, and the mind busied itself with thoughts of liberation and scenes thereafter.

The case of our children is in some respects similar. The mind craves a certain amount of work and relishes no more. If heads are filled with other things, novels, parties, fashions, the mind loses its relish for soberer things, and the tasks of the school room become tasks indeed. There is less of the mature, the earnest and the strong in our district schools than formerly, whether on the part of teachers or pupils.

If directors' reports are to be relied upon in this item, the male teachers in district schools of this State teach, on the average, four months per year, with an average of \$33.00 wages per month, giving an average income to each of \$132 per annum.

Female teachers are employed in these schools 3.7 months each per year, receiving \$21 per month, or the magnificent sum of \$77 per year.

Of course many teach longer and receive more; but many likewise less. The fact above given, and coexistent facts, make teaching largely a business of young girls and boys for a short portion of each year. That there are stages of mental development as definite as the physical changes between infancy and age, is a matter on which there is no dispute. That the intellectual development of persons in their teens is such that as teachers they will rely on their memories rather than their judgments, that they will teach text-books rather than subjects, details rather than principles, that the relation of school book facts to life duties, and the world around them, will be rarely seen and more rarely pointed out, are facts but little considered.

We have now pointed out some of the causes lying not altogether at, but near the root of things, why the school work of the present day is less satisfactory than it should be. These causes are evidently acting with greater intensity now than ever before.

To name with any thoroughness all the difficulties which afflict our schools, or to discuss in a complete way the remedies for all school maladies, would be a work too extensive for a report like this. For suggestions as to troubles most prevailing and manifest, I refer the reader to page 199 of this report, *et seq.*

Our system of examination, while it shuts out numbers of the grossly incompetent from the ranks of teachers, still is admirably adapted to discourage

effort for personal improvement, or the securing of a high standard of qualification, and very successfully tends to reduce the standard to the very verge of incompetency.

This, with the pressure of the hard times, causes a survival not of the fittest, but of the unfittest, who are worth least, and will work cheapest. The result is as if the farmer should constantly seek the poorest, cheapest seed for his fields.

I do not asperse the better teachers, I only say that the proportion of poor teachers, whom we shall always have with us, is become unduly great.

The condition of the youthful mind of the present generation can only be modified by indirect, wisely ordered, far reaching, long enduring means.

And such must be our efforts for teachers, except that we may reach them more directly. We must reach teachers through the superintendents, through institutes, and through the press. However valuable other agencies, like normal schools, training schools, and the like, may be, to these agencies we must come at last for wide-reaching effects. Each of the triad of means must assist and supplement the other. These three means of aiding teachers are in our hands in an unwieldy way. Something coördinating them, and rendering their latent power available is needed. Fortunately the same means which we have designated for the improvement of teachers are likewise the very means most serviceable with the public, and hardly less available with the patrons of schools than with the teachers themselves. Through parents and teachers we must take our youth as we find them, and, so far as we may, make them what they should be.

There may be valuable local applications, like the life-giving influence of a superior teacher or a noble school; but the great constitutional remedies for our educational infirmities are supervision and institutes applied with intelligence and persistence. These two are complements of each other, work best together, and neither can have its full value without the other. Of school supervision in the form most available at present, I have elsewhere, in this report, spoken.

It remains to say a word of

INSTITUTES.

as means for the improvement of teachers and schools.

Under the Institute Law of 1877, twenty institutes were held during the months of August, September, and October. There was also held at Lansing, commencing August 20, a State Institute designed to be in some respects a model institute to afford thought and method for the local institutes to follow. Though this institute felt the disadvantages which attend the first attempt at an untried scheme, it was pronounced by all, so far as I am aware, a valuable success. About 200 were in attendance from various parts of the State, comprising very nearly all our leading teachers. For instructors we had Hon.

John Hancock, Ph. D., of Dayton, Ohio, President of the National Educational Association; E. C. Hewitt, LL. D., President of the Illinois Normal University; Prof. Robert Graham, A. M., of the Oshkosh Normal School, and Institute Conductor of one of the four Institute districts of Wisconsin, and Prof. Jonathan Piper, of Chicago, who has had large experience in the Institutes of Iowa.

The aim in selecting these men was to secure the best workers in four of our neighboring western States who should bring for our use in the institutes to be held in Michigan the ripest thoughts and best methods in this important field of work. These men, in their work with us, justified the expectations which their reputations had raised, and were the occasions of improved work in the county institutes which followed.

The county institutes were not so numerous attended as could be desired, averaging about forty to each institute, but brought together a fine class of teachers who showed much ability to profit by the best teaching which could be given them, and likewise a good appreciation of the advantages afforded by the institutes. My own observation and the unvarying report of those in charge of the institutes, was that each institute comprised an unexpectedly excellent body of teachers, who showed an interest, increasing each day, to the close of the institute.

It is evident that the teachers in attendance at these institutes have been much above the average teachers employed in our State.

I have found an unexpectedly small amount of opposition to the law. I was prepared for considerable complaint about "taxing," teachers for the support of these institutes; but while I have received at least two thousand letters upon the subject and conversed with some hundreds of persons in various parts of the State about this law, not more than eight or ten have expressed hostility to it. Of course I do not suppose I have heard a tithe of what is said on the subject.

In no other way can our schools be improved so readily and effectively as by well conducted institutes. At these institutes the professional spirit of our teachers will be increased, the principles which lie at the foundation of right discipline and instruction will be set forth, and the best methods of instruction so presented as to be rendered available for use in the practical work of the school-room.

The experience of the past year has shown that our best teachers attend these Institutes gladly and profitably; but we do not reach so fully as we should, those who most need these advantages.

It is not generally known with what universal and emphatic endorsement Institutes are commended by our foremost educators as the chief and most wide-reaching means of improving the mass of our teachers.

Gen. John Eaton, United States Commissioner of Education, says: "It is gratifying to observe how widely and uniformly Teachers' institutes have

been employed throughout the country for the improvement of teachers, and through them of the schools. For many teachers they are the only source of correct ideas in regard to methods of instruction, discipline, and school management. They scatter the germs of the best thoughts upon education, and, by the general attendance of the people of the places where they are held, contribute greatly to improve the public mind and correct and elevate the educational sentiment."

Hon. Alonzo Abernethy, recently Superintendent of Public Instruction for Iowa, says: "The value of these institutes can hardly be overestimated. Year by year they are becoming more valuable as their legitimate work is better understood. They have become a powerful agency in educating teachers who have no better way of obtaining normal instruction, and in educating public sentiment; and thousands of teachers every year go out from these discussions and instructions with clearer views of their respective duties; with a determination to do better service in the future, and with a higher inspiration for their calling."

Michigan has hitherto been greatly behind her sister States in availing herself of this most efficient means of educational advancement.

Institutes are held annually or oftener in nearly every county of New York, Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin, Iowa, Kansas, and California; and in the remaining northern States they are of much greater frequency than they have heretofore been in Michigan. Many of these institutes last two to eight weeks each. In Ohio, Iowa, and Kansas these institutes are supported chiefly or altogether by fees from the teachers, as is the case in this State. In Iowa and Kansas the teachers pay both certificate fees and registration fees of one dollar each. The Kansas law was passed by request of the State Teachers' Association of that State.

The certificate fee is a necessity if we would have institutes, and institutes we must have as a main lever with which to elevate our schools. This institute law in this feature is copied after the institute law of Ohio, though in Ohio a portion, not exceeding one-third of the money raised by the examination fees from the applicants for license to teach, goes to pay the traveling expenses of the examiners, and no State appropriation in aid of institutes is made. Several States have a similar law, and in none of them is the law so favorable to the teacher as in Michigan.

The law for the better support of institutes went into effect so late in the spring, that the information that it was in force was not received in season, in most instances, to collect fees from those entering the summer schools, hence no money of serviceable amount was in the county treasuries for the support of institutes in the fall of 1877.

This of necessity limited the number which could be held, to so many as the State appropriation would furnish the means for. The year 1878 will show the full working of the law, and I have no doubt I shall be able to hold an insti-

tute, of great value to the teachers, in every county of the State of sufficient population to furnish teachers enough for an institute, and I shall try to so group the smaller counties for institute purposes as to bring the opportunity to attend an institute within the reach of nearly every teacher of the State.

It cannot have escaped the notice of any one who has thought of the subject that institutes should be held mainly when schools are not in session, and when the weather is usually pleasant, and the roads are good. This narrows the season for institutes to a few weeks (twelve to fifteen) in the year. It follows from this that several institutes must be held each week if, as we ought, we hold sixty or more each year. From this it can be seen that it is impossible for the Superintendent of Public Instruction to spend any great amount of time at each institute, and that the work must be mainly done by others. To do this work many trained workmen are needed. For, as it is conceded by all competent authorities that something beyond a knowledge of the branches taught is needed to make a good teacher, so something more than being a good teacher is needed to make one a good institute worker. A special aptness for and experience in institute work is needed. Institute instructors need training more than teachers do. I do not intend to employ any persons to work in institutes, except in single instances as local needs may require, who do not recognize this fact, and show a full purpose to fit themselves for the work. For this the State Institute is needed and designed. It is a place where institute methods as well as school methods are discussed. In short, it is an institute for institute instructors.

I believe the passage of the institute law of 1877 a great gain to our schools; and if to this law we can add one similar to that elsewhere described to improve the supervision of our schools nothing more than the efficient working of these two laws, with those before in force, will be actually essential to make the schools of Michigan really worthy of the highest encomiums they have ever received.

HORACE S. TARBELL,
Superintendent of Public Instruction.

STATISTICS OF THE SCHOOLS.

STATISTICS OF THE SCHOOLS.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

FOR THE SCHOOL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1877.

Number of townships and cities in the State.....	1,004
Increase for the year.....	60
Number of townships and cities from which reports were received....	1,080
Number of school districts.....	5,947
Increase for the year.....	113
Number of children between five and twenty years of age.....	489,444
Increase for the year.....	9,636
Number of children attending the public school.....	357,139
Increase for the year.....	12,043
Percentage of attendance.....	76
Average number of months schools were maintained.....	7.4
Average number of months for graded and high schools.....	9.7
Number of ungraded schools.....	5,652
Increase for the year.....	119
Number of graded schools.....	295
Decrease for the year.....	8
Number of visits to the schools by Directors.....	15,939
Increase for the year.....	890
Number of visits to the schools by Township Superintendents.....	11,915
Increase for the year.....	1,157
Number of male teachers.....	3,781
Number of female teachers.....	9,220
Total number of teachers.....	13,001
Increase of male teachers for the year.....	233
Decrease of female teachers for the year.....	66
Number of months taught by males.....	17,295
Number of months taught by females.....	43,886
Total number of months taught.....	61,181
Increase for the year by males.....	1,053
Increase for the year by females.....	81
Average wages of males per month.....	\$42 54
Decrease for the year.....	\$5 96
Average wages of females per month.....	\$27 45
Decrease for the year.....	\$0 83
Total wages of male teachers.....	\$735,872 99
Total wages of female teachers.....	\$1,205,464 97
Total wages of male and female teachers.....	\$1,941,337 96
Number of school houses,—frame, 4,683; brick, 780; log, 534; stone, 81; total.....	6,078
Increase for the year,—frame, 106; brick, 35; log, 5; stone, 1; total.....	147
Number of sittings in school houses.....	431,707
Increase for the year.....	5,096
Estimated value of school houses and sites.....	\$0,190,175
Decrease for the year.....	\$97,414
Number of volumes in district libraries.....	157,996

Increase for the year.....	16,518
Number of volumes in township libraries.....	64,099
Increase for the year.....	8,224
Number in both district and township libraries.....	221,230
Increase for the year.....	23,877
Number of private and select schools.....	181
Increase for the year.....	11
Number of pupils in private and select schools.....	8,958
Increase for the year.....	925
Number of meetings of Township Inspectors.....	1,723
Increase for the year.....	41
Amount paid or due for Inspectors' services.....	\$6,009 61
Amount paid or due for Township Superintendents' services.....	\$17,532 39
Number of children on which primary school money was apportioned,	458,536
Increase for the year.....	10,598
Amount of primary school money apportioned for the year.....	\$211,055 56
Amount received from district tax.....	\$2,217,960 99
Decrease for the year.....	\$43,158 56
Amount received from two-mill tax.....	\$492,146 94
Decrease for the year.....	\$20,742 38
Tuition money from non-resident pupils.....	\$34,590 06
Decrease for the year.....	\$876 90
Amount received from other sources.....	\$187,061 77
Amount due the districts.....	\$229,420 96
Amount on hand beginning of the year.....	\$601,988 79
Total resources for the year.....	\$3,792,121 59
Decrease for the year.....	\$275,680 09
Amount expended for teachers' wages for the year.....	\$1,934,960 86
Amount expended for building and repairs.....	\$317,842 13
Decrease for the year.....	\$133,584 36
Amount paid on bonded indebtedness.....	\$385,613 51
Increase for the year.....	\$15,833 31
Amount expended for other purposes.....	\$533,339 62
Total expenditures for the year.....	\$3,179,976 06
Increase for the year.....	\$277,883 57
Amount on hand at the close of the year.....	\$611,409 72
Bonded indebtedness of the districts.....	\$1,484,524 67
Decrease for the year.....	\$74,059 78
Total indebtedness of the districts.....	\$1,609,678 46

The following statistics are from the reports of Township Superintendents.
Two hundred and twenty-four neglected to make any report to this office:

Number of school houses erected during the last school year.....	255
Number unfit for longer use.....	538
Number destitute of suitable out-buildings.....	1,119
Number with suitable furniture, in good condition.....	2,663
Number well supplied with blackboards.....	3,359
Number of schools having a uniformity of text-books.....	1,881
Number having a prescribed course of study.....	556
Number furnished with a dictionary.....	1,986
Number supplied with a suitable Register or Record Book.....	3,002
Number of districts making no change in teachers during the year....	949
Number of districts having three terms of school during the year....	1,261
Number of districts requiring their teacher to board around.....	1,849
Number of regular public examinations of teachers held during the school year.....	1,343
Number of special or private examinations of teachers during the school year.....	3,056
Number of applicants examined for certificates during the school year,	9,141
Number of applicants who received a first grade certificate during the school year.....	841
Number of applicants who received a second grade certificate during the school year.....	4,479

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Number of applicants who received a third grade certificate during the school year.....	5,299
Number of certificates renewed without examination during the school year.....	719
Number of teachers summoned for re-examination during the school year.....	133
Number of certificates revoked during the school year.....	109
Number licensed as teachers who never had taught school.....	2,012
Number of different teachers employed in the schools any portion of the year.....	7,237
Number of unlicensed teachers employed any portion of the year.....	147
Number of teachers employed holding a Michigan Normal School certificate.....	212
Number of teachers who seem to make teaching a permanent business.....	2,858
Whole number of visits to the schools by Township Superintendents....	8,367
Number of different schools visited by Township Superintendents....	4,487
Average length of the visits.....	Half an hour.
Number of schools not visited during the year by the Superintendent Leaving about 1,200 unaccounted for.	280
Number of days given to the superintendency work during the school year.....	8,915
Amount allowed by Township Boards for official services during the school year.....	\$16,669 70
Amount of additional allowance for stationery, postage, printing, etc.	\$1,153 13
Amount received from teachers at special examinations.....	\$750 30

ABSTRACTS of School Inspectors'

COUNTIES.	No. of Dis- TRICTS IN THE COUNTY.		No. Children between the ages of 5 and (under) 20 years.	Whole No. of Children that attended School during the year.	Average Number months scholars attended school.	No. of SCHOOL-HOUSES, AND MATERIAL OF CONSTRUCTION.				Number of Pupils who can be seated.	Value of School-House and Lots.	No. of Graded Schools.	
	Whole Districts.	Fractional Dis- tricts.				No. of Stone.	No. of Brick.	No. of Frame.	No. of Log.				
Alcona.....	9	0	417	380	9.	---	---	6	3	601	\$11,403 00	1	
Allegan.....	150	29	11,915	9,481	7.4	---	9	170	7	11,977	163,330 00	7	
Alpena.....	5	1	1,650	1,003	8.5	---	---	19	2	1,234	33,290 00	1	
Antrim.....	44	5	1,273	1,029	5.9	---	1	8	34	2,032	9,505 00	1	
Baraga.....	5	0	570	383	8.4	---	---	5	1	845	5,500 00	1	
Barry.....	111	42	8,098	7,204	7.	---	5	138	8	8,988	131,930 00	3	
Bay.....	45	9	8,160	5,551	6.9	---	5	48	4	6,074	196,106 00	4	
Benzie.....	22	2	767	592	5.8	---	---	11	11	1,044	8,125 00	1	
Berrien.....	112	38	12,370	9,915	7.4	---	34	120	1	12,800	347,845 00	10	
Branch.....	92	39	8,378	7,325	7.3	---	5	14	59	9,248	175,940 00	3	
Calhoun.....	105	61	11,504	9,459	7.9	---	6	34	186	9	12,484	461,157 00	8
Cass.....	93	25	6,816	6,011	8.1	---	---	25	95	1,550	133,288 00	5	
Charlevoix.....	22	8	949	749	6.	---	---	12	14	1,153	9,625 00	1	
Cheboygan.....	17	2	1,270	865	6.1	---	1	8	10	1,141	21,025 00	1	
Chippewa.....	5	0	868	199	6.2	---	---	2	---	288	2,840 00	---	
Clare.....	16	0	526	468	5.3	---	---	7	8	625	9,702 00	2	
Clinton.....	101	32	8,486	6,505	7.3	---	7	120	5	7,802	126,692 00	5	
Delta.....	11	0	971	765	6.7	---	---	6	3	927	9,200 00	1	
Eaton.....	110	34	9,953	7,911	7.2	---	1	19	125	4	9,958	146,867 00	7
Emmet.....	14	1	867	462	5.1	---	---	5	3	595	8,050 00	---	
Genesee.....	111	51	11,877	10,007	7.5	---	12	155	2	12,202	324,685 00	8	
Gladwin.....	7	0	109	91	6.6	---	---	1	3	129	900 00	---	
Grand Traverse.....	49	3	2,101	1,806	6.5	---	---	34	19	2,562	31,844 00	1	
Grafton.....	84	29	5,952	4,551	6.7	---	---	87	14	6,290	70,520 00	3	
Hillsdale.....	122	47	10,426	8,717	7.6	---	10	51	118	2	11,617	207,155 00	8
Houghton.....	12	0	6,635	4,463	9.5	---	2	1	---	4,503	157,000 00	9	
Huron.....	55	13	4,908	2,989	6.8	---	---	45	21	4,066	45,003 00	4	
Ingham.....	97	36	9,971	8,244	8.2	---	---	115	5	9,862	253,965 00	5	
Ionia.....	110	32	9,844	8,046	7.5	---	1	11	135	2	10,239	161,380 00	8
Iosco.....	13	1	1,150	686	6.7	---	---	12	1	962	21,750 00	4	
Isabella.....	53	4	2,691	1,975	6.1	---	---	35	22	2,722	27,690 00	2	
Isle Royal.....	---	---	33	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Jackson.....	110	46	11,825	9,606	16.	---	3	54	109	1	11,737	283,115 00	9
Kalamazoo.....	95	46	10,968	8,575	7.8	---	25	120	1	9,986	274,227 00	6	
Kalkaska.....	37	4	732	657	6.4	---	---	24	11	1,273	16,876 00	1	
Kent.....	153	54	22,060	15,690	7.7	---	25	178	8	17,993	449,890 00	8	
Keweenaw.....	11	0	1,694	1,458	9.4	---	---	10	1	1,295	13,500 00	4	
Lake.....	30	7	749	636	5.6	---	---	23	11	1,139	14,989 00	---	
Lapeer.....	84	42	8,975	7,472	7.9	---	1	6	---	9,501	143,682 00	5	
Leelanaw.....	32	16	2,068	1,435	5.5	---	---	20	24	2,024	14,820 00	1	
Lenawee.....	139	62	14,733	11,529	7.9	---	8	73	121	2	14,402	414,330 00	11
Livingston.....	89	46	6,917	5,915	7.6	---	4	13	114	2	7,889	110,397 00	5
Mackinac.....	6	---	529	339	8.2	---	---	2	3	545	6,500 00	1	
Macomb.....	74	39	11,014	7,097	7.7	---	15	104	---	8,938	129,332 00	9	
Manistee.....	32	2	2,712	1,801	7.	---	---	21	11	2,008	46,175 00	1	
Manitou.....	2	0	346	163	6.	---	---	1	---	240	1,050 00	---	
Marquette.....	17	3	5,810	4,300	8.1	---	2	18	2	4,503	153,000 00	6	
Mason.....	32	6	2,072	1,684	6.9	---	---	21	17	1,906	22,035 00	1	
Mecosta.....	55	6	3,561	2,712	7.2	---	---	45	20	4,166	53,658 00	2	
Menominee.....	7	0	962	544	7.5	---	---	8	---	605	12,645 00	1	
Midland.....	29	9	1,570	1,302	7.3	---	2	24	9	1,915	43,962 00	1	
Missaukee.....	19	2	204	167	4.3	---	---	7	6	390	3,038 00	---	
Monroe.....	102	32	11,901	6,905	5.2	---	2	52	74	9,091	119,292 00	4	
Montcalm.....	89	20	7,285	5,968	7.7	---	3	98	7	7,371	129,738 00	5	
Muskegon.....	62	17	6,280	4,377	6.9	---	---	68	13	5,526	151,956 00	3	
Newaygo.....	58	17	3,573	2,855	6.6	---	---	51	20	4,391	48,984 00	2	
Oakland.....	139	82	19,275	10,344	7.7	---	16	27	183	---	14,926	296,085 00	11
Oceana.....	67	11	3,111	2,502	6.7	---	---	59	14	3,724	40,183 00	2	
Ogemaw.....	9	0	83	80	6.1	---	---	3	2	179	2,635 00	---	
Ontonagon.....	5	1	1,097	819	9.8	---	---	5	2	945	12,100 00	2	
Osceola.....	48	11	2,337	1,719	6.5	---	---	34	23	2,873	27,667 00	3	
Otsego.....	15	1	179	149	5.2	---	---	7	3	329	4,329 00	---	
Ottawa.....	93	22	11,161	9,335	8.3	---	1	5	112	2	10,101	158,965 00	12

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

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Reports by Counties, for the Year 1877.

No. visits by Township Superintendents.	No. visits by Directors.	No. QUALIFIED TEACHERS EMPLOYED.		AGGREGATE No. MONTHS TAUGHT BY ALL THE QUALIFIED TEACHERS.		TOTAL WAGES OF TEACHERS FOR THE YEAR.		COUNTIES.
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
17								
851								
10								
79								
18								
267								
126								
27								
226								
280								
12								
205								
454								
81								
651								
318								
431								
380								
44								
58								
21								
25								
353								
84								
270								
26								
605								
20								
123								
221								
437								
139								
80								
243								
267								
118								
29								
118								
255								
280								
67								
428								
37								
53								
225								
130								
413								
319								
9								
296								
102								
28								
154								
132								
106								
81								
84								
40								
220								
247								
134								
443								
115								
173								
34								
44								
112								
28								
349								
8								
109								
12								
12								
19								
5								
93								
27								
6								
111								
96								
108								
99								
7								
12								
6								
94								
6								
98								
4								
118								
4								
26								
54								
139								
18								
33								
68								
243								
221								
15								
63								
304								
248								
44								
876								
11								
44								
175								
53								
355								
190								
3								
159								
54								
1								
43								
49								
84								
12								
54								
15								
194								
181								
132								
98								
321								
99								
7								
14								
77								
16								
170								
46.								
463.								
84.5								
90.								
41.								
357.9								
184.1								
31.								
490.8								
377.0								
433.3								
330.7								
23.								
77.5								
30.								
354.6								
87.								
476.2								
31.3								
-450.5								
15.								
114.7								
294.3								
493.2								
153.								
177.								
322.8								
353.1								
459.1								
60.								
88.2								
170.3								
453.6								
427.8								
57.3								
744.4								
76.								
60.								
415.6								
84.5								
580.5								
377.4								
42.								
371.4								
61.5								
9.								
134.								
119.3								
121.								
38.								
50.								
45.								
335.0								
303.5								
128.3								
159.								
689.2								
189.6								
23.								
68.7								
109.5								
6.								
412.3								
38.								
1,207.6								
126.								
257.8								
32.3								
323.9								
674.1								
110.3								
1,058.8								
890.								
1,473.3								
607.3								
133.9								
75.								
370.								
64.6								
843.8								
82.								
1,645.								
49.								
1,215.6								
27.								
267.								
552.1								
994.3								
493.8								
173.								
322.8								
1,138.9								
919.5								
88.2								
25.3								
1,043.3								
1,163.8								
147.8								
1,953.								
105.								
153.7								
803.6								
192.3								
1,587.2								
805.5								
34.								
846.6								
183.5								
3.								
444.9								
212.6								
429.5								
73.8								
230.8								
45.5								
763.1								
809.6								
698.8								
380.								
1,397.								
368.8								
23.8								
104.								
291.5								
52.2								
912.								
92,695 26								
17,024 02								
5,375 00								
1,600 55								
2,552 00								
11,727 23								
11								

ABSTRACTS—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	No. of Dis- tricts in the County.		No. Children between the ages of 5 and (under) 20 years.	Whole No. of Children that attended School during the year.	Average Number months scholars attended school.	No. of School-Houses, and Material of Construction.				Number of Pupils who can be seated.	Value of School-Houses and Lots.	No. of Graded Schools.
	Whole Districts.	Fractional Dis- tricts.				No. of Stone.	No. of Brick.	No. of Frame.	No. of Log.			
Presque Isle.....	5	1	63	60	7.	—	—	1	3	185	\$2,650 00	—
Roscommon.....	111	15	16,279	10,837	7.4	—	16	112	3	12,675	324,758 00	6
Saginaw.....	93	16	7,711	5,463	6.9	—	3	74	29	6,436	66,679 00	4
Sanilac.....	3	—	124	115	8.2	—	—	2	—	110	600 00	—
Schoolcraft.....	87	30	7,926	6,545	7.8	—	—	110	7	8,493	145,758 00	5
Shiawassee.....	122	27	16,531	11,017	7.8	—	10	132	13	12,604	210,329 00	7
St. Clair.....	83	40	8,854	7,830	7.7	2	29	53	—	8,923	237,494 00	9
St. Joseph.....	108	25	7,225	5,790	7.1	—	2	103	14	7,144	79,238 00	5
Tuscola.....	115	39	10,350	8,778	7.3	—	11	144	—	11,745	218,988 00	10
Van Buren.....	111	55	13,028	10,264	7.7	9	61	103	2	12,417	371,801 00	5
Washtenaw.....	107	34	50,532	23,717	8.3	—	64	108	1	23,832	895,078 00	13
Wayne.....	40	3	1,072	870	6.9	—	—	20	16	1,639	22,968 00	1
Wexford.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals.....	4,523	1,424	469,444	357,139	7.4	81	790	4,683	584	431,707	\$9,158,680 00	225

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

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ABSTRACTS—CONTINUED.

No. visits by Township Superintendents.	No. visits by Directors.	No. QUALIFIED TEACHERS EMPLOYED.		AGGREGATE NO. MONTHS TAUGHT BY ALL THE QUALIFIED TEACHERS.		TOTAL WAGES OF TEACHERS FOR THE YEAR.		COUNTIES.
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
7	10	1	8	4	27.	\$144 00	\$338 00	Presque Isle.
206	802	85	196	481.3	1,274.6	28,631 55	43,794 08	Roscommon.
183	234	56	113	304.6	503.5	10,398 50	11,284 83	Saginaw.
6	5	2	1	8	8.5	320 00	600 00	Sanilac.
222	212	79	177	323.8	798.9	12,396 20	16,169 60	Schoolcraft.
265	492	52	227	303.8	1,220.6	12,411 91	32,442 52	Shiawassee.
301	294	108	204	452	961.8	21,524 40	22,784 14	St. Clair.
194	230	74	147	339.7	636.	13,220 85	13,918 65	St. Joseph.
308	428	94	243	437.8	956.	117,926 15	22,261 83	Tuscola.
265	400	121	263	561.8	1,418.3	23,217 55	37,968 12	Van Buren.
206	406	113	421	623.3	3,598.	634,078 04	147,370 76	Washtenaw.
66	77	9	58	37.	199.5	1,699 00	4,635 09	Wayne.
								Wexford.
11,915	15,839	3,781	9,220	17,225.1	43,886.2	\$735,872 99	\$1,205,464 97	.... Totals.

ABSTRACTS of School Inspectors' Reports

COUNTIES.	RECEIPTS.					
	Moneys on hand Sept. 4, 1876.	Two-Mill Tax.	Primary School Fund.	Tuition of Non-resident Scholars.	District Taxes for all Purposes.	Raised from all other Sources.
Alcona.....	\$720 13	\$3,002 73	\$185 38	-----	\$4,089 24	\$186 09
Allegan.....	14,191 49	17,095 00	5,344 22	\$685 99	55,335 24	1,600 10
Alpena.....	390 39	611 30	578 68	-----	11,369 82	4,353 01
Antrim.....	3,447 47	1,530 40	477 44	4 06	12,001 24	846 19
Barraga.....	2,432 50	1,199 76	249 40	-----	4,435 00	800 00
Barry.....	7,607 50	8,084 05	3,651 36	520 72	19,647 78	4,052 90
Bay.....	12,915 70	5,735 17	3,316 18	109 40	49,319 11	6,810 28
Benzie.....	625 25	768 57	336 36	21 05	4,650 07	441 42
Berrien.....	13,450 41	23,569 60	6,064 56	1,943 80	59,615 43	10,452 03
Branch.....	10,010 68	11,150 91	3,833 33	1,251 97	44,006 06	1,806 35
Calhoun.....	15,598 07	13,113 09	6,787 79	1,671 69	77,868 12	3,206 68
Cass.....	9,070 17	8,870 18	3,185 19	295 77	33,469 60	1,134 96
Charlevoix.....	984 24	544 68	356 06	19 25	4,922 80	134 68
Cheboygan.....	806 92	1,949 35	497 81	48 36	6,735 47	18 50
Chippewa.....	3,777 63	2,343 92	392 50	-----	-----	-----
Clare.....	1,784 11	1,816 48	193 93	2 00	3,663 49	638 64
Clinton.....	9,208 96	8,410 23	3,757 19	452 97	33,177 20	1,960 81
Delta.....	950 47	1,278 75	306 64	-----	6,757 44	1,814 67
Easton.....	8,890 74	12,371 80	4,180 93	769 70	33,425 70	1,296 89
Emmet.....	77 41	95 68	289 33	8 18	5,556 12	489 37
Genesee.....	10,221 18	12,034 96	2,139 49	1,300 03	60,063 22	903 24
Gladwin.....	770 06	692 00	-----	-----	362 32	806 33
Grand Traverse.....	3,829 54	2,659 70	877 68	126 50	11,822 48	1,316 90
Gratiot.....	6,096 64	5,183 81	2,477 89	110 49	16,757 32	1,069 19
Hillsdale.....	8,470 90	13,723 56	4,929 09	922 81	44,979 06	3,650 55
Houghton.....	10,469 12	1,919 69	3,465 27	30 00	61,201 95	1,269 61
Huron.....	4,064 60	2,713 22	2,169 45	84 12	17,616 69	2,535 49
Ingham.....	6,606 45	10,232 83	4,825 33	737 17	53,696 33	2,689 49
Ionia.....	7,409 09	8,628 79	4,597 32	1,108 18	40,388 91	2,723 49
Iosco.....	1,761 25	1,708 00	467 88	18 00	9,158 53	422 83
Isabella.....	3,398 42	2,506 28	1,007 29	58 00	12,096 46	2,056 81
Jackson.....	18,892 01	13,466 33	5,527 74	1,287 36	65,965 68	3,473 63
Kalamazoo.....	23,383 85	16,563 78	4,956 02	1,240 59	44,164 39	3,495 77
Kalkaska.....	2,542 12	3,421 81	255 30	14 66	7,137 16	1,609 59
Kent.....	28,126 76	37,593 57	9,761 26	1,928 57	90,910 84	8,449 56
Keweenaw.....	1,861 36	2,326 39	753 37	-----	12,907 79	415 60
Lake.....	4,912 89	2,196 48	353 83	13 75	6,924 73	1,421 51
Lapeer.....	9,941 75	6,482 94	3,968 95	560 40	36,914 29	5,390 77
Leelanaw.....	1,500 68	1,106 30	951 71	30 18	7,381 02	202 46
Lenawee.....	12,652 73	23,280 49	6,881 63	1,324 66	60,090 81	17,233 66
Livingston.....	6,917 27	11,968 57	3,392 10	584 72	26,273 22	462 15
Mackinac.....	1,290 86	2,037 42	224 02	2 00	1,998 37	6 64
Macomb.....	5,997 48	20,684 33	5,198 54	851 28	25,939 49	2,042 82
Manistee.....	2,132 42	2,477 20	901 97	29 97	14,545 83	1,691 82
Manitou.....	45 00	35 00	36 76	7 00	279 72	355 00
Marquette.....	15,627 00	7,773 15	2,378 75	-----	52,277 93	10,147 63
Mason.....	2,642 71	1,160 65	1,103 41	42 25	11,998 80	374 72
Mecosta.....	9,003 11	2,037 56	1,291 54	36 21	24,415 44	2,220 34
Menominee.....	1,304 55	2,396 56	351 86	-----	5,606 14	330 00
Midland.....	2,443 10	605 37	677 84	50 53	15,525 89	1,417 67
Missaukee.....	1,841 22	2,240 07	40 64	-----	2,118 07	373 71
Monroe.....	7,761 43	9,683 05	5,304 90	380 39	22,645 52	2,610 51
Montcalm.....	11,998 49	5,415 63	14,826 97	239 91	42,447 78	2,176 69
Muskegon.....	9,453 09	5,940 39	2,646 83	201 88	46,843 80	1,135 45
Newaygo.....	6,296 41	3,295 80	1,345 89	30 90	18,707 79	3,495 63
Oakland.....	8,730 86	18,866 56	5,626 53	2,430 96	61,397 33	8,063 97
Oceana.....	5,232 51	2,697 39	1,123 14	77 75	16,531 96	2,468 29
Ogemaw.....	1,729 72	609 49	-----	-----	1,533 52	-----
Ontonagon.....	1,677 90	1,872 71	501 50	-----	13,343 64	335 00
Osceola.....	3,960 99	2,857 80	908 13	-----	16,796 35	764 17
Otsego.....	538 76	269 62	44 99	-----	3,757 07	500 22
Ottawa.....	10,140 20	8,160 83	5,127 46	217 76	50,922 09	6,021 42
Roscommon.....	8 00	49 13	-----	-----	1,746 12	172 00
Saginaw.....	23,446 25	9,112 87	7,680 24	719 88	88,770 90	5,691 07

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

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by Counties, for the Year 1877.

EXPENDITURES.										Bonded Debts of the Districts Sept. 3d, 1877.	Total Indebted- ness of the Districts, Sept. 3d, 1877.	Amount due the Dis- tricts.
Paid Male Teachers.	Paid Female Teachers.	Paid for Building and Repairs.	Paid on Bonded Indebted- ness.	Paid for all other Purposes.	Amount on hand Sept. 3d, 1877.	Tot'l exp'n- ditures for the year, in- cl'd'g am't on hand.						
\$2,598 36	\$1,565 10	\$196 08	\$1,335 11	\$1,453 85	\$1,494 73	\$8,642 57	\$800 00	\$1,641 38	\$1,580 85			
17,101 52	25,517 05	5,029 83	5,645 09	6,519 68	12,782 71	74,218 84	7,983 65	8,869 30	1,172 10			
5,375 80	5,125 00	1,851 25	1,080 08	4,629 95	432 00	17,303 90			3,600 00			
1,635 00	5,466 05	1,215 24	3,098 68	2,092 88	4,645 49	18,082 39	2,454 50	3,187 12	1,015 01			
2,652 00	1,450 00	692 47	873 81	610 69	2,396 69	8,635 66	200 00	245 00	340 39			
11,707 83	15,109 82	6,225 29	5,211 57	5,654 97	8,279 47	52,101 40	53,503 37	54,229 45	781 85			
11,440 77	25,340 85	3,649 89	12,243 98	9,787 19	14,712 05	77,555 11	41,870 00	43,692 78	3,068 12			
1,622 00	2,506 50	364 07	144 50	1,126 41	1,127 65	6,793 87	300 00	552 42	195 23			
22,847 27	28,283 84	10,689 90	25,710 61	12,364 53	15,914 30	116,045 37	97,816 76	101,862 05	10,355 80			
14,938 50	20,386 25	3,730 66	6,838 53	7,803 72	11,315 16	63,149 44	5,043 19	6,831 71	375 29			
20,217 79	35,522 01	5,078 91	21,023 75	15,978 73	17,486 48	115,639 05	141,494 87	142,310 68	7,385 61			
16,312 77	14,554 73	3,247 03	5,289 83	6,931 61	10,785 31	66,992 13	5,343 43	5,904 87	1,351 98			
1,165 50	2,870 50	917 49	198 45	863 45	669 70	6,674 21	402 75	731 58	270 56			
3,721 00	2,038 48	698 72	1,409 73	819 04	1,165 82	10,063 79	10,304 00	10,739 19	782 15			
	1,329 50	380 92		89 51	4,702 62	6,502 05		372 55	76 24			
1,281 75	1,580 96		380 00	1,708 11	2,300 43	8,036 76	3,060 00	3,786 06	2,706 25			
12,155 12	16,886 14	6,373 03	5,733 98	8,132 30	8,121 16	57,007 49	15,808 72	16,391 44	861 09			
2,297 00	2,925 85			1,652 42	749 95	10,062 88	2,553 00	2,680 00	234 69			
12,215 47	20,571 57	5, 7	4,925 03	7,821 63	9,234 30	62,981 04	32,128 32	32,978 84	2,766 69			
941 44	628 50	3,432 36	360 90	873 99	242 85	5,501 09	6,300 00	7,186 40	1,188 14			
20,375 99	30,607 52	6,627 53	10,721 34	10,394 69	9,110 88	69,701 19	92,675 75	103,932 94	731 25			
798 33	212 00	50 00	117 32	946 47	921 77	2,130 71	300 00	756 33	1,574 00			
4,566 40	6,847 40	2,111 45	1,903 29	1,903 38	3,691 91	20,915 55	5,371 43	5,628 48	612 72			
7,722 62	10,671 59	3,013 43	1,480 14	3,510 29	6,696 02	32,848 89	5,167 00	7,068 98	1,840 16			
17,794 26	20,941 24	7,027 24	8,253 81	13,564 64	7,676 65	75,389 74	40,502 00	45,787 20	812 18			
15,632 00	22,520 94	5,269 54	2,350 00	14,791 40	12,681 76	78,385 90	20,000 00	20,287 87				
7,336 25	9,938 86	2,158 97	2,322 50	4,390 38	4,063 27	28,988 90	6,220 00	6,354 47	1,835 56			
14,430 25	26,555 38	18,241 68	12,216 52	7,075 89	6,188 79	79,600 67	72,976 00	74,897 46	791 44			
18,463 05	20,529 83	3,076 85	8,083 46	7,464 02	8,589 10	64,709 29	15,738 25	16,224 56	292 67			
4,400 00	3,086 36	469 48	1,341 21	2,463 91	1,815 90	13,526 61	17,425 50	19,554 24	4,289 19			
6,036 50	6,271 25	1,428 30	476 18	2,052 66	4,717 87	90,513 05	722 90	732 90	1,126 37			
22,624 15	35,079 40	6,522 97	4,125 47	15,540 86	21,163 11	104,152 35	20,466 00	20,053 45	3,275 08			
17,541 07	32,606 37	8,187 04	7,888 30	14,213 33	19,865 57	96,948 89	15,688 00	16,716 78	308 78			
2,294 96	3,093 51	2,805 08	2,489 21	1,827 07	3,599 08	14,966 56	8,065 50	8,363 47	3,032 93			
36,740 65	58,019 93	6,030 85	17,842 06	25,998 23	32,012 05	179,289 17	104,636 04	111,002 96	1,893 99			
5,175 00	5,890 00	1,862 35	712 70	2,144 86	2,510 60	17,785 51		81 00	65 21			
1,924 50	3,712 00	1,588 68	1,581 33	2,364 91	3,989 59	15,335 17	2,741 84	3,379 00	2,519 97			
16,039 71	18,039 03	4,384 30	4,290 73	3,523 96	11,077 60	63,667 24	12,753 14	15,689 47	1,971 24			
2,037 50	3,392 16	2,089 13	69 15	3,249 68	1,297 46	11,151 64	666 18	914 75	154 21			
24,483 86	28,443 81	5,129 44	24,002 11	18,346 06	13,421 70	121,690 20	54,141 87	55,974 81	689 52			
13,745 38	14,176 03	4,027 54	4,253 25	5,775 96	7,474 54	48,637 78	24,065 00	25,497 86	1,245 10			
1,665 50	567 50	6 00	1,094 49	4,771 95	1,794 87	5,580 31		388 54	1,200 00			
13,845 55	20,688 28	8,644 12	5,910 10	6,968 53	6,081 23	87,837 24	8,753 30	6,238 47	101 61			
2,230 00	10,068 53	1,640 86	1,188 01	3,413 37	2,332 56	29,098 27	739 05	1,717 36	2,319 51			
315 00	120 00	38 75	10 00	40 00	214 73	738 48	44 00	44 00				
12,786 39	19,325 50	4,452 87	8,199 73	28,884 97	15,144 02	90,389 58	50,771 08	53,021 08	4,562 10			
4,702 45	6,031 74	1,393 93	800 89	2,072 72	2,378 10	17,324 74	2,325 00	2,802 70	848 68			
5,120 00	12,899 50	3,718 50	2,852 30	4,654 25	8,873 67	37,125 24	3,235 40	4,333 45	3,291 28			
2,292 55	2,885 00	723 34	637 52	1,530 45	1,862 15	9,890 34	1,650 00	2,047 58				
2,603 06	5,964 52	1,563 03	672 00	3,199 62	3,441 87	20,904 50	19,264 25	21,335 91	6,564 10			
1,466 73	892 00	309 32	417 84	686 35	2,410 22	6,732 91	300 00	347 76	1,918 54			
12,678 72	16,014 83	5,064 56	2,889 15	5,013 11	8,177 52	48,824 81	3,317 02	4,413 72	1,431 93			
11,134 57	21,763 87	7,586 93	7,653 04	8,929 34	11,605 64	67,986 13	27,512 56	28,325 05	4,222 69			
7,724 20	22,186 62	3,294 62	14,219 40	7,813 81	9,739 00	65,171 62	53,789 66	55,747 84	1,265 90			
6,254 50	8,354 00	7,647 50	1,313 66	3,211 07	7,402 28	34,743 89	10,192 00	11,389 67	1,897 55			
7,722 57	20,749 47	8,929 87	13,493 28	13,782 08	10,645 11	105,664 24	53,308 95	55,463 48	360 58			
6,937 50	9,070 39	1,404 60	1,375 58	2,317 89	7,043 31	25,225 96	222 00	547 93	4,313 84			
693 00	670 00	787 24		546 33	1,046 76	8,863 93		481 50	2,062 22			
5,635 00	3,875 00	907 25		2,806 17	4,507 34	17,230 76		1,692 18				
4,556 49	7,067 78	2,425 81	2,869 17	3,454 33	4,876 50	25,841 53	10,383 83	11,211 15	2,982 02			
253 00	1,263 59	1,042 25	134 89	1,145 39	1,274 64	5,110 76		247 18	259 04			
16,598 96	25,838 95	6,312 43	10,957 20	11,989 09	9,150 44	78,389 06	23,086 00	24,568 51	1,979 86			
144 00	92 00	196 49		691 14	129 02	1,976 15		613 75	1,474 21			
28,641 90	43,834 55	7,847 26	14,268 87	29,820 09	20,769 83	142,371 15	58,785 00	58,331 73	4,522 06			

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

ABSTRACTS—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	RECEIPTS.						
	Moneys on hand Sept. 4, 1875.	Two-Mill Tax.	Primary School Fund.	Tuition of Non-resident Scholars.	District Taxes for all Purposes.	Raised from all other Sources.	Total Resources for the Year.
Sanilac.....	\$5,525 05	\$5,671 89	\$3,320 38	\$22 90	\$20,979 40	\$1,145 47	\$36,421 25
Schoolcraft.....	1,788 36	850 58	76 50				2,715 44
Shiawassee.....	9,483 45	5,012 64	3,498 66	334 05	22,785 23	450 45	54,894 39
St. Clair.....	16,281 08	8,502 33	7,374 08	242 79	53,303 70	3,525 81	89,513 20
St. Joseph.....	7,615 70	17,576 76	5,259 09	1,767 07	44,280 84	10,191 74	86,483 29
Tuscola.....	8,455 08	3,754 29	2,940 48	307 60	30,127 56	1,782 65	47,110 42
Van Buren.....	10,059 29	13,612 04	4,532 58	1,180 84	44,758 39	2,123 09	76,040 59
Washtenaw.....	11,941 01	18,919 05	5,774 83	4,968 85	72,426 57	6,111 14	119,170 02
Wayne.....	104,252 10	12,091 06	22,804 19	1,556 87	248,883 83	10,368 97	401,257 77
Wexford.....	4,115 20	2,417 28	464 51	1 83	11,445 00	574 13	18,573 17
Totals.....	601,938 79	492,146 94	219,972 54	34,590 06	2,217,960 99	187,061 77	3,792,121 59

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

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ABSTRACTS—CONTINUED.

EXPENDITURES.						Bonded	Total	Amount
Paid Male Teachers.	Paid Female Teachers.	Paid for Building and Repairs.	Paid on Bonded Indebtedness.	Paid for all other Purposes.	Amount on hand Sept. 3d, 1877.	Debits of the Districts Sept. 3d, 1877.	Indebtedness of the Districts, Sept. 3d, 1877.	due the Districts.
\$10,323 25	\$10,848 86	\$2,875 48	\$3,880 73	\$4,058 06	\$4,462 82	\$5,494 16	\$5,640 42	\$2,490 68
320 00	600 00	12 00	-----	124 34	1,659 10	2,715 44	-----	-----
12,438 88	16,097 21	1,656 93	10,343 13	5,629 22	8,593 26	54,394 39	41,875 06	42,384 67
12,412 91	33,193 29	12,546 47	2,724 75	16,408 87	11,636 09	80,513 20	38,893 84	40,700 24
21,628 86	22,701 67	7,912 45	12,240 25	14,837 57	7,450 17	86,483 29	3,454 48	41,455 78
13,275 85	13,881 81	3,106 65	1,544 34	5,217 10	9,630 35	47,110 42	5,080 00	6,244 16
17,815 35	23,024 13	4,952 73	12,193 61	8,754 29	8,544 52	76,040 59	31,515 00	82,138 21
22,308 55	37,703 06	6,914 96	15,381 42	23,292 61	8,602 31	119,170 02	40,906 38	44,496 87
34,790 54	147,570 56	54,944 36	13,879 83	47,494 72	106,697 85	406,257 77	27,524 70	30,873 55
1,691 66	4,572 58	2,292 93	2,969 79	4,503 85	2,923 24	18,873 17	3,316 00	3,832 94
750,512 86	1,184,448 50	317,842 13	395,613 51	533,339 62	612,145 53	3,792,121 59	1,484,524 67	1,609,678 46
								229,420 96

APPORTIONMENT of Primary School Money in May, 1877.

COUNTIES.	Whole No. of Children.	Amount Apportioned.	COUNTIES.	Whole No. of Children.	Amount Apportioned.
Alcona.....	403	\$185 38	Leelanaw.....	1,936	\$890 56
Allegan.....	11,803	5,429 38	Lenawee.....	14,857	6,834 22
Alpena.....	1,258	578 68	Livingston.....	6,796	3,126 16
Antrim.....	1,167	536 82	Mackinac.....	637	293 02
Baraga.....	555	255 30	Macomb.....	10,792	4,964 32
Barry.....	8,063	3,708 98	Manistee.....	2,460	1,131 60
Bay.....	7,585	3,489 10	Manitou.....	75	34 50
Benzle.....	824	379 04	Marquette.....	5,345	2,458 70
Berrien.....	12,992	5,976 32	Mason.....	1,833	843 18
Branch.....	8,328	3,830 88	Mecosta.....	3,341	1,536 86
Calhoun.....	11,511	5,295 06	Menominee.....	893	410 78
Cass.....	7,030	3,233 80	Midland.....	1,427	656 42
Charlevoix.....	864	397 44	Missaukee.....	159	73 14
Cheboygan.....	1,118	514 28	Monroe.....	11,690	5,377 40
Chippewa.....	782	359 72	Montcalm.....	6,695	3,079 70
Clare.....	442	203 32	Muskegon.....	6,222	2,862 12
Clinton.....	8,390	3,859 40	Newaygo.....	3,235	1,488 10
Delta.....	823	378 58	Oakland.....	12,310	5,662 60
Eaton.....	9,152	4,209 92	Oceana.....	2,910	1,338 60
Emmet.....	675	310 50	Ogemaw.....	58	26 68
Genesee.....	11,538	5,307 48	Ontonagon.....	1,100	506 00
Gladwin.....	93	42 78	Osceola.....	2,144	986 24
Grand Traverse.....	2,019	928 74	Otsego.....	135	62 10
Gratiot.....	5,335	2,454 10	Ottawa.....	11,043	5,079 78
Hillsdale.....	10,382	4,775 72	Roscommon.....	54	24 84
Houghton.....	5,924	2,725 04	Saginaw.....	16,273	7,485 58
Huron.....	4,871	2,240 66	Sanilac.....	7,297	3,356 62
Ingham.....	9,611	4,421 06	Schoolcraft.....	199	91 54
Ionia.....	9,821	4,517 66	Shiawassee.....	7,696	3,540 16
Iosco.....	1,104	507 84	St. Clair.....	16,051	7,383 46
Isabella.....	2,418	1,112 28	St. Joseph.....	8,838	4,065 48
Jackson.....	11,559	5,317 14	Tuscola.....	6,796	3,126 16
Kalamazoo.....	10,625	4,887 50	Van Buren.....	10,178	4,681 88
Kalkaska.....	616	283 36	Washtenaw.....	13,060	6,007 60
Kent.....	21,686	9,975 56	Wayne.....	50,514	23,236 44
Keweenaw.....	1,823	838 58	Wexford.....	958	440 68
Lake.....	714	328 44	For previous y'r.....		129 00
Lapeer.....	8,625	3,967 50			
Total.....				458,536	\$211,055 56

DOCUMENTS

ACCOMPANYING THE

REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF REGENTS.

To the Hon. Horace S. Tarbell, Superintendent of Public Instruction:

The Board of Regents of the University of Michigan herewith submit to you their annual report for the year ending June 30, A. D. 1877:

The following is the fiscal statement for the year:

Balance on hand July 1, 1876.....	\$24,046 34
Receipts from all sources whatsoever.....	116,156 82
Total resources.....	\$140,203 16

The above includes \$17,000 temporary loans.

EXPENDITURES.

The total expenditures for the year, including \$12,585.34 temporary loans, and \$508.31 for interest, have amounted to \$140,046.99, leaving balance to new account July 1, 1877, \$156.17.

The total current receipts, aside from balance at beginning of year and loans, have been \$99,156.82.

The total current disbursements, aside from the repayment of loans and interest, \$126,953.34.

For the details of the receipts and expenditures you are respectfully referred to the report of the Finance Committee hereto attached, and marked "Exhibit A."

At the close of the last fiscal year the Board found themselves in exceedingly straitened circumstances, by reason of the serious inequality between the income at their disposal and the unavoidable outlay of conducting the institution upon a basis necessary to maintain its full usefulness.

To devise means of bringing our outlays within our income, a special meeting of the Board was held July 12, 1877, and it was decided, 1st. To add \$5 to the annual dues of all students, also \$5 to all diploma fees. 2d. Reductions were made in the working force in the several departments of instruction, and all expenditures reduced to the minimum. The school of Architecture was partially discontinued, and the professorship of Mining Engineering also, and the duties of the position added to the duties of other professors. By these means we believe that the existing deficiency is in process of early liquidation, though at a sacrifice of efficiency that we are most unwilling to make.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

VALUE OF REAL ESTATE.

The following schedule shows the present estimated value of all real estate belonging to the University:

Estimated value of Real Estate belonging to the University of Michigan.

Forty acres land.....	\$30,000 00
University Hall building.....	105,000 00
North and South College buildings.....	40,000 00
Law College building.....	25,000 00
Medical College building.....	35,000 00
Chemical Laboratory building.....	18,500 00
Astronomical Observatory building.....	20,000 00
Homo. Medical College building.....	8,500 00
Dental College building.....	10,000 00
Hospital buildings.....	17,000 00
President's house.....	10,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$319,000 00

DEPARTMENTS AND ATTENDANCE.

The number of students in the University, and the departments in which they have attended during the past year, have been as follows:

Department of Literature, Science, and the Arts	369
" Law.....	309
" Medicine and Surgery.....	285
Homeopathic Medical College.....	51
Dental College.....	33
School of Pharmacy.....	64
	<hr/>
Total.....	1,111
Deduct one twice named.....	1
	<hr/>
Actual total of students.....	1,110

The total number of degrees conferred during the year has been 362.

The students have been drawn from nearly every State and Territory, and from several foreign lands.

INSTRUCTION.

Instruction in all these various departments has been conducted by a corps of fifty-one professors, assistant professors and instructors, actually engaged in giving instruction, while two have been absent in Europe on leave.

Numerous changes have been made in the faculties, for the details of which, together with a very full report of the work of the year, you are referred to the Annual Report of President J. B. Angell, herewith submitted, marked "Exhibit B."

For complete details of the corps of instruction, names of students, course of instruction, text books, and general plan of organization, we refer you to the University Calendar for 1876-1877, herewith transmitted and marked "Exhibit C." Also a list of all members of the faculties with salary of each, marked "D."

PROGRESS.

While we are compelled to record with deep regret the present straitened circumstances of the School of Mines, and the state of partially "suspended animation" in the school of Architecture and Design, still, speaking in general terms we are able to say that the past year has been one of great prosperity and substantial progress. In fact, our greatest embarrassments arise from our great prosperity as a University, making ever increasing demands upon us, without any corresponding increase of means at our disposal.

There has been the most gratifying accord in feeling and work between this board and the very able and distinguished corps of instruction that has been assembled at the University, to the end that this may be made in truth and in fact a *great University*.

In the Department of Literature, Science, and the Arts, there have been maintained constantly advancing scholarship, and a broadening and deepening of culture, together with an enthusiasm, especially in scientific pursuits, that are full of promise for the future.

The Department of Law has maintained its accustomed career of success, and, by its widespread repute and the national reputation of its distinguished faculty, draws to its halls students from all parts of the United States and from foreign countries. With the additional instruction now provided for in this department, we may confidently hope for a future even more brilliant than its past has been.

The Medical Department has disappointed the fears of its friends and the hopes of its enemies, and through the earnest efforts of its very able faculty, working in full accord with this Board, the Medical Department has glided into the new era of medicine at the University almost without shock or jar.

Too much praise can scarcely be awarded to the gentlemen composing the medical faculty for the manly way in which they have stood by the University in spite of bitter opposition in their own profession, the malign efforts of rival institutions, and combinations to force them from their position that amounted to little less than persecution.

With an extended and graded course, with a faculty of Professors constantly and rapidly gaining in esteem and recognition both among learned men and among the people at large, we feel that we are safe in congratulating the friends of higher medical education, that the Medical Department has safely passed the trying ordeal to which it has been subjected, and will go forward in a course of increasing usefulness.

The Homeopathic Medical College continues to gain in attendance and reputation, and we believe is doing the work for which it was designed to the satisfaction of its friends. Having been once accepted as the established order of things, it will work more and more in harmony with the other school of medicine, and we trust that the proximity of the two schools may eventually prove beneficial rather than injurious.

The Dental School continues to flourish, and to maintain and justify the confidence of those through whose agency it was established.

Reviewing the work of the University for the year, and its present advanced position among the great institutions of the country, we are confident that it only needs the exercise of an enlightened liberality on the part of the representatives of the people to make it, even in a more eminent degree than in the past, the crowning glory of our State; and this brings us to speak specifically of

THE NEEDS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

1st. We repeat and emphasize all that was said in our last annual report of the need of a fire-proof library and museum building. The library needs more room. The museum needs more room. They both require safer buildings than those they now have. The Law Department needs, and ought to have, for its proper accommodation the whole of the space now occupied in its building by the general library.

2d. We need such appropriations as will restore the Schools of Mines and of Architecture and Design to proper effectiveness, that they may answer the great and increasing demand which called them into existence, or else (which we can but regard as a most unwise alternative) we should be relieved entirely of any responsibility whatever in regard to them.

3d. The commencement which has already been made of laboratories for the illustration and prosecution of technical and scientific work, should be fostered and added to.

We regard this as a very important feature, not only for the better illustration of the current work of the undergraduate course, but also for the encouragement of advanced and original investigations.

4th. We very greatly need increased means for the improvement and increase of our libraries. When we compare the Library of the University of Michigan with those of the other great Colleges and Universities of the country, our present library seems wholly unworthy so great an institution.

Acknowledging the cordial support of the people through their representatives in past years, and confidently hoping that the temporary causes which have embarrassed it may prove *only* temporary, and that the people will come to look more and more upon the University as a boon to them and their children for all time, to be cherished and fostered by wise foresight, we have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

J. ESTABROOK,
C. B. GRANT,
C. RYND,
E. C. WALKER,
A. CLIMIE,
B. M. CUTCHEON,
S. S. WALKER,
GEO. DUFFIELD.

“EXHIBIT A.”

The Finance Committee, through Regent Grant, Chairman, submitted their Annual Report, which is as follows:

To the Honorable the Board of Regents:

The Committee on Finance submit the following account of the financial condition of the University at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1877:

Receipts (General Fund).

Balance in the treasury July 1st, 1877.....	\$24,046 34
Received from the State Treasurer on account Interest Fund (three quarters).....	24,774 40
Received from the State Treasurer on account of 1-20 mill tax (three quarters).....	23,625 00
Received from Steward for students' fees and Laboratory re- ceipts.....	34,570 00
Received on account of temporary loans.....	17,000 00
Received for interest on Treasurer's account.....	155 12
Received for unexpended balance of Centennial appropriation covered back into treasury.....	32 30

Receipts (Special Fund).

Received from State Treasurer on account of Homœopathic Medi- cal College.....	6,000 00
Received from State Treasurer for current expenses of Mining School.....	8,000 00
Received from State Treasurer for equipment of Mining School..	2,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$140,203 16

Disbursements.

Paid salaries of officers, professors, and other employés of the University as per pay rolls submitted.....	\$92,105 82
Paid temporary loans.....	12,585 34
Paid outstanding laboratory building warrant.....	500 00
Paid interest on loans and warrant.....	508 31
Treasurer's disbursements as per vouchers herewith submitted...	29,647 41
Treasurer's disbursements on account of the Homœopathic Medi- cal College.....	614 83
Treasurer's disbursements on account of the Dental College.....	822 03
Treasurer's disbursements for current expenses of Mining School,	258 20
Treasurer's disbursements for Mining School equipment.....	1,882 77
Treasurer's disbursements for Hospital equipment.....	1,122 28
Balance carried to new account.....	156 17
	<hr/>
	\$140,203 16

In addition to the \$156.17 balance in the treasury, on the 1st of July, 1877, there was received from the State Treasurer for interest, the sum of \$13,410.01; and the further sum of \$7,875.00 was also received from the State Treasurer on account of the 1-20 mill tax, making the sum total in the treasury, \$21,-441.18.

At the same time (July 1st, 1877), there was due for salaries, \$17,856.25.

It will be observed that the sum of \$29,647.41 was disbursed by the Treasurer during the fiscal year. The disbursements were made for the purposes named below:

For the Hospital.....	\$1,625 74
insurance.....	2,388 50
General Library.....	1,204 06

For Medical Library.....	\$790 81
Law Library.....	540 65
alterations and repairs.....	2,251 50
fuel and light.....	5,290 14
contingent expenses.....	5,870 88
Regents' expense account.....	168 50
Museum.....	1,117 51
Engineering Department.....	778 18
Department of Physics.....	347 07
improvement of grounds.....	548 00
postage.....	527 66
Chemical Laboratory supplies.....	6,198 21
Total	\$29,647 41

The estimated receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1878, are as follows:

Balance in the treasury July 1, 1877, less amount due for services,	\$3,584 93
For interest on the University Fund.....	38,100 00
Annual State Aid—Act of 1873—1-20 mill tax.....	31,500 00
—Act of 1875—7, College of Homœopathy.....	8,500 00
State Aid—Act of 1875, School of Mines (balance).....	4,000 00
to pay salary of Professor of Geology, 1877.....	2,000 00
for Physical Laboratory equipment, 1877.....	1,000 00
to pay salary of Professor of Physics, 1877.....	2,000 00
to pay current expenses of Hospital, 1877.....	2,000 00
for Physiological Laboratory equipment, 1877.....	2,500 00
for General Library account, 1877.....	2,500 00
to pay salaries of Professors in Dental College, 1877.....	4,500 00
for Apparatus for Dental College, 1877.....	1,000 00
to repair building for Dental College, 1877.....	1,000 00
for Astronomical Observatory, 1877.....	1,500 00
to extend term of instruction in Medical Department, 1877.....	1,500 00
For students' fees and diplomas.....	32,000 00
chemicals and apparatus, Chemical Laboratory.....	6,000 00
State Aid—current expenses of Hospital.....	2,000 00
Total	\$150,184 93

The disbursements for the same time are estimated as follows:

For salaries of officers, professors and employés in all departments of the University.....	\$90,000 00
For repairs and alterations.....	2,500 00
fuel and light.....	5,200 00
insurance.....	2,500 00
Law Library.....	500 00
Medical Library.....	500 00
General Library—including State aid.....	2,500 00
Annual Calendar and printing reports of proceedings.....	1,500 00

For improvements of grounds.....	\$500 00
postage.....	500 00
Regents' expenses.....	800 00
Museum and Microscopical room.....	1,000 00
Physics and Engineering Departments, each \$500.....	1,000 00
Hospital—including State aid for 1877.....	2,500 00
College of Homœopathy—current expenses.....	1,000 00
Dental College—including State aid for Apparatus.....	1,500 00
Dental College—including State aid, repairs on building....	1,000 00
Physical Laboratory equipment—State aid.....	1,000 00
Physiological Laboratory—State aid.....	2,500 00
Astronomical Observatory—State aid.....	1,500 00
contingent expenses.....	5,000 00
Chemical Laboratory—current expenses.....	6,000 00
outstanding warrants.....	17,000 00
Total.....	\$148,000 00

The Annual Report of the Treasurer, with a full list of all the warrants paid by him is herewith submitted. This list of warrants has been carefully compared with the books of the Secretary, and found to be correct.

Your committee submit herewith a list of all the officers, professors and employés of the University, showing the amount of salary paid each.

The year opens more favorably, financially, than was anticipated at our last meeting. There has been a gratifying increase in the amount received from students' fees. But your committee are reminded that we have an indebtedness which must be liquidated. With the reduction in expenses, made at our last meeting, and the increase in fees, we think this indebtedness may be nearly wiped out during the coming year; but this can only be accomplished by a strict adherence to the policy adopted at our last meeting.

C. B. GRANT,
S. S. WALKER,
E. C. WALKER,
Committee.

OCTOBER 11, 1877.

"EXHIBIT B."

PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

To the Honorable the Board of Regents :

I have the honor to present my report for the year ending June 30, 1877.

The following changes have taken place in our Faculties :

In March, 1877, Silas H. Douglas, M. A., M. D., Professor of Metallurgy and Chemical Technology and Director of the Chemical Laboratory, was dismissed. In June, 1877, Raymond C. Davis was appointed Librarian to succeed Rev. Andrew Ten Brook, M. A., on the first of October. Owing to the failure

of appropriations for the School of Mines (including the School of Architecture), W. L. B. Jenney, C. E., Professor of Architecture and Design, asked and received leave of absence for two years, and W. H. Pettee, M. A., Professor of Mining Engineering, resigned his chair. Prof. Pettee was then appointed Professor of Geology, in charge of Mining Engineering. John W. Langley, S. B., M. D., who had filled the chair of General Chemistry and Physics, was made Professor of General Chemistry, in charge of Metallurgy. Charles K. Wead, M. A., was elected acting Professor of Physics. The resignation of Mark W. Harrington, M. A., Assistant Professor in charge of Zoölogy and Botany, was accepted. The title of Joseph B. Steere, Ph. D., was changed so as to read, Assistant Professor of Zoölogy and Paleontology. Volney M. Spalding, M. A., was elected for another year Instructor in Zoölogy and Botany. Otis C. Johnson, M. A., Assistant in the Chemical Laboratory, was appointed also Purchasing Agent for the Laboratory. Owing to the pecuniary necessity of reducing for the present the number of our teachers, leave of absence for an indefinite period was granted to Alfred Hennequin, M. A., Instructor in French and German, to Charles N. Jones, M. A., Instructor in Mathematics, and to Abram V. E. Young, Ph. B., Ph. C., Assistant in Chemistry and Physics. The Executive Committee, under instructions given them at the June meeting, have appointed Miss Louisa M. Reed, M. S., Assistant in the Microscopical Laboratory, D. J. Higley, B. A., Assistant in the Museum, Henry B. Parsons, Ph. C., and Henry Stecher, Assistants in the Chemical Laboratory, and William H. Dorrance, Demonstrator in the Dental College. Charles H. Stowell, M. D., was appointed in June Instructor in the Physiological Laboratory.

In the Homœopathic Medical College John G. Gilchrist, M. D., was appointed Lecturer on Surgical Therapeutics for the coming year, and W. J. Hawkes, M. D., was elected Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine in place of J. C. Morgan, M. D.

The number actually engaged in instruction last year was fifty-one. Two Assistant Professors were absent by permission, pursuing studies in Europe.

The attendance of students was as follows:

Department of Literature, Science, and The Arts.

Resident Graduates.....	14
Seniors.....	64
Juniors.....	73
Sophomores.....	71
Freshmen.....	132
In Select Studies.....	15
Total.....	369

School of Pharmacy.

Second year.....	29
First year.....	35
	64

Department of Law.

Seniors.....	124
Juniors.....	185
	309

Department of Medicine and Surgery.

Students—total..... 285

Homœopathic Medical College.

Students—total..... 51

Dental College.

Students—total..... 33

1,111

Deduct name twice mentioned..... 1

Total in the University..... 1,110

A few more than half of the total number, to be exact, 52 per cent., were Michigan students. In the year previous, exactly one-half were from our State. The proportion of Michigan students to the whole number is slowly increasing from year to year. Still the attendance from other States is gratifying. Last year Illinois sent us 103, Ohio 72, New York 71, Pennsylvania 41, Indiana 37, Wisconsin 30, Minnesota 27, Iowa 17, Missouri 16, Kansas 13, California 13. As usual we had representatives from all the New England States. We had one student from Russia, one Armenian from Asiatic Turkey, and one Japanese.

The number of women in attendance was 97, as follows: Department of Medicine and Surgery, 36; Homœopathic Medical College, 9; Law Department, 2; School of Pharmacy, 2; Department of Literature, Science and the Arts, 48. These last were distributed thus: Resident Graduates, 1; Seniors, 12; Juniors, 8; Sophomores, 9; Freshmen, 15; Select Courses, 3. The proportion of women to men scarcely changes from year to year. The women form a little less than nine per cent of the whole number of students. It is very gratifying to see how readily the more gifted young women, who have graduated here, especially those who have taken the classical course, have secured conspicuous positions as teachers in High Schools, Seminaries of advanced grade, and Colleges for women. In those positions they are justifying the wisdom of the Regents who opened to them the opportunities for a thorough collegiate training in this institution, and are doing their full part in winning a reputation for the University. Since we are pledged to the co-education of the sexes, it is with special interest that we see one after another of the higher schools of Europe admitting women to courses of study and to degrees, and that we see women, there as here, winning their fair share of the honors awarded to brilliant scholarship.

Degrees were conferred during the past year as follows:

Pharmaceutical Chemist.....	28
Civil Engineer.....	5
Bachelor of Science.....	11
Bachelor of Philosophy.....	19
Bachelor of Arts.....	39
Master of Science (in course).....	2
Master of Science (on examination).....	1
Master of Philosophy (in course).....	3

Master of Philosophy (on examination).....	1
Master of Arts (in course).....	22
Master of Arts (on examination).....	2
Doctor of Medicine (Dep. of Medicine and Surgery).....	84
Bachelor of Laws.....	122
Doctor of Medicine (Homœopathic College).....	13
Doctor of Dental Surgery.....	10
Total.....	<u>362</u>

Henceforth no second degrees in course are to be given. We may therefore reasonably expect that the number of applicants for the degrees on examination will increase. We desire it to be understood that the examinations for the second degrees are by no means a mere form. We make them rigorous and searching. We intend that the degrees shall have a real significance. It is a question worthy of consideration whether candidates for the first degree might not well be subjected to some special examination in addition to the term examinations, which they now receive. Such an examination, if held, should probably not be technical and directed to minute details, but should rather call for a broad and comprehensive survey of the course pursued or of the last two years of it.

We received last year 55 students on diploma from the following High Schools, from Ann Arbor, 29; from Battle Creek, 1; from Coldwater, 4; from Detroit, 1; from Fenton, 2; from Flint, 1; from Grand Rapids, 4; from Jackson, 4; from Niles, 4; from Pontiac, 4; from Ypsilanti, 1. This system of receiving students from approved schools continues to justify itself. We take some students, it is true, who ought not to have been sent to us, and who prove incompetent to go on with the class. But we always take some such on examination. And if in any case a Superintendent has been lax in scrutinizing the attainments of a pupil, whom he has recommended to us, the dropping of the pupil from our class with a kind and frank statement of the facts to the Superintendent has always proved a sufficient incentive to him to greater caution the next year. I cannot repeat with too much emphasis my testimony to the fidelity and earnestness of the Superintendents and teachers of our principal High Schools in directing the preparatory work for the University. I am gratified to say also that the work shows a steady and rapid increase in its thoroughness and range, and that the schools are in every respect worthy of the pride which is felt in them. Whatever success the University is achieving is due in no small degree to the excellence of the schools which give their pupils so good a foundation for their studies here. It is to be hoped that no unwise and false ideas of economy will lead to the weakening of the High Schools of Michigan.

The custom of receiving students without examination from approved schools is rapidly extending. Not only has it been adopted in some of the State Universities of the west, but some of the eastern colleges are receiving students without examination from academies of established reputation. I think their example will be imitated by other colleges.

The Act passed in 1873, establishing a School of Mines here (including also a School of Architecture), made provision for its support for only two years. The Regents organized the School so that it began the work in Mining Engineering in the autumn of 1875. The instruction in Architecture was delayed

until the autumn of 1876. Nearly the whole of the sum of five thousand dollars appropriated for apparatus has been expended, two-thirds of the amount on the apparatus for the mining work, and one-third on the apparatus for the Architectural School. Competent professors have been secured, and students have been attracted in good numbers from various parts of the Union. We had every reason to expect a satisfactory career for the Schools. To our great regret the Legislature failed to continue the appropriations for their support. We could spare nothing from our general fund to carry them on. It was a grave question whether we should not drop them altogether, in spite of the great disappointment to the students, who had been drawn hither by the assurance that we could give them full courses of instruction in Mining and Architecture. But Prof. Langley having kindly offered to give for the present the instruction in Metallurgy in addition to his regular duties, and Prof. Pettec having also offered to teach Mining Engineering in addition to his duties as Professor of Geology (both of them without any compensation for the extra work), we are able to continue to care for the students in Mining. But I am sorry to say that the instruction in Architecture must be suspended until from some source we can receive more funds. The class in Architecture were pursuing their study with great enthusiasm and with excellent promise. Surely in the downfall of badly planned and ill-constructed buildings, causing not only destruction of property but also of life, we are receiving eloquent appeals for the thorough training of architects. We do not need to leave our own grounds to be reminded of the advantages which might accrue to us from the employment of architects of chaste and cultivated taste.

The School of Mines was not established at our solicitation, but on the suggestion of intelligent legislators from the Upper Peninsula. It was they, also, who decided that this was the proper place for it. We were gratified at their decision, and have gladly and in good faith labored to make the School meet their expectations as far as was possible in this brief period. It is therefore with peculiar regret that we learn that the failure to renew our appropriations for the school was due in part at least to an attempt of members of the Legislature from the Upper Peninsula to transfer the school from Ann Arbor to some point in the mining districts. The bill, which was introduced to effect the removal, proposed, however, to leave the school in the control of the Regents and so a part of the University.

I think I appreciate the force of the arguments for the establishment of the school in the mining regions. I would not undervalue them. It is unquestionably advantageous, nay, it is absolutely necessary that the students should spend some time with their instructors at the mines. But conceding this, it seems to me by no means proved that the school should be altogether removed from the University. The results desired can be as successfully and far more economically secured by leaving the main part of the class room work to be done at the University and by establishing a summer school for the students near the mines. If a separate school is established, a large part of the expense already incurred must be duplicated. Furnaces, models, crushers, and other apparatus like that already procured at an expense of nearly four thousand dollars, must be obtained. Such collections as we possess for illustrating the general scientific teaching, which is a part of the thorough education of a Mining Engineer, could be gathered only at great cost and trouble and after a long time. A laboratory for chemical and metallurgical and assaying work would be a necessity and must involve a large outlay. But perhaps the in-

creased cost of instruction would be a more serious matter still. To give the needed teaching in mathematics, the languages, and the sciences, would require a considerable corps of professors and assistants in a separate school. At the University all that part of the instruction of the students is done without the cost of an additional penny to the State. It need hardly be said that all this teaching, which is not purely technical, can be done quite as well here as in the Upper Peninsula. Add to this the benefits to be derived from the library and the general advantages of culture afforded by life at the University, and it seems clear that the school should be retained here. But must the students forego the opportunity to observe actual work at the mines? By no means. They should be required, and if necessary, be aided to spend some time there during each of the two last years of their course. Appended to my last report was a somewhat detailed sketch by Prof. Pettee of a plan for such a summer school. It is estimated that two thousand dollars a year will suffice to meet its expenses. The students could spend a part of their time at the iron mines, and a part at the copper mines, and could reap all the substantial benefits to be derived from a permanent school in the mining districts and also the benefits of life at the University, and their instruction would cost the State less by many thousands of dollars annually than it would, if the school should be transferred from Ann Arbor to any point in the Upper Peninsula.

While I deem it an advantage to the University to have the school here, I would not say a word to keep it here, if I did not think it best for the State that it should not be removed. And although we shall try even at great inconvenience to carry it on for the present, yet the arrangement now made cannot easily be continued for a long time. If the next Legislature, speaking for the State, do not wish us to take charge of this work, nay, if the citizens of the Upper Peninsula after careful reflection wish us to drop it, I strongly recommend that we abandon our effort to carry it on. Yet I cannot but think that the considerations here presented will ultimately lead the State to the conviction that if a School of Mines is to be maintained at all, the plan which has here been commended is the wisest one to be pursued.

The history of the legislation on the School of Mines must impress all, who bestow any careful thought on the subject, with the desirableness of having legislative action, which affects the University, shaped so far as possible with relation to some fixed and definite plan of development of the institution. To establish a school, and just as it is fairly organized to destroy it, not only disappoints and incommodes the teachers and students in that school, it must make it difficult to secure accomplished professors and earnest students for other schools in the University, since, rightly or wrongly, they infer that there is instability in the whole institution. Of course one legislature cannot control the action of its successors. But reflection upon the evil results of a vacillating policy towards the University must impress all wise legislators with the importance of avoiding hasty and frequent changes in its organization and work.

The School of Pharmacy, which has heretofore been treated in our Calendar as a part of the Department of Literature, Science and the Arts, was, at the request of the officers of instruction in the School, in December, 1876, recognized by you as a separate organization. It had long been so in fact. Its students are to a very small extent, instructed with the classes in the Literary Department, and they have never been governed or directed by the Faculty of that Department. Their course is purely technical. They will henceforth feel an increased pride in their School, and will cheerfully coöperate with the Fac-

ulty in raising its grade of work. The elevation of the standard of admission will apparently become a necessity, if for no other reason, in order to prevent the classes from becoming too large for our accommodations. The growth of the School has been natural and steady, its courses of study have been made broader and more thorough and exacting from year to year, and its graduates are doing credit to the training they have received.

The Law School goes steadily on in its prosperous course with scarcely any fluctuation in its numbers. Its Faculty have made so few demands on the Board for help, that possibly there is danger that we fail to inquire with sufficient care whether its resources should not at the earliest practicable day be somewhat enlarged. While pains have been taken to raise the requirements for admission and for graduation in the Literary and Medical Departments, and to lengthen the term of study in the Medical School, the whole scheme of labor in the Law School has remained unchanged. It is worthy of consideration whether something may not be done to increase the efficiency of the School. I think it would be gratifying to the Faculty and conducive to the best interests of the School, if another Professor could be appointed, and if more of what we may term class-room work, drilling, quizzing, could thus be secured. It is also my own conviction that there should be some test of admission to the School, or at any rate of admission to the senior class. The subject of legal education, and especially of the best methods of training men in law schools for the legal profession, is receiving large attention just now throughout the country, and we must spare no pains to retain for our School the high reputation it has always enjoyed.

The Dental School has had a year of satisfactory work. We have reason to believe that it has commended itself to the Dental Profession in' the west, and now that the action of the Legislature has removed all doubts of its continuance, we may expect an increased attendance. It is now provided with its own building, and the inconveniences under which it and the Homœopathic College suffered from being crowded into the same edifice, with inadequate room, will henceforth be avoided.

The Department of Medicine and Surgery, in spite of bitter attacks upon it on account of the establishment of the Homœopathic Medical College here, and in spite of the predictions, which its enemies have indulged in, of its approaching decline, persists in continuing a vigorous existence. Indeed, it is taking a bold step forward. With a view to insuring larger attainments in its graduates, it now extends its annual course from six months to nine months, and so grades the work as to secure an orderly and systematic education. Only two other schools in the country, those at Harvard College and the University of Pennsylvania, have attempted this marked improvement in medical education. But all over the land there is among the more intelligent members of the medical profession a profound conviction that an elevation of the standard of medical education is in the highest degree necessary. Yet since a large proportion of the schools graduate students after two courses of six months each, or even of four months each, while we ask an attendance on two courses of nine months, and by rigid examinations make stringent demands on the candidate for graduation, we were prepared to expect, at first, a considerable decline in the attendance. But as the school at Harvard after an experiment of three or four years has fully regained its old numbers, so we hoped that after a brief period we should enroll as many on our books as we had been accustomed to see for the years past. But whether we did or not, we resolved to adhere, so long

as the resources of the University would permit, to the policy of giving the highest grade of medical education which is provided in the best schools of the land. That we deemed the only course worthy of a University. We believed that if a few of the leading schools would courageously persist in this policy, they would not only attract the choicest and most aspiring students, but they would soon lift many of the other schools to a higher plane, and so compel the much needed elevation of the training of the medical profession.

But to our great gratification we find, as our new year opens, that our expectation of a decline in attendance is disappointed. The classes bid fair to exceed in size those of last year. And it is a cause of especial encouragement that students, who have come from distant States, as well as some who have come from our own State, assure us that they have been attracted hither by the extension of our term. They desire the largest and best training they can secure. They do not ask, what is the shortest time in which we can obtain a diploma; they seek rather the fullest preparation for their professional work. That is the class of students we have hoped to secure.

The Homœopathic Medical College had fully twice as many students last year as in the preceding year, and the number this year promises to be at least half larger than it was last year. A growth so rapid ought to be satisfactory to its friends. Now that it may be said to have passed its experimental stage and that its existence is assured, it is reasonable to expect that the Homœopathic branch of the medical profession will lend it a cordial support. It will be borne in mind that the course in this school is also lengthened from six months to nine months. The remarks made above concerning the importance of the extended course in the Department of Medicine and Surgery, are, of course, equally applicable to the Homœopathic practitioners and schools. This is the only Homœopathic School which has courses of nine months, and it must attract the students who desire a thorough training.

Legislative action has brought some very valuable additions to our resources for furnishing medical education by aiding in the support of the hospital and by establishing a Physiological Laboratory. Our funds have heretofore enabled us to keep the Hospital open only a part of the year, and have not sufficed to care for it as we could have wished. But the appropriation made at the last session of the Legislature will enable us to provide for patients through the whole year and insure them every needed comfort. During the last year a large number of important operations in surgery and on the eye and the ear have been successfully, and, of course, gratuitously performed, and so the Hospital has been a great public benefit to the State, which supports it. But it will now be able to multiply its blessings, while it also becomes a more valuable adjunct to the Medical Schools. A portion of the Hospital is to be set apart for the use of the Homœopathic College and of the patients who prefer to be treated by Professors of that school.

The Physiological and Histological Laboratory we also expect to be of the greatest service to the medical students, who may avail themselves of its advantages. By experiments upon the lower animals, and by the use of the microscope and other instruments of observation, the minute and scientific study of the structure of the tissues, and of the various parts of the human organism, both in the diseased and in the healthy state, is pursued with the most helpful results.

We may therefore confidently affirm that our provisions for instruction in medicine are not only materially ampler and better than they have ever before

been, but that we may reasonably expect them to draw to our halls those earnest men and women who are not content to receive the minimum of knowledge with which they can be allowed to practice medicine, but who aspire to that complete and generous training which shall prepare them to adorn their profession and bless their generation. Even if the number of such should not prove as great as the number of those who wish for a mere smattering of medical learning, and who are willing to play the part of ignoramuses or charlatans, it is very clear that we should not mourn over the loss of the latter class from our lecture-rooms, but should use every worthy means to stimulate and prepare the thorough and high-minded students for the best work of which they are capable. But the large classes who are thronging the medical lecture-rooms this year indicate that the sentiment of the medical profession in favor of improving medical education was riper than some had supposed, and that the proportion of students who earnestly desire prolonged and thorough instruction, is already very great. We may well be cheered and encouraged by the response which is thus made to our endeavor to lift the standard of medical education.

The Legislative Committee made a very careful inquiry into the condition and wants of the University, and presented a report with very generous recommendations in our behalf. Most of these recommendations, I am happy to say, were adopted. The following appropriations were made:

For the salary of the Professor of Geology for 1877, \$2,000; for 1878, \$2,000. For the Physical Laboratory, 1877, \$1,000; 1878, \$500. For the salary of the Professor of Physics, 1877, \$2,000; 1878, \$2,000. For the Hospital, 1877, \$2,000; 1878, \$2,000. For the Physiological Laboratory, 1877, \$2,500; 1878, \$1,000. For the General Library, 1877, \$2,500; 1878, \$2,500. For salaries of Professors in the Dental School, 1877, \$4,500; 1878, \$4,500. For apparatus in the Dental School, 1877, \$1,000; 1878, \$500. For repairs of a building for the Dental School, \$1,000. For the purchase of instruments for the Astronomical Department, \$1,500. For the extension of the term in the Department of Medicine and Surgery to nine months, 1877, \$4,500; 1878, \$4,500. For the same extension of the term in the Homœopathic College, 1877, \$2,500; 1878, \$2,500.

Of the specific advantages to be derived from most of these appropriations, I have already spoken. But I desire to call especial attention to the legislation which enables us to establish a fair equipment for a physical laboratory, and to provide a Professor, whose whole attention can be given to instruction in Physics. For years we have been striving to bring to the study of Physics the same help from laboratory processes which has been furnished to the study of Chemistry, and, to some extent, of the Natural Sciences. We have been compelled to see ourselves outstripped in that particular by many institutions whose equipment in most respects was far inferior to ours. The introduction of the laboratory work renders the division of the duties of the chair of Physics and Chemistry an absolute necessity. We may now hope to do far more than we have ever before done in preparing students to investigate or to teach the science of Physics.

I would also refer to the appropriation for the increase of the General Library. The Legislative Committee appreciated, it is believed, the importance of a new fire-proof building for the Library, but did not deem it expedient, it is presumed, in the present depressed state of business, to recommend the erection of it. They saw, however, how inadequate is the Library itself to the needs of such an Institution as this, and wisely urged an appropriation of twenty-five

hundred dollars for this year, and an equal sum for the next. This will furnish a most welcome addition to our shelves, and will enable us to do much towards filling some very bad gaps. The Library must be the fountain of strength in a University. If our collection of books were trebled or quadrupled in numbers at once it would not be at all beyond the real demands of the Institution. For in addition to a rich general library, we ought to have for each of our special and professional schools a large and choice technical library. We trust that coming Legislatures may imitate the last in an appreciative care for the Library, unless private munificence should make provision for it. I cannot relinquish the belief that some man will yet be wise enough to link his name permanently with the University by erecting us a suitable building for the Library.

The total sum appropriated is for 1877, \$27,000, and for 1878, \$22,500. The aid thus furnished will prove very helpful to us by enabling us to enlarge our facilities for instruction in various ways. We appreciate it also at this time as an encouraging evidence that even when a temporary excitement caused by exceptional circumstances might be supposed to preclude the hope of generous appropriations from the Legislature, yet that body could be relied on to express by its action the deep interest which the citizens of Michigan really feel in the prosperity and efficiency of this Institution.

But it must not be forgotten that the demands upon us are constantly out-running our resources. A great institution, with a worthy ambition and a vigorous life, is constantly tending to expand its work, and is ever tempted to increase, little by little, its outlay in order to enrich its instruction. But with a firm resolve to keep out of debt, we have decided for the present to reduce, slightly, our teaching force and increase the labor of the instructors, and to curtail our present miscellaneous expenses to the last degree compatible with the continuance of our work in a manner worthy of our reputation. It is expected that a saving of several thousand dollars will be made for the current year, and of a sum nearly as large for the year to come. But this has been made possible only by placing on some of our college officers an amount of class-room work with undergraduates, which, for the best good of the University, they should not be asked to do permanently. There is ground for fear that the efficiency of some of our teaching will be impaired to a certain extent. Certain it is that less time can be given by some of our most experienced Professors to the higher grades of instruction, especially the work with resident graduates and specialists, than has been given, and with results which have reflected great credit upon us. The present reduction of our force is absolutely necessary. We must at all hazards keep out of debt. But it should be borne constantly in mind that the reduction in the Literary Department is in itself considered a misfortune, and therefore that if our number of students does not materially diminish, the number of our staff of teachers must be made good again as soon as our funds will allow.

In reviewing the year, we may say with truth that the work of the University in all its Departments has gone on with marked efficiency and success. The prosperity of the Institution, we believe, has not been checked even by the misfortune which has made the Chemical Laboratory the object of an undesirable notoriety. With the fixed purpose to keep its expenses carefully within its income, to practice in every particular the utmost economy, and to secure the largest and best results which its resources will allow, we are confident that the University will not forfeit the place it has so long held in the affections of the

people of Michigan, nor lose the preëminence it has attained as an Institution of Higher Learning.

JAMES B. ANGELL.

“EXHIBIT D.”

MEMBERS OF THE FACULTIES, AND OTHER OFFICERS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, AND THE AMOUNT PAID EACH FOR SALARY.

	Annual Salary.
James B. Angell, LL. D., President.....	\$4,500 00
Rev. George P. Williams, LL. D., Emeritus Professor of Physics..	500 00
Silas H. Douglas, M. A., M. D., Professor of Metallurgy and Chemical Technology, and Director of Chemical Laboratory....	2,500 00
Alonzo B. Palmer, M. A., M. D., Professor of Pathology and the Practice of Medicine and Dean of Medical Faculty.....	2,200 00
Corydon L. Ford, M. A., M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.....	2,500 00
Henry S. Frieze, LL. D., Professor of the Latin Language and Literature.....	2,500 00
Hon. James V. Campbell, LL. D., Marshall Professor of Law....	1,300 00
Hon. Thomas M. Cooley, LL. D., Jay Professor of Law and Dean of Law Faculty.....	1,600 00
James C. Watson, Ph. D., Professor of Astronomy, and Director of the Observatory.....	2,500 00
Edward Olney, LL. D., Professor of Mathematics.....	2,500 00
Rev. Andrew Ten Brook, M. A., Librarian.....	1,800 00
Charles K. Adams, M. A. Professor of History.....	2,500 00
Charles A. Kent, M. A., Fletcher Professor of Law.....	1,300 00
Rev. Benjamin F. Cocker, D. D., LL. D., Professor of Moral and Mental Philosophy.....	2,500 00
Albert B. Prescott, M. D., Professor of Organic and Applied Chemistry and Pharmacy.....	2,500 00
Martin L. D'Ooge, Ph. D., Professor of the Greek Language and Literature.....	2,500 00
George S. Morris, M. A., Professor of Modern Languages and Literature.....	2,500 00
Charles E. Greene, M. A., C. E., Professor of Civil Engineering..	2,500 00
George E. Frothingham, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica, and Ophthalmic and Aural Surgery.....	1,800 00
— — — — —, Professor of Mineralogy, Geology, Zoölogy and Botany.....	
Donald Maclean, M. D., Professor of Surgery.....	1,800 00
Edward S. Dunster, M. A., M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.....	1,800 00
Moses Coit Tyler, LL. D., Professor of the English Language and Literature.....	2,500 00

	Annual Salary.
William H. Pettee, M. A., Professor of Mining Engineering.....	\$2,500 00
Samuel A. Jones, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the Homœopathic Medical College and Dean of Faculty.....	2,000 00
John C. Morgan, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine in the Homœopathic Medical College.....	1,800 00
Jonathan Taft, D. D. S., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Operative Dentistry.....	1,500 00
John A. Watling, D. D. S., Professor of Clinical and Mechanical Dentistry.....	1,000 00
John W. Langley, S. B., Professor of General Chemistry and Physics.....	2,500 00
William P. Wells, M. A., Kent Professor of Law.....	1,300 00
W. L. B. Jenney, C. E., Professor of Architecture and Design....	2,000 00
Edward L. Walter, Ph. D., Assistant Professor of Latin.....	absent on leave.
Albert H. Pattengill, M. A., Assistant Professor of Greek.....	1,800 00
Joseph B. Davis, C. E., Assistant Professor of Civil Engineering..	1,800 00
Mark W. Harrington, M. A., Assistant Professor, in charge of Zoölogy and Botany.....	absent on leave.
Wooster W. Beman, M. A., Assistant Professor of Mathematics ..	1,800 00
Joseph B. Steere, Ph. D., Assistant Professor of Palæontology....	1,800 00
Isaac N. Demmon, M. A., Assistant Professor of Rhetoric and History.....	1,800 00
Elisha Jones, M. A., Acting Assistant Professor of Latin.....	1,800 00
John C. Gilchrist, M. D., Lecturer on Surgical Therapeutics in the Homœopathic Medical College.....	900 00
Burt G. Wilder, M. D., Lecturer on Physiology in the Department of Medicine and Surgery.....	900 00
P. R. B. DePont, B. A., B. S., Instructor in French.....	1,100 00
Charles S. Denison, M. S., C. E., Instructor in Engineering and Drawing, and Assistant in Architecture.....	1,500 00
Alfred Hennequin, M. A., Instructor in French and German.....	1,000 00
Charles N. Jones, B. A., Instructor in Mathematics.....	1,000 00
Volney M. Spaulding, M. A., Instructor in Zoölogy and Botany...	1,000 00
Otis C. Johnson, B. A., Assistant in Chemical Laboratory (Qualitative Analysis).....	1,000 00
Samuel T. Douglas, Ph. B., Ph. C., Assistant in Chemical Laboratory (Quantitative and Qualitative Analysis).....	750 00
Will J. Herdman, M. A., M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.....	1,000 00
Walter H. Jackson, D. D. S., Demonstrator of Dentistry.....	100 00
Abram V. E. Young, Ph. B., Ph. C., Assistant in Chemistry and Physics.....	750 00
Richard H. Corwin, Assistant in Museum.....	700 00
Victor O. Vaughan, Ph. D., Assistant in Chemical Laboratory....	750 00
Henry B. Parsons, Ph. C., Assistant in Chemical Laboratory.....	125 00
Kate Crane, Ph. C., Accountant in Chemical Laboratory.....	500 00

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

REPORT OF PRESIDENT.

To the Hon. Horace S. Tarbell, Superintendent of Public Instruction:

DEAR SIR,—The following is in brief a summary of results at the State Agricultural College for the year 1877, a full report of which will be found in the Annual Report of the State Board of Agriculture.

The property of the College in farm and buildings was inventoried Sept. 30th, 1877, at \$194,156.33. This includes the amount already paid on the new dormitory.

The endowment derived from the Congressional Land Grant was 235,673.37 acres of wild land selected within the Lower Peninsula of Michigan. The fund arising from the sale of 73,993.55 acres of this land, up to Sept. 30th last, was \$237,174.77, upon which the College receives from the State seven per cent interest. The remaining 161,679.82 acres are valued at about \$3.00 an acre, being in market under the direction of the Agricultural Land Grant Board.

The income of the College from all sources for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30th, was as follows:

From State appropriations—	
For buildings, etc.....	\$17,828 18
current expenses.....	6,150 00
From interest on endowment.....	15,172 86
other sources.....	21,062 89
Total.....	\$60,213 93

The corps of instructors during the year has been, as for several years past, the President and six professors, with a superintendent and foreman in charge of the work.

The students have numbered 154, as follows:

Resident graduate.....	1
Seniors.....	15
Juniors.....	30
Sophomores.....	37
Freshmen.....	58
Specials.....	13

The fifteen Seniors received the degree of Bachelor of Science at commencement, Nov. 20th. The degree of Master of Science was conferred upon Prof. C. L. Ingersoll, a graduate of the year 1874.

The studies pursued have been, with slight exception, those of the regular course as here given with text-books annexed :

FRESHMAN CLASS.

First Term—Algebra, Olney; History, Swinton's Outlines; Composition, Hart.

Second Term—Algebra completed, Olney; Book-keeping 6 weeks, Mayhew; Botany, Gray's Structural Botany; Agriculture, Waring on draining, and lectures.

Third Term—Geometry, Olney; Botany, Gray's Structural Botany, Wood's Manual; French, Otto.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

First Term—Geometry completed, Olney; Elementary Chemistry, Lectures, Roscoe; French, Otto's Reader.

Second Term—Trigometry, Olney; Surveying, Schuyler; Organic Chemistry, Lectures, Blowpipe and Volumetric Analysis; French, Otto's Reader.

Third Term—Mechanics, Snell's Olmstead; Analytical Chemistry, Kedzie.

JUNIORS.

First Term—Mechanics 6 weeks; Anatomy 6 weeks, Lectures; Agricultural Chemistry, Lectures; Horticulture, Lectures, Thomas.

Second Term—Physiology, Dalton; Physics, Miller; Rhetoric, Whately.

Third Term—Entomology, Lectures, Packard, Cook's Apiary; Meteorology, Lectures; English Literature, Lectures, Chambers.

SENIORS.

First Term—Zoölogy 6 weeks, Lectures; Geology 6 weeks, Dana; Agriculture, Lectures; Mental Philosophy, Bascom.

Second Term—Drawing 6 weeks, Warren; Astronomy 6 weeks, White; Botany 6 weeks, Lectures; U. S. Constitution 6 weeks, Andrews; Moral Philosophy, Fairchild.

THIRD TERM.

Civil Engineering, Lectures, Trautwine; Political Economy 6 weeks, Lectures; Landscape Gardening 6 weeks, Lectures; Logic, Fowler.

This course is designed to embrace especially the sciences related to agriculture with so much mathematics, language and philosophy as to train for the responsibilities of practical life. The regular daily requirement of three hours' manual labor is thought to be an important element in practical education which distinguishes the course here from any given elsewhere in the State.

Tuition is free to all students.

A matriculation fee of five dollars entitles the student to the privileges of the whole course. The graduation fee is five dollars.

An advance of two dollars and twenty-five cents per term is required for incidentals.

Students in Analytical Chemistry advance two dollars the second term and ten dollars the third term for their outfit in the Laboratory.

Students are received upon passing a satisfactory examination in the common branches, but must be at least fifteen years of age.

During the vacation in December, 1876, one of the original buildings, a dormitory accommodating sixty students, was burned. Owing to the limited

room afforded by the single remaining dormitory, no Freshman class was received until the beginning of the Autumn term in September. This makes a permanent change in the arrangement of terms, so that hereafter the college year will begin on the first of September. Yet the long vacation will remain, as heretofore, during the winter months, to accommodate the many who find employment in teaching. This opportunity, together with the regular employment furnished at the College during term-time, makes this especially the school of self-supporting students.

The want of room has, to some extent, lessened the number of students, and from the crowded condition during the autumn term, has caused considerable inconvenience; but, upon the whole, the College has maintained its reputation for orderliness and scholarship.

The provision made by the Legislature of 1877 for a new dormitory at an expense of \$25,000.00 will add greatly to the capacity of the College. The building is to be completed before the opening of the Spring term, and will accommodate one hundred and forty students, two in each room. A high basement underneath contains a drill room and society rooms, beside the necessary furnace and store rooms. This, with recent improvements in the laboratory and the farm machinery, will materially aid in carrying out the purpose of the College to maintain such a system of education as shall meet the wants of workers in the great industries of the country, and make more complete the union of learning and labor.

The series of six Farmer's Institutes, referred to in the Report of 1876, were held in Greenville, Traverse City, Ypsilanti, Hillsdale, Owosso, and Lansing. A similar series is planned for January, 1878, and the system, as meeting an evident want, bids fair to be permanent.

T. C. ABBOT, *President.*
(By G. T. F.)

STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, }
Lansing, Michigan, Dec. 12th, 1877. }



STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

REPORT OF PRINCIPAL.

To the Honorable Board of Education:

I have the honor herewith to submit to you my report of the State Normal School for the year ending June 2, 1877.

There have been no changes in the corps of instructors with the exception of the employment of Wm. W. Stockley to give instruction in book-keeping and one class in Latin.

The entire enrollment during the year was 605, as follows:

NORMAL DEPARTMENT.

Common school course.....	174
Full English course.....	54
Language courses.....	136
Unclassified.....	2
Total.....	366
School of Observation and Practice.....	123
Grammar and preparatory grades.....	157
Number counted twice by transfer.....	15
	265
Total.....	631
Number counted twice by transfer from School of Ob. and Prac.....	26
Grand total.....	605

Students have been in attendance from forty-three different counties. There have been three students from Ohio, three from Illinois, three from Iowa, one from New York, one from Connecticut, one from Wisconsin, one from Kansas, and one from Missouri.

One hundred and thirty-eight were received free of tuition, by appointment of members of the Legislature.

There were seventy-seven graduates from all the courses—thirty-six young men, and forty-one young ladies, by departments as follows:

Common school course.....	49
Full English course.....	11
Mixed courses.....	5
Full language courses.....	12
Total	77

The following are the names of graduates :

LANGUAGE COURSES.

William E. Bellows, Classical; Martha Barnard, Modern Languages; E. Andalusia Brooks, Modern Languages; Eva A. Bellows, Modern Languages; Henry J. Curran, Classical; Luana Carus, Classical; Mary S. Clayton, Modern Languages; James F. Jordan, Classical; Christian Meunger, Modern Languages; Durbin Newton, Classical; Levi F. Shaw, Classical; William W. Stockly, Classical.

MIXED COURSES.

Mary Allen, English and French; Effie Beach, English and French; Eugene Hartman, Latin and German; Elise A. Judd, Common School and French; Sarah E. Van Tyne, Latin and German.

FULL ENGLISH COURSE.

Walter M. Andrus, Phebe S. Beach, William Bellis, Carrie Everett, Addie M. Hawks, Chas. T. McCutcheon, Enos J. McAlpine, Mary McVean, Joel S. Pardee, Agnes Spinks, Douwe B. Yntema.

COMMON SCHOOL COURSE.

Walter C. Bellows, Charles B. Blackmar, C. Cass Brower, Edward D. Black, James A. Bobb, Hattie Babcock, Josie M. Butrick, Jennie H. Brokaw, Samuel M. Crombie, Blanche Cudworth, Alice A. Chandler, Annie Cramer, Ella A. Cranston, Ida A. Cranston, Milo Davis, Angie Davis, James B. Ford, Charles Grawn, Emma E. Goodwin, Charles Hicks, Frank P. Hettinger, Mary A. Houghton, Rhoda C. Hicks, Emma E. Holton, George Waters Warner, Maria Jefferson, Lillian Kimble, Rosa Lee, Herbert L. Merrill, Justina Mowry, Hannah E. Miner, Thomas C. Phillips, Lida Pooler, Lura S. Potter, Mattie Quirk, William E. Rice, Milton W. Smith, Morris O. Shaw, Eugene A. Stowe, Fred. Sutton, Josephine Shaw, Alice Spoor, Ida Spoor, Ella M. Sischo, Farland A. Wallace, Jerome Travis, Nettie Wheeler, Ida Wells, Justin Vernon Bird.

The average age of graduates from the full courses was 23 years; from the common school courses, 21.2 years. Seven of the graduates from the common school course have entered upon more advanced courses; all the others, except four, are engaged in teaching. Two of these are attending the University, and two have engaged in other business.

Sixteen graduates from High Schools were admitted during the year without examination. This new feature promises much good to the Normal as well as to the High Schools. It presents to the students of the Public Schools a strong inducement to remain there until they have completed the course, and at the same time gives higher qualifications for entering the Normal School, and thus renders our work more strictly professional. About thirty such graduates have already been admitted for the present year. Those who enter on

diploma can, by earnest work, usually complete the Full English Course in one year, and either of the language courses in two years.

The work of the Normal School divides itself into two parts—*Scholastic* or *Academic* and *Professional*. Such is the low condition of common school instruction in the State, that a considerable portion of the instruction here is necessarily preparatory. The object of academic instruction is to impart knowledge and discipline; but as these are acquired for a definite purpose, our methods of instruction are directed to that end. This we deem of the very highest importance. For the discipline of mind in acquiring and imparting knowledge, determines largely its activity, and must therefore give character to the pupil's future work in teaching and training others. Pupils will imitate the methods with which they have become acquainted; and therefore, the more nearly perfect these methods are, the better their work.

Our methods of instruction are both analytic and synthetic; *analytic*, that the pupil may understand the relation of one truth to another, and be able to present these truths in their proper order to his pupils; *synthetic*, that the elements of knowledge gained by elementary processes may be generalized, classified and apprehended as a whole. In all our methods of instruction, we seek to lead our pupils to apprehend the philosophical principles upon which the different branches of science are founded, that they may understand the logical order in which the truths should be presented.

Professional instruction, however, should be the peculiar feature of the work of a normal school, and it is the constant effort of the faculty to make this feature more and more prominent every year. This is kept constantly in view in all study, recitations, discussions and lectures. The questions constantly coming before the pupil are: How shall I organize, how shall I instruct, how shall I govern, how shall I gain and hold the attention of my pupils? How shall I secure the most effective and earnest work from every pupil; and the coöperation of school officers and parents? What are the true ends and aims of education? How can I elevate my profession, and instruct the people upon the subject? To secure the best results in this regard, our students are directed to read the best text-books on the Theory and Practice of teaching. Lectures upon the History of Education, and other topics, such as give a more extended knowledge and a broader culture, are given from time to time. In short, the whole work of the school is made subservient to the one central object for which it exists: to qualify young men and women to teach efficiently in our public schools.

The increasing demand for our graduates to take charge of graded schools and to fill important positions as assistants in the best schools in this and other States, affords gratifying evidence that the school is, in some degree, accomplishing the object for which it exists.

Some slight changes have been made in the courses of study. A District School Course has been added to those hitherto published in the catalogue. The object of this course is to give special instruction to those who design to teach principally in the district schools. The requirements for admission have been considerably increased, so that those who are admitted to the common school course, may, by close application, complete it in one year.

Some strictures were made by the visiting committee in their report, on the quality of work done in the Department of Ancient Languages. I deem it just to myself, to the school and to the professor in charge of that department, to say that the visit of the committee in the classes of that department was very

brief, and could not have been sufficient to form a correct judgment of the work done there. I ask the Board, therefore, if they shall deem it advisable to appoint a special committee, consisting of Professors D'Ooge and Frieze of the University, to examine thoroughly the work done in that department, and report the results of their investigation to your Honorable Board.

I have given instruction to two hundred pupils in reading during the year, most of whom passed a satisfactory examination. I have also given instruction to the senior class in mental philosophy, logic, moral philosophy and their applications to the science of education, school organization and government. I have lectured on school systems, aims and motives of education, and the grading of schools.

For the special work done in each of the other departments, your attention is called to the reports of the teachers in the several departments.

I am happy to report the general prevalence of good order and earnest work both on the part of teachers and students. But three serious cases of discipline have occurred during the year.

INVENTORY OF NORMAL SCHOOL PROPERTY.

Two buildings and five acres of ground.....	\$50,000 00
Bell and furnaces.....	2,000 00
Furniture, pianos and organ.....	4,000 00
Library.....	3,300 00
Philosophical and chemical apparatus.....	2,000 00
Laboratory stock.....	500 00
Museum specimens.....	1,000 00
Kindergarten apparatus.....	100 00
Maps and charts.....	100 00
Total.....	<u>\$63,000 00</u>

J. ESTABROOK, *Principal*.

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ARITHMETIC AND BOTANY.

Prof. J. Estabrook, Principal:

DEAR SIR,—As pupils are required to know the subject of arithmetic when they enter the Normal School, my work in this branch is limited to teaching them how to teach it. Many, esteemed pretty good in arithmetic, are defective in some respects. To meet the needs of such, I have had, during the last year, what has been called a class in Exercises in Arithmetic. Its purpose was to teach abbreviated processes, give practice in rapid arithmetical combinations, and drill in analysis of operations and problems. Very few enter this school who do not need to belong to this class, however good their scholarship may be in other respects. I have superintended the practice-teaching one hour each day. That hour has been a pleasant one to me; I hope it has been beneficial to the pupil teachers and to the taught.

Each summer more than one hundred begin Botany, the students furnishing

their own pocket microscopes. About thirty pursue the advanced course, and should make a more thorough and independent examination of plants than can be done with these small magnifiers. For their use, dissecting microscopes that will cost \$10 or \$15 each, are needed. Ten such microscopes would do. Each student in the advanced course in Botany should work thirty or forty hours under the guidance of a teacher with such an instrument, else he can have little independence in the analysis of the easier plants, to say nothing of the more difficult, especially the grasses. The constantly increasing demands of the science require this practical work. Without suitable aids the work can not be done. We have a good compound microscope, but it is too valuable to be put into the hands of untrained experimenters, and what is one instrument among so many? Last summer the advanced botany pupils were each able to work with it two hours in all—not enough to learn its use. Of course their examination of plants was but superficial.

I am constantly adding to the herbarium, and when there is a place to put them, the specimens shall be all arranged.

Last year I asked for pictures for my room, but after making the request learned that the finances of the Board were so low that I furnished several pictures at my own expense. The students soon after bought two, one of which is a fine portrait of the Principal. For this reason it may not seem an extravagant request if I ask for the \$100.00 to be expended in microscopes.

Very respectfully,

RUTH HOPPIN.

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF MUSIC.

Prof. J. Estabrook, Principal:

DEAR SIR,—In the department of Vocal Music, the classes were arranged as follows: Beginners' class, Advanced class, Diploma class, Choir, and classes in the Experimental School. During the first term of the year the Beginners' class was so large that I formed two divisions, and heard them both myself. With but few exceptions the pupils on entering the school were entirely uncultivated in music; hence, the first term I gave the time to thorough drill in reading notes, voice culture, and a study of a part of the science of musical notation. The second term was devoted to methods of teaching, more practice and study, and writing exercises, intervals, chords, etc. All who passed examination have thus had every opportunity to prepare themselves for teaching, and I believe they can and will do good work. In the experimental school I taught one class during the entire year, and had the supervision of all the music classes in this department. Three classes were taught by pupils from the Normal School, and much interest was manifested by both pupil teachers and pupils.

The rule adopted by the Faculty, requiring all students to study vocal music as a regular study, continues effective, grows in popularity, and has indeed worked wonders for this department. Very many, who were under the impression *they* could not sing, have succeeded admirably, and all have concluded that if they cannot *sing* they can *teach* music to children in our public schools. Taken as a whole, the year has been one of arduous and interesting labor, and in some respects, has been an improvement on the past.

Yours respectfully,

FREDERIC H. PEASE.

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Prof. J. Estabrook, Principal:

I have the honor of submitting to you my Annual Report of the work done in the Department of the English Language for the year 1876-77.

The different branches taught by me during the year are English Grammar, Composition and Rhetoric, which, of necessity, bring me into relation with pupils in all grades.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

Pupils entering the school, naturally arrange themselves in two classes: those who passing a fair examination in the subject matter are ready to study methods of teaching it, and those who need to preface methods with a thorough drill in Etymology and Syntax.

The lectures given involve themes and methods appropriate to intermediate, grammar grade, and advanced work. No text-book used.

Models are given of teaching orally, inductively, and on principles made known to the class, of giving original, natural, and homely illustration of methods of manipulating the class, and of securing class drill and class criticism. Pupils are then required to develop any idea, one acting as teacher, the body of the class simulating pupils in any grade.

In advanced work, special pains is taken in the analysis of colloquial forms as well as in the selections from English classics. Number of pupils appearing in those classes, which themselves are subdivided, is about one hundred and forty during the year.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

This department is held responsible to all grades for the due exercise of their powers of expression and invention, though it has been seriously embarrassed by the facts that composition has been regarded as an exercise only, rather than as a regular study, and that the work seemed outside the school rather than in the school. Now, however, all is changed, and a most desirable change it is, by ruling composition a regular and fundamental study. During the past year the classes have met daily, and with an interest almost unknown before, and with results that appeared in the first public literary exercise of students of the common school course at commencement week, 1877. A text-book is used as reference for facts and principles, but our aim is to draw out the *pupil's own ideas* in written discourse, to which may be applied the rules of the art determining usage.

Sometimes composition is *immediate*, and topic given with subdivisions or outline, as suggestive of that which is already known. To illustrate:

Dawn.

- (a.) Sights.
 - (b.) Sounds.
 - (c.) The new day. (What shall I do with it?)
- And again,

The Rainbow.

- (a.) When and where seen.
- (b.) Form and colors.
- (c.) Explain the phenomenon.
- (d.) What says the Bible,—the poet, of the rainbow?

Here we appeal to his previous observation—his acquired knowledge in physics, his reading, and home culture.

These productions are brief, sometimes crude, but fresh, honest, and the pupil's own. Read before the class, they are subsequently criticised in regard to punctuation, use of capitals, spelling, etc. A few, each week, are appointed to choose their own subjects, and to present, in the essay form, any interesting thoughts which they may have.

Exercises in original composition extend throughout the course. Precedent has established a class consisting of juniors and seniors of the higher courses, who write twice a term, and after private rehearsal read or speak before the school. Numbers range from forty to seventy.

RHETORIC.

Our scheme provides for the study of Rhetoric in two of the higher courses, being optional with the classical course. The tendency, however, is toward it, among those who have the right of choice. Students in the Modern Language Course may take it up at any time after the first year, hence the grade is not perfect and results are far from uniform. Nevertheless a hearty interest in the science and the art has been secured, and a respectable aggregate of individual successes might be reported.

A text-book, Hart's Composition and Rhetoric, is used, but especial prominence is given to the application of principles to *original* essays, and to the analysis of classic English.

The general method is but a continuation of that pursued in the composition class, but specially, we attempt word-pictures of places, things, actions, or later character-drawing. Description is followed by abstract, imaginative, or controversial themes, prompting invention or research.

WORK IN THE MODEL SCHOOL.

During the summer term I spent an hour in this Department in charge of five language classes, with pupil teachers. Here theory is severely tested by practice, and natural methods to me seemed more and more to be the only common sense methods.

I cannot close this paper without expressing satisfaction in the uniformly agreeable relations existing between myself and fellow teachers, the Faculty of the Normal School, nor without thanks for your kindness and consideration.

MARY A. RICE,
Department English Language.

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS.

Prof. J. Estabrook, Principal:

DEAR SIR,—I herein present the Report of the Department of Mathematics for the year ending July 1, 1877.

During the year instruction has been given in Elementary Algebra to a somewhat larger number of pupils than in any previous year since the beginning of my connection with the school. Four different classes were formed in the course of the year, from which a total of 115 pupils passed examination at an

average standing of 87%. Of this number, a large part had studied the subject considerably in the schools from which they came, and were enabled to complete our work in a period of very few weeks. It is gratifying to observe that the number of this class of pupils is steadily increasing from year to year. We cannot omit, however, to remark the existence of a very great difference in the *quality* of preparation in this study with which our pupils come from the many schools of the State. Some are found who, though they have but barely compassed the ground of topics named in our requirements for admission, have, nevertheless, been thoroughly and well taught as far as they have gone, and can, therefore, not only perform the operations, but can also give reasons for the processes. On the other hand, not a few are found who, notwithstanding they have studied Algebra a great deal, having, perhaps, been through Higher Algebra, are yet exceedingly deficient in any real understanding of the subject—crude in mind and excessively mechanical in all their work, almost utterly without ability to give any satisfactory account of the rationale of the simplest operation. Between these two extremes, appears every imaginable variety of acquirements. In view of these facts, it is suggested as desirable that a statement be made either by circular or in the catalogue, setting forth the quality as well as the extent of the preparation required in this, and, possibly, in other studies, of those seeking admission to the school.

Our advanced course in Arithmetic consisting, as you are aware, in the application of Algebra to the development of arithmetical principles and rules, has been completed during the year by 100 pupils at an average standing of 88%. A word may be allowed here concerning the intention with which the work in this study is conducted. The pupil in an ordinary study of Algebra has little or no opportunity to form any idea of the utility of the literal notation as a means of investigation of general mathematical principles. His attention being chiefly directed toward acquiring a familiarity with algebraic processes, as such, he learns almost nothing of the uses to which his knowledge may be applied. Generally, in our courses of study, it is not until the higher branches of mathematics are reached that such application is at all perceived. But a large proportion of our students do not remain with us to pursue the higher courses. They have to go to their work in the common schools of the State; and were it not for the short course we give them of the applications of algebra to the demonstration of the properties and relations of numbers—a matter peculiarly appropriate to their course, and practicable to them in the positions they may be called to fill—they would go out from us with but little if any conception of the nature of the uses to which a knowledge of algebra may be applied. In a teacher, certainly, the lack of such idea would seem a most palpable deficiency indeed. Again, if the pupil continues with us after completing the short course, the value of the work we are considering is perceptible throughout his subsequent mathematical course. His future success in mathematical study is not only foreshadowed hereby, but seems verily to turn upon the results of his efforts at this particular point.

In the study of Geometry, we have continued the practice of pursuing the subject without help of the demonstrations presented in full, as in the common text-books. A number of years, now, of experience in teaching Geometry in this manner have thoroughly confirmed our belief in the correctness of this method. And, looking at the matter aside from any such experience, it is by no means clear how the generally prevailing way of teaching Geometry differs essentially from that which might be pursued in using a key as a text-book in

Arithmetic or Algebra, or in employing, in the same manner, a translation in teaching Virgil or Homer. It is a question whether any considerable amount of the help which pupils may need in any study is best given by the text-book or by the teacher. Certainly, at least, that which neither needs to give ought not to be given by either.

The success of our students under the plan we are pursuing, is a continual verification of the correctness of the view we have taken on the question involved. They are far more interested in the study, becoming even enthusiastic in its pursuit as their progress seems the result of their own thinking rather than of any effort of mere memorization, and, in the end, we find them exhibiting a mastery of the subject far more real, and a discipline of mind much better than seem attainable under the usual method of studying this branch.

During the year, 32 pupils have passed examination in this study, at an average standing of 90%.

In Higher Algebra, 28 pupils have passed the required examination, the standing of the class being 93%.

The view we have taken with respect to the place which this study should occupy in our course is not of the subject as a sort continuation of Elementary Algebra, that is, of a work essentially the same in kind, yet of more difficult grade, but of a branch which is in a position in the scheme of mathematical studies that renders it appropriate and desirable to make it an introduction to the higher mathematics. We accordingly introduce in this connection the notation and the processes of the Infinitesimal Calculus. Herein the pupil's idea of number as conceived in common Arithmetic, that is, of number as made up by finite additions, is complemented by the conception of it as resulting from infinitesimal augments. Here the pupil is thus presented with the key which unlocks all the secret chambers of mathematical knowledge which are above him, as the common literal notation of discontinuous number has already opened all those below him. A brief view of the nature of the questions or of the applications of the Calculus is also given. We have been led to this course by the feeling that, though our pupils may never have to teach the higher mathematics, it is nevertheless desirable that, as teachers in the upper grades of our schools, they should have some idea of what is above and beyond their allotted point of work, and some general information as to the connections and relationships of what constitutes the field of mathematical study as a whole.

In connection with this study, also, the subject of Series receives a complete and general treatment. The Theory of Equations and the solution of equations of the higher degrees close the work.

We are now pursuing the lecture method of instruction in this branch, which, considering the lack of a text-book specially adopted to the work we are doing, and the shortness of the time allowed to the study, we feel is a material improvement upon our practice heretofore.

The study of trigonometry has been pursued by the third year students of each of the higher courses, 26 passing examination at an average of 94%.

The connection in which we have regarded this study of our course has been that of a natural supplement to Geometry. This relation is perceived in the fact that many questions which arise in the consideration of the practical applications of Geometry to measuring have to wait for their answers till the study of Trigonometry is reached. Thus, without some knowledge of this study, the entire field of mensuration depending upon the use of instruments of angular

measurement is, as it were, a sealed book. Nothing is more constantly before us than the practical uses of this science. Our pupils may never have to teach the subject, but, as teachers in our highest public schools, we would have them spared the pain of blank ignorance as to a matter whose applications are among the commonest affairs of practical life. We would not have them see the changing curve of the sun in the heavens, or walk out under the stars of night into the presence of those scenes which have attracted the attention and inspired the study of man from the earliest times, and yet feel that they are ushered into the presence only of that which is set up to taunt them with remindings of their ignorance.

We have been thus full in referring to the different branches embraced by our department, because we desired to indicate some of the governing ideas by which the mathematical course of the school has become what it is. It has been our aim now, during several years, to mould the body of our work into the form of a natural and symmetrical whole. We have laid against it the plumb and the square, and surveyed the adjustments of its parts in the light of what has seemed to be a just balancing of what our students ought to be as well informed and thoroughly equipped teachers, with what it is impossible to make them for reason of the shortness of our time. We have had no desire to teach this or that branch, except as we perceived how great and indispensable a part of a teacher's proper outfit was thus contributable. As the work now stands, the structure is believed to be unique and well-proportioned; but a single block removed from its place determines the reconstruction of the whole fabric upon an entirely new basis. In conclusion, we desire to refer to the quite wide diversity among those who enter the school upon diplomas, as to their preparation in mathematics. Though we decidedly favor the plan of admitting this class of pupils without examination, still it seems desirable that some means should be adopted whereby such pupils as may be able to complete our work in the shortest time might be distinguished from those requiring a longer period.

Now, with thanks to you for the encouragement you have afforded, and with gratitude toward Him who bringeth strength out of weakness, we close the record of the year.

Very truly yours,

C. F. R. BELLOWS.

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ELEMENTARY PRINCIPLES OF EDUCATION AND OF THE SCHOOL OF PRACTICE.

To the Principal of the Michigan State Normal School:

DEAR SIR,—The classes receiving instruction in the Elementary Principles of Education during the first term of the past year, numbered 138; during the second term, 106.

The whole number of different pupils was 184. About 100 completed satisfactorily the entire work of both terms. The students in this department have been divided into two regular classes, and these classes, for some portion of the

time, have been subdivided into sections. The lectures on the topics embraced in this course are varied somewhat from year to year as observation suggests improvements and changes in the treatment of special branches of instruction. An effort is made to render the teaching of more and more practical value.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

The classes in the study of Civil Government have numbered 131, of which number 116 passed a satisfactory examination upon the subject matter of the lectures given them.

This subject is of so much importance that more time and attention ought, if possible, to be bestowed upon it. The study of the government of the United States might very properly, if circumstances would allow, be pursued in connection with the study of United States History, and attention might be given to the form and character of the English government in connection with English history. The government of Michigan could also be studied sufficiently at the same time with the educational system and laws of the State. It is possible that some such arrangement would secure more completeness in the instruction given, and would enable us to economize the time of both teachers and pupils. The suggestion is commended to your consideration.

NATURAL HISTORY.

The Students in Natural History have numbered 133, of whom 110 passed satisfactory examinations.

The pupils in this branch of study were divided into two regular classes for lectures, and were subdivided into four sections for reviews and examinations, the reviews being conducted partly by selected student-teachers. The plan was adopted from necessity, but was found to work very satisfactorily. It gave excellent opportunity for practice-teaching, and strong motives for careful preparation and thorough instruction on the part of those detailed to teach.

The time heretofore allowed to this department of science has been altogether too limited when its extent and growing importance are taken into account. By the recent modification of the general courses of instruction in the school, the advanced classes will have opportunity to give somewhat more of time and attention to the subject.

GEOLOGY.

By an arrangement with Professor McLouth, I gave instruction to a class in Lithological Geology for a few weeks.

Of this class, as it belongs in his department of instruction, he will make report to you. The class contained about forty members, and was composed of an excellent body of students.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

The work of the classes under my charge, during the year, has generally been of a satisfactory character in all departments of instruction, and fully the usual proportion have passed with credit the required examinations. It is obvious, however, to any one who has observed carefully for a number of years, that the members of the classes in the "Common School Course" are not of equal maturity, and are not, consequently, fitted to profit equally by the same courses of instruction. It is possible that an arrangement by which this class could be divided permanently into two sections would be desirable.

SCHOOL OF PRACTICE.

The Grammar department of this school has enrolled, during the year, 157 pupils, and the Primary department 123.

Deducting 15 counted twice, on account of transfer, the whole number in the school has been 265. The average attendance has been about 200. The number has been limited by the capacity of the accommodations, several applicants being refused admission to the Primary grades because no seats could be furnished them.

Of the members of the Grammar grades 86 were from abroad and 71 from the city and immediate neighborhood. The Primary pupils are naturally drawn almost entirely from Ypsilanti.

Miss Helen Post and Miss Alice Barr have continued to give excellent satisfaction in their positions in the school. The general character of the departments has been fully maintained.

PROPORTION OF PUPIL TEACHING.

The proportion of pupil teaching which may, with safety and advantage to all concerned, be employed in a Practice school, was discussed at some length in my last report. The added observation of another year has served to confirm the opinions there expressed in nearly all respects.

It should, however, be stated that the proportion of pupil teaching may be somewhat increased when the arrangements for supervision are thorough and complete, but under any circumstances some portion of the instruction must be given by regular and experienced teachers.

In no school of practice in the United States have the general discipline and management of the pupils been committed to pupil teachers. For very obvious reasons such a course would be impracticable and disastrous. With even the best attainable supervision, pupil or practice teaching presents some objectionable features. These can be modified and reduced, but can never be wholly overcome. For this reason many eminent educators, and even a few Normal School men earnestly oppose the plan of connecting practice schools of young children with Normal schools.

Prof. Greenough, for several years Principal of the Rhode Island Normal, says, in a paper read before the National Educational Association, "The model [practice] schools in Massachusetts were wisely discontinued, not because the training of the teacher by actual teaching was deemed unimportant, but because such amateur schools tended to work injustice to the children gathered in them."

"Is it just," he says, "to gather children to be used in classes mainly for the purpose of training teachers? Or is it ever the duty even in a training school to make the education of the children the main object? The position taken by those who make affirmative answer to the last question, is the only position, I think, which can be fully sustained."

My own experience and observation lead me to believe that the two objects—the good of the children and the improvement and training of the practice teachers—can both be secured by employing a few regular and superior instructors, and by making suitable provision for oversight and criticism of the pupil-teaching. The proper supervision is a matter of the very highest importance both for the children and the teachers who are in process of training. The course of this discussion naturally suggests a brief consideration of another question.

ARE SCHOOLS OF PRACTICE DESIRABLE?

In the nature of things a school for practice teaching cannot be, in the proper use of terms, a model school. While a model school would be valuable for purposes of observation, it could afford no opportunity to test the ability of Normal students to apply in the actual work of teaching the principles and methods in which they are receiving instruction. It will not be denied that we learn much of the ways and means of doing work by observing how other skilled workmen perform the doing of it; but it will certainly be admitted, by all intelligent men, that we shall become first class artisans much more certainly and in much briefer time by handling the tools and performing the labor ourselves than by even the most prolonged observation alone.

This obvious fact seems to have been accepted by those in charge of the Normal schools of the country, and their arrangements have been made accordingly.

Of twenty-five Normal schools whose organizations I have studied personally by inquiries from their officers, and by an examination of circulars and catalogues, only one professes to sustain a strictly model school. Twenty-one have schools of practice, varying in extent and character from a single primary grade to a complete graded school. Three have neither model nor practice schools.

One can hardly resist the conclusion that the managers of Normal schools generally regard schools of practice as very desirable, judging from the facts just stated.

We have, however, more direct and positive testimony in regard to this question. The Normal section of the National Educational Association, at its meeting in 1873, after discussion unanimously adopted the following resolution:

"That, in the opinion of the Normal section of the National Association, a Practice Department is necessary to the most efficient working of the Normal school."

The deliberate judgment of such a body of men—a judgment based upon careful study of principles and upon protracted observation of practical results—must be entitled to at least candid and attentive consideration in estimating the probable value of Practice schools.

WHAT SHALL THE PRACTICE SCHOOL BE?

In respect to what a Practice school should be in form, organization, and management, considerable diversity of opinion exists even among experienced instructors in Normal schools, and a still wider diversity is found among those who have had no such experience. These varying opinions and the plans which have come from them may be reduced to three:

1. An opinion is entertained by a few that a Normal school itself should be a school of Practice.

One of the advocates of this view says, "A Normal school in much of its working may be made a training school. After the method of teaching a subject, or an object has been considered, the pupils are required to prepare to teach, the Normal teacher furnishing a model by teaching what the pupils cannot, without this aid, suitably prepare.

During the recitation hour, each pupil teaches the topic assigned him, as he has prepared to teach it, to a class of the appropriate grade, in a common school. The other members of the class, during the teaching, take the place of a class of the appropriate grade.

When this work is properly done, the pupil-teacher controls the class, presents the subject or object to be studied, and so directs the attention of the class as to occasion in natural or logical order correct ideas. During the closing part of each recitation hour, or as occasion demands, the class act as critics of each other's teaching under the guidance of the Normal teacher, who is the critic-teacher of the whole exercise. By such training exercises principles are applied, and the pupil has actual practice in teaching.

Some of the advantages of such exercises over those in which the pupils are young children, are: Each pupil can have opportunity to make practical application of principles in close connection with the teaching of principles,—time is saved, the time that the Normal pupil must spend in teaching a topic being determined by his own needs and not by that of a class,—the criticism is thorough, and each member of the class receives its full benefit,—and the class in whose presence the teaching is given, is not injured, but it is often aided by the mistakes of the pupil teaching. A Normal school in which this work is thoroughly done is a training as well as a Normal school."

This method of securing practice teaching is of great practical value, and is employed, to a greater or less extent, I presume, in all Normal schools. But even the writer from whom the above quotation is taken, does not conclude that such teaching meets all the demands for practice on the part of Normal students.

2. A few persons urge, with much earnestness, that an ordinary graded public school is the only proper school for observation and practice.

A writer advocating this view says, "A training [practice] school should introduce those who have completed a course at a Normal school to the public schools of a community. It should therefore be a public school, organized and supervised by the school board of the town or city in which the school is located."

This plan has much to commend it, but our own experience and the experience of other Normal schools have proved to the entire satisfaction of all who are influenced by facts rather than theories, that the practice school must be under the same control as the Normal school itself.

3. Most of those who have had experience of the every-day workings of Normal and practice schools, are agreed that the school of training or practice should be directly connected with the Normal school, and should be under the same board of managers. The more complete this school can be made the better it will be both for observation and practice.

If the attendance is voluntary, as with us, no ground can exist for complaint against pupil-teaching.

SUPERVISION OF PUPIL-TEACHING.

It is of the very highest importance that the work of pupil teachers be properly supervised and criticised. Without such supervision much of its value is lost to the teacher, and positive harm may be done to the children. It will be remembered that the Faculty approved a recommended plan by which each Normal teacher is to supervise the work of pupil-teachers in the branches of study under his or her charge.

In theory this method is doubtless correct, and if the time of teachers was not too much occupied by other imperative duties it would probably prove efficient in practice. As circumstances are, the results thus far attained are only moderately satisfactory. Some members of the Faculty have rendered

very valuable service in this matter during the year; others have been so fully occupied with usual labors that they have found it impossible to give attention to this additional duty.

During the next year an effort will be made to secure additional supervision in some departments by allowing the regular teachers in the school of practice to bestow more of their time upon this work and less upon the work of teaching classes personally.

It is exceedingly desirable that the daily programme of recitations and lectures shall be so modified, if possible, that more time can be given to the supervision and criticism of pupil-teaching.

All of which is most respectfully submitted,

DANIEL PUTNAM.

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICAL AND NATURAL SCIENCES.

REPORT FOR 1876-7.

To the Principal of the State Normal School:

DEAR SIR,—I beg leave to present to you my report of the work done in the Department of Physical and Natural Sciences for the year 1876-7.

During the year instruction has been given in the following studies: Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Physical Geography, Astronomy, Geology, Physiology and Hygiene, and in practical laboratory work.

The following is a tabular statement of the number of students in each branch:

	No. Enrolled.	No. Passed.
Natural Philosophy.....	112	83
Chemistry.....	33	27
Physical Geography.....	43	39
Astronomy.....	26	24
Geology.....	53	30
Physiology.....	95	70
Laboratory Practice.....	52	52

The year past has been, upon the whole, an uneventful one. The interest and the success of the pupils in their work have been about as in preceding years. One noticeable feature of the year's work, however, was the fact that a very much greater number of students than ever before were able to take the exclusively professional course in this department. This was possible by reason of there being an attendance at the school during the year of many more "diploma" students, or those who were graduates of the public high schools or of other institutions of the State. The work of these students was for the most part, such a course in laboratory practice as seemed most likely to fit them to teach by the experimental method. Many of these students were also afforded some opportunity to teach under advice and supervision the branches of this department either to lower classes in the Normal School, who were studying the subject matter, or to classes of younger pupils from the Experimental School. This practice work and this practice-teaching were both, in

most cases, well done, and the expectation, not to say the hope, is entertained that as the public schools send up each year more and more pupils with high grades of scholarship, the instruction in this department may be made more exclusively of that special kind that is calculated to fit students for their special work of teaching. Indeed, the opinion is quite confidently entertained that if the work of this department were now made to be more of this special kind, more students would come who are prepared to take it. At all events it is in this direction that the times indicate room for progress. There are many schools in the State where Natural Philosophy and Chemistry are well taught; but there are few or none that can or do furnish the facilities for such personal experimental work as all teachers need who are to instruct in these branches. To do this work, however, to the extent that is now or will soon be demanded, and in a successful manner, much more laboratory room is required and fuller laboratory equipments. The first of these will be furnished in the new building now being erected, and the other it is hoped will be forthcoming.

It may not be amiss to mention the fact, well known to yourself, that for three or four years classes, made up mostly of teachers, have been instructed during the summer vacations. This work has been almost exclusively of that practical kind needed by teachers; and it is a pleasure to be able to report that these classes are growing larger and are each year made up more and more of teachers of considerable experience, who, employed during term time in their own schools, seek this means of better fitting themselves for their work in the branches of this department.

In conclusion, I am happy to be able to state that my work for the past year has been an exceedingly pleasant, and I trust, a successful one. In it always the thought has been kept uppermost that those taught are to become teachers. To this end all has been made to bend, and in this work I thank you for the hearty coöperation and support you have given.

Very respectfully,

LEWIS McLOUTH,

Professor of the Physical and Natural Sciences.

December 1, 1877.

DEPARTMENT OF ANCIENT LANGUAGES.

Prof. J. Estabrook, Principal:

Dear Sir,—The work in this department for the past year has differed so little from that described in my last report, that an extended account of it at this time, seems unnecessary. Such slight changes only have been made in the methods of teaching as increased experience and the progress of knowledge have suggested.

As the students enter upon this department of their work in the school with no knowledge of even the rudiments of these languages, much of what might be termed *academic* work must be done. The student must have the *what* before he is prepared for the *how* or the *why*.

Now, in this department, we seek to lay well the foundation for a *thorough* and accurate knowledge of these languages, and, at the same time, to present

the students with the best methods for pursuing the study of them by himself, and for teaching them successfully.

The latter object is kept prominently before the mind of the students during their entire course. Each and every lesson is prepared by the students with a view to teaching it. But as the student must first clearly understand the subject before he can teach it, many questions are propounded in the recitation, with a view to ascertaining the thoroughness and accuracy of the preparation of the lesson, as well as the method of presenting the subject, and any errors or defects in either are carefully corrected or supplied by the members of the class or the teacher.

In short, the *matter* and the method go hand in hand. Sometimes a recitation will be devoted entirely to a proper understanding of the subject matter, and again it will be purely on the method of teaching a given subject.

Such, in brief, is the general character of the work done and the objects aimed at in this department, and such, it seems to us, must continue to be the general character of the work in this, as well as the other departments of this school, until the coming of that period, "yet hidden in the womb of time," when the graduates from our best High schools, or, perhaps, from our colleges or University, shall form the body of the students in our Normal School.

There has been the regular number of seven classes in Latin and Greek during the entire year. After the Holiday Recess, one irregular of 28 was started in Latin, and placed in charge of a member of the Senior class.

I gave instruction to six classes each day during the first half of the year, and during the latter half of the year to seven classes each day. Mr. W. W. Stockly taught one class in Latin during the entire year, and did excellent work.

There were 116 in attendance upon the classes in Latin, and 38 in Greek. At the last Commencement 12 graduated from the full classical course and 2 in Latin, several of whom were engaged to teach before they graduated.

The authors read and text-books used were the same as those of the previous year, except that the Senior class read Cicero's *De Annicitia* in addition to the work prescribed in the Catalogue.

I cannot, in justice to myself, close this report without an allusion to the *painful* stricture made on the teaching in this department by the Visiting Committee of last year. Perhaps all that needs to be said in this connection, is simply to state the fact that two of the members of said committee spent about *fifteen minutes*, near the close of a recitation, in the examination of this department and arriving at their conclusion. The third member of the committee did not visit the department at all.

J. P. VROMAN.

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF MODERN LANGUAGES.

Prof. J. Estabrook, Principal:

DEAR SIR,—I herewith submit my report of the Department of Modern Languages for the year 1876-77:

The usual number of classes in German and French recited during the year,

each class accomplishing on the whole, the work laid out in the catalogue. Most of the classes were well attended, and I can only express my entire satisfaction with the interest shown and the progress made by a great majority of the students.

The classes of beginners were, to a great extent, taught by members of the graduating class, in my presence.

As the lowest classes are usually large, it will be of advantage, both to the beginners and to the pupil-teachers, to form several sections of the same grade; this arrangement I shall be able to make as soon as the new building, with its ample accommodations, will be ready for use.

Besides the practice in teaching classes of a lower grade than their own, the members of the senior class derived considerable benefit from exegetical exercises connected with their own reading lessons; and a short course of lectures on the most important methods of teaching languages, given to them toward the close of the year, it is hoped, will enable them to judge of the merits of such methods and guard them against adopting, without sufficient consideration, so-called new methods, most of which have, indeed, a history not generally known perhaps, but nevertheless recorded for the benefit of those who will consult it.

Although convinced that persons who study languages with a view to teaching them, cannot well dispense with a systematic course of instruction, I did not neglect, in my classes, the practical use of the languages in conversation and writing.

In the senior class of 1876-77, the proportion of graduates from other schools, admitted on their diplomas, to students of the regular course, was 3 to 5 in German, and 5 to 6 in French. (In the present year the senior class is made up as follows: German, 5 diploma students, 5 in regular course; French, 7 diploma students, 7 in regular course.)

In conclusion, allow me to suggest that it would be a great convenience and help to the advanced classes, if my class-room were partly furnished with desks or with recitation seats provided with some arrangement for writing; this would enable me to make dictation-exercises,—a very effective means of learning to understand foreign languages,—a more prominent feature of instruction. If this suggestion meets with your approval, I should be under great obligations to you, if you would use your influence with the Board of Education to secure for my class-room writing accommodations for 20 or 24 pupils.

Very respectfully yours,

A. LODEMAN.

GEOGRAPHY, LITERATURE, AND DRAWING.

YPSILANTI, Dec. 13, 1877.

Prof. J. Estabrook, Principal Michigan State Normal School:

DEAR SIR,—In the regular class-work of my department there has been no change during the last year demanding a report. The number receiving instruction has varied little from previous years: the text-books are the same, and the methods of teaching not materially different.

In addition to the work of other years, I have attempted to direct the teaching in the studies of my department in the Training School. There is much that is interesting and encouraging in this, but there are still many difficulties in the way of success in carrying out the new system of supervision.

I would like to express to the Board of Education, through you, my pleasure in being relieved from Drawing, that I may have more time to devote to English studies. I trust they will find the change thoroughly satisfactory in its results.

I desire the privilege of making some change of text-book in U. S. History. As our course of study now is, it is difficult to find a book adapted to our wants. I am now trying Barnes', but am not satisfied, find it not perfectly reliable, but have not settled on one that seems better. Shall be glad of suggestions in this direction.

Yours very respectfully,

ANNA M. CUTCHEON.

REPORT OF VISITORS.

Honorable Horace S. Tarbell, Sup't of Public Instruction,

SIR:—Your committee for 1876-7 did not receive their appointment till February 1877. One half of the school year having already expired there was not that opportunity for examination which an appointment covering the full year would have given.

The committee, by sections, made three visits to the Normal, and beg leave to report as follows:

1. The school appears to be well conducted in all its departments. The evident aim of the instructors is thoroughness; good feeling seemed everywhere to prevail between teachers and taught, and great freedom of movement and expression were exhibited—all of which indicated the proper conditions for successful school work.

2. The classes which seemed, to your committee, to deserve especial mention for the manner in which their instruction was made to bear upon the work of common schools, were those in penmanship, vocal music, and arithmetic.

3. One of the committee who attended the two previous commencements was present at the graduating exercises in June. These exercises showed an advance in the matter of English culture—fewer words were mispronounced, and the style of composition and the delivery were better.

4. One of the visits was made during the session of the Legislature, while the appropriations were under consideration; some of the Professors were very much disturbed by the attitude of the Legislature, and the excitement was communicated to some extent to the students. This may be an inseparable accompaniment of making the school a legislative football, but it is nevertheless a misfortune. Can the board of education devise a remedy?

5. The Normal School question seems still to be an open one. It does not appear to be at all clear to the minds of the people of Michigan that there are any special reasons for a Normal School; that it does any specific work which shows itself in the schools of the State in any marked way above that of institutions of learning which make no pretensions to normal instruction. It

would seem as if the work of twenty-five years should have woven the results of this school into the very structure and life of our school system, and intrenched it in the necessities and affections of the people; but that such is not the case is evident to the most casual observer. Your committee have given this subject such attention as they were able, and would present the following as the result of their reflections:

The School is conducted too much as an academy. A person prominently connected with the Normal remarked to one of the committee that in his judgment they had a *very good school*. This the committee saw no reason to doubt; everything betokened an able administration of the trust in the direction of the plan adopted. But how about the plan—does it meet the requirements of the case? It is always pertinent to inquire concerning any public institution if it fulfills the purpose of its existence. There are in the State of Michigan something over 9,000 teachers; it is estimated that between 3,000 and 4,000 new ones are needed every year to supply the places of those who leave the ranks. The Normal annually graduates from 60 to 70; it is thus seen how small a proportion of the teachers of the State are likely to be Normal graduates. The number of under-graduates ranges from 300 to 400, many of whom go out to teach every year. The regular Normal courses of study extend through three and four years and cover the same ground, but extend in some branches somewhat beyond the average high school course. Pupils are expected to take a full line of studies, and pursue them as they would in other institutions; *i. e.*: they pass over a regular academic or high school course. In addition to the above they receive lectures on pedagogy, have their attention directed to works on education, and do a limited amount of practice-teaching in the model school.

Knowledge of teaching can be imparted in two ways,—first by precept, second by example; the one supposes a science of education, the other the art only, and considers it something to be learned by imitation and practice. No pupil can recite to a thorough teacher without becoming possessed of his spirit and methods, and if called to the position of teacher will naturally fall into the ways of his instructor. If a Normal school devotes itself largely to academic instruction, the real methods inculcated—no matter what the lectures and readings may be—will be academic, and the aim of the pupils will be to give academic instruction; but the great need of the State is not so much for instructors in high school branches, as for well trained teachers in the common schools. Teachers for the higher schools will be supplied in sufficient numbers from the colleges and the University, and the ambitious members of the profession who work up from below. Indeed, it is claimed by some that the Normal cannot, from the nature of the case, prepare for the higher positions; that its course of study is not sufficiently extensive to give the requisite culture and scholarship; that its graduates, who have pursued a course of study scarcely beyond the average high school course, cannot, in the interests of sound education, at once assume the principalships of our larger village schools, or of high schools; that no one is fitted for such positions with anything short of a college education. It is generally admitted that a grammar school education does not qualify to teach a grammar school; so, it is argued, a high school culture, or a normal training whose academic features cover only about the same ground, does not prepare for such advanced posts as principals and teachers of the higher schools. It is held by some that no especial normal training is necessary for these positions; that if a person has good native sense, vigor, and sound scholarship, he will succeed as well without as with the limited

knowledge of pedagogy that is gained from lectures on methods and the reading of a few books on the subject; that manhood, scholarship, and culture are the winning factors; in fine, that if a man has gumption enough for such a position he will succeed if he has education enough, especially if this was acquired in a good school under good instructors. Without entering into this discussion any further than to remark that we thoroughly believe in a philosophy of education and recognize the importance of a proper normal training, we pass to the consideration of primary schools. The methods of the academy do not apply here; no one can give this subject even cursory examination without perceiving the necessity for the special training of teachers. The laws of mental growth, the order of the development of the faculties, the proper methods of instruction and government, demand and should receive careful attention. But knowledge alone will not make a teacher, there must also be an aptness to teach and an ability to govern a school. In our judgment the chief business of a normal school should be to graft on to native ability and acquired culture the best methods of teaching and governing. It should not spend its strength giving instruction in branches which are well taught in high schools and colleges all over the State, nor weary the patience of its friends and exhaust its resources and opportunities endeavoring to expand itself into a University. A normal school should chiefly look to other schools for academic work. If it be urged that the Normal must do the work of an academy in order to prepare its pupils for their professional studies, it is sufficient to say that whatever may have been the need heretofore, when there were but few advanced schools in the State, this cannot be the case now when Michigan boasts 300 graded schools,—most of them with high school departments,—six academies and seminaries, eight colleges, and one University.

Your committee are of the opinion that the educational interests of the State would be subserved by a reorganization of the Normal School on some such basis as this:

Let there be arranged three or four courses of professional instruction suited to the capacities and varied scholarship of the pupils who come to the Normal—none being admitted who cannot pass a creditable examination for a third grade certificate; there should properly be courses for those gaining third grades, and for those entitled to higher certificates, for high school graduates, and for those who have pursued a college course. The length of these courses should be one school year; it certainly is poor economy for the State to spend four years educating teachers who remain in the business on an average scarcely three years. In addition to the professional work, which should be based somewhat upon reviews of the common branches, a special kindergarten course should be arranged, and systematic instruction in penmanship, drawing, and vocal music should be given to all.

But a normal school should do more than impart normal instruction—it *should sift its pupils*. Its diploma should be a guaranty that the possessor can properly teach and manage a school; no failures on the part of its graduates should occur to cripple the institution by breeding doubts as to its utility and creating an unfavorable public opinion. The schools of observation and practice should be made so much of that every pupil should be obliged to demonstrate therein a knowledge of approved modern methods, aptness to teach and ability to manage,—and no diploma should be given till this is satisfactorily shown; and should it become evident that a pupil does not possess these qualifications, nor the capacity to acquire them, he should in mercy to the schools of the State be excused from further attendance. Nor should this be sparingly

done; the children of the commonwealth are entitled to this protection. A practice department is one of the most valuable adjuncts of a normal; it emphasizes and clinches the specific work of the school. Here pupils should see the best methods in actual use, and should be trained to observe and criticize; here they should put in practice what they learn in the normal proper of the principles underlying all instruction. But mere class-room teaching for an hour a day for a short time cannot sufficiently test pupils; they should be placed in charge of a room in all respects a regular school. We are aware that this is hardly feasible under the present arrangement, and the question arises, Is any other practicable?

By correspondence with the Oswego Normal and Training School of N. Y., we learn that one of the public schools of that city, having an average enrollment of 350 pupils, is used as a school of observation and practice—the school being under the control of the city, but the teaching being done by members of the Normal classes. We would suggest that an effort be made to establish some such relation between the Normal and the public schools of Ypsilanti.

It has been repeatedly demonstrated that a critic-teacher can take charge of two ordinary school rooms and so supervise the teaching of normal pupils that the work of the rooms shall be kept up to standard in all respects. This, or something like it, is the plan on which most training schools are conducted.

The public schools of Ypsilanti are composed below the high school, of some 640 pupils under the charge of 16 teachers, giving an average of 40 pupils to each teacher. These grade-teachers receive \$6,000 per year, or an average salary of \$376. Suppose the city should employ about half this number of grade-teachers, but should expend the same amount in salaries. We all know money will procure first-class talent, and there could thus be secured for critic-teachers—one for every two rooms—those of proved first-class ability. To enable the critic-teachers to properly run their rooms and give their time chiefly to supervising, would require that 32 pupils from the Normal be daily employed—one-half in the forenoon, and one-half in the afternoon; and if an equal number were detailed as a corps of observation and criticism, 64 would be regularly and profitably engaged. The divisions could be changed from forenoon to afternoon, or *vice versa*, or new divisions put in as might be found desirable or expedient. Pupil-teachers could be passed from grade to grade, thereby gaining experience in various positions and undergoing a real test of their ability to manage and instruct. In order to the above the Ypsilanti schools would need to be first-class in every respect. They should be graded as closely and perfectly as possible, and be thoroughly equipped with modern apparatus and appliances; the instruction should be according to the best methods and should, include vocal music, drawing, and systematic penmanship; pupil-teachers should be required to govern rooms and thoroughly perform every portion of the daily duties, even to the making out of reports; the superintendent should be in accord with the Normal Faculty, and to this end it would be well that, although paid in whole or in part by the city, he should be appointed by both the city and State Boards of Education, and be recognized as a member of the Normal Faculty. He would naturally be in sympathy with the common schools of the State and would thoroughly appreciate their needs. The high school should not be included in this relation; experience in academic instruction could be gained in the work of normal classes. While this plan would be to some extent experimental it should not be entered upon for a shorter period than from three to five years, as it should have that thorough trial which arrangement for a definite time would secure.

We understand that a connection was at one time made between the Normal and the Ypsilanti public schools; but unfortunately it was limited to the high school, and so aggravated the evils which such a relation should diminish—namely: the tendency to excessive academic instruction; and did not afford opportunity for practice teaching.

Under such a scheme the Normal would each year send out a corps of trained workers who would enter upon their labors with the confidence that belongs to assured preparation. Her graduates would not wait for positions nor find their first work in overcoming a prejudice against normal students; but, possessed of a happy combination of theory and practical skill, would be eagerly sought after by city Boards of Education for the inspiration their word and work would bring to their teaching corps, and by the country districts for the introduction of the best city methods into the rural schools.

This committee have faith to believe that in some such way as we have outlined, our Normal School might be made the model Normal of the continent.

Respectfully submitted,

AUSTIN GEORGE,
SAMUEL JOHNSON,
T. B. WOODWORTH,
Visitors.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION IN ACCOUNT WITH EDGAR REXFORD, TREASURER.

Prof. J. Estabrook, salary, 10 months.....	\$2,500 00
Prof. Daniel Putnam, salary, 10 months.....	2,250 00
Prof. C. F. R. Bellows, salary, 10 months.....	2,000 00
Prof. Lewis McLouth, salary, 10 months.....	2,000 00
Prof. F. H. Pease, salary, 10 months.....	2,000 00
Prof. A. Lodeman, salary, 10 months.....	2,000 00
Prof. J. P. Vroman, salary, 10 months.....	2,000 00
Prof. Wm. Warren, salary, 12 weeks.....	450 00
Miss Ruth Hopplin, salary, 10 months.....	1,000 00
Miss Mary Rice, salary, 10 months.....	900 00
Miss Anna M. Gutcheon, salary, 10 months.....	800 00
Miss Helen M. Post, salary, 10 months.....	600 00
Miss Alice Barr, salary, 10 months.....	500 00
W. W. Stockley, salary, 10 months.....	200 00
Henry McPherson, janitor, salary, 12 months.....	540 00
	<hr/> \$19,740 00

1876.	No. of Voucher.	To whom paid.	Amount.
Sept. 25.	1.	Babcock & Harris, soap and rope.....	\$1 45
" 25.	2.	Babcock & Harris, water-lime and cartage.....	3 55
Oct. 13.	3.	Homer Briggs, freight and cartage.....	13 03
" 20.	4.	L. Thompson, repairing furnaces.....	5 94
" 24.	5.	Z. Shaw, lime and cartage.....	1 30
" 24.	6.	A. B. Wines, building cold-air flues.....	7 87
" 13.	7.	J. Larzelere, 1 load sand.....	1 00
" 1.	8.	E. B. Smith & Co., books.....	22 90
" 26.	9.	John R. Ketchum, building cold-air flues.....	16 87
Nov. 30.	10.	Ypsilanti Gas Light Co., 21,800 ft. gas, \$3.00 per M.....	64 80
Dec. 1.	11.	McElcheran & McAndrew, furniture and repairing.....	33 00
" 19.	12.	Frank Smith, chemicals, stationery, chalk, etc., etc.....	27 49

1876.	No. of Voucher.	To whom paid.	Amount.
Dec. 19.	13.	C. Spencer, stamps and envelopes.....	\$2 46
" 19.	14.	Drury & Taylor, nails and screws.....	2 40
Oct. 6.	15.	Wallace & Clark, repairing furniture.....	2 70
Dec. 18.	16.	E. Sampson, chalk, pens, etc., etc.....	16 40
Oct. 27.	17.	Fuller, Warren & Co., furnace castings and putting same in..	233 62
Dec. 18.	18.	Bickford & Camp, hardware.....	8 82
Nov. 24.	19.	Parsons Brothers, lumber.....	30 09
Dec. 19.	20.	W. D. Green, zinc and copper for battery.....	9 50
Nov. 27.	21.	O. F. Thompson, paint and varnish.....	8 49
Dec. 19.	22.	W. J. Baxter, attending meetings of Board.....	20 40
" 19.	23.	Edward Dorsch, " " ".....	9 40
" 19.	24.	D. B. Briggs, " " ".....	22 30
" 19.	25.	Edgar Rexford, " " ".....	3 40
" 31.	26.	Pay roll, 3 months (shown in salary account).	
1877.			
Jan. 8.	27.	J. E. Childs, 12 cords green wood.....	48 00
" 4.	28.	E. A. Strong, 20 " " ".....	80 00
" 18.	29.	Geo. W. Jarvis, 49 cords dry wood.....	220 50
Feb. 28.	30.	Pay roll, 2 months (shown in salary account).	
Mar. 24.	31.	C. N. Lowe, 50 cords green wood.....	200 00
" 24.	32.	J. E. Childs, 40 " " ".....	160 00
" 24.	33.	Gustavus Phelps, 34 cords green wood.....	136 00
" 24.	34.	Geo. W. Jarvis, 25 " " ".....	100 00
" 21.	35.	American Express, express charges.....	1 00
" 2.	36.	Charles Woodruff & Son, 1,000 certificates.....	4 00
Feb. 13.	37.	S. H. Dodge, repairing clocks.....	2 50
Mar. 22.	38.	E. Sampson, picture frame and cord.....	3 00
" 20.	39.	Henry McPherson, drawing 3 loads water.....	3 00
Feb. 20.	40.	Henry McPherson, sawing 33 cords wood.....	11 55
Mar. 22.	41.	John Lawrence, " 48 " ".....	16 80
" 24.	42.	Bickford & Camp, hardware.....	10 72
" 24.	43.	Frank Smith, chemicals, stationery, etc., etc.....	34 67
" 10.	44.	F. W. Cleveland, timbers for basement.....	2 00
" 24.	45.	Charles Densmore, 25 cords green wood.....	100 00
" 24.	46.	Lewis McLouth, expenses to Lansing.....	13 35
" 24.	47.	Lewis McLouth, chemicals.....	14 55
" 24.	48.	E. R. Forsyth, brooms.....	11 00
" 31.	49.	Pay roll, 1 month (shown in salary account).	
Apr. 20.	50.	Williams & Eaton, judgment and costs.....	613 10
" 20.	51.	Beakes & Cutcheon, attorney fee and paid witnesses.....	148 35
" 6.	52.	Edgar Rexford, paid witnesses.....	3 65
May 23.	53.	Joseph Harvey, sawing 150 3/4 cords wood.....	52 80
June 25.	54.	Henry McPherson, sundries.....	12 67
May 31.	55.	Detroit Tribune, advertising in Almanac.....	10 00
June 25.	56.	Farrand, Williams & Co., chemicals.....	2 15
" 22.	57.	Edson, Moore & Co., ribbon for diplomas.....	13 35
" 25.	58.	Drury & Taylor, 1 measuring tape.....	50
" 23.	59.	S. H. Dodge, repairing clocks.....	4 00
" 25.	60.	Frank Smith, chemicals, etc.....	4 86
" 23.	61.	Stevens & Dolson, hardware.....	10 41
" 5.	62.	Daniel Putnam, sundries.....	20 00
" 23.	63.	C. Spencer, stamps and envelopes.....	6 21
" 25.	64.	W. W. Stockley, filling out diplomas.....	18 80
" 7.	65.	Ypsilanti Gas Light Co., 30,800 ft. gas.....	92 40
" 25.	66.	C. R. Pattison, printing catalogues, etc.....	135 55
" 14.	67.	W. Hewitt, tuning piano and organ.....	8 00
" 20.	68.	R. C. Hayton, locks and keys.....	1 00
" 25.	69.	W. J. Baxter, attending meetings of Board.....	30 00
" 25.	70.	H. S. Tarbell, " " ".....	69 37
" 26.	71.	Edward Dorsch, " " ".....	10 40
" 25.	72.	Edgar Rexford, " " ".....	62 05
" 30.	73.	Pay roll, 3 months (shown in salary account).	
" 28.	74.	Detroit Free Press Co., advertising for plans.....	2 75
" 28.	75.	Detroit Post Co., advertising for plans.....	2 75
" 27.	76.	Detroit Tribune Co., advertising for plans.....	2 80

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

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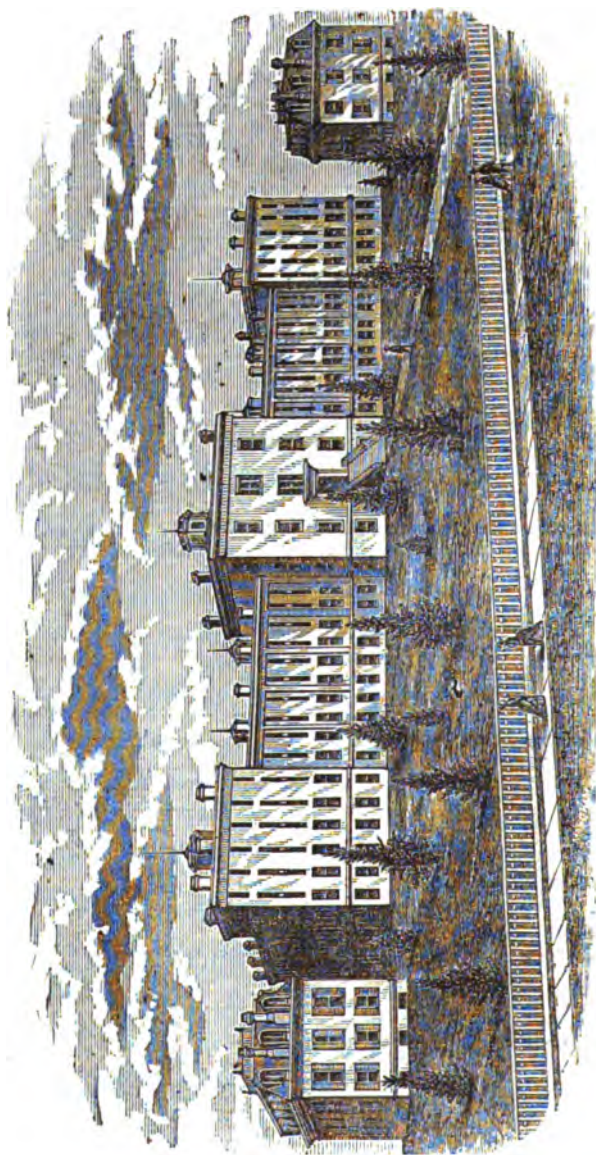
1876.	No. of Voucher.	To whom paid.	Amount.
July 19.	77.	American Express Co., express charges.....	\$2 10
" 19.	78.	L. McLouth, chemicals.....	26 81
June 28.	79.	Austin George, expenses as member of visiting committee...	16 50
Sept. 4.	80.	Detroit Free Press Co., advertising for proposals for building.	12 00
" 4.	81.	Detroit Post Co., " " " " " "	10 50
" 4.	82.	Detroit Tribune Co., " " " " " "	10 50
" 4.	83.	S. B. McCracken, Mich. at Centennial.....	8 80
" 1.	84.	Emil Schober, schedules.....	27 50
" 4.	85.	Barnes Brothers, 1 case crayon.....	14 00
Aug. 18.	86.	W. J. Baxter, paid Allen Bours.....	12 67
Sept. 4.	87.	W. J. Baxter, attending meetings of Board.....	52 00
" 17.	88.	C. R. Pattison, printing.....	23 50
" 19.	89.	C. Spencer, stamps and envelopes.....	5 38
" 10.	90.	N. K. Towner, copying specifications.....	4 00
Aug. 17.	91.	H. W. Sampson, repairing organ.....	2 00
" 17.	92.	Wm. Smith.....	3 00
Sept. 5.	93.	Homer Briggs, freight and cartage.....	88
" 21.	94.	H. S. Tarbell, attending meetings of Board.....	74 73
" 5.	95.	Julius Hess, Mendelssohn & Mortimer L. Smith, plans and specifications.....	841 22
Sept. 30.	96.	Pay roll, 3 months (shown in salary account).	

Disbursements for year ending Sept. 30th, 1877..... \$23,967 83

1876.	DEBIT.	
Sept. 30.	Reimbursed to Treasurer Normal School.....	\$133 92
1877.		
Sept. 30.	Current expenses as per vouchers surrendered.....	23,967 83
" 30.	Balance to new account.....	117 25
		<u>\$24,219 00</u>

1876.	CREDIT.	
Oct. 11.	By cash from State Treasurer.....	\$2,000 00
Nov. 15.	" " " " " ".....	5,000 00
Dec. 31.	" " tuition.....	1,587 00
1877.		
Feb. 3.	By cash from State Treasurer.....	3,000 00
Mar. 24.	" " " " " ".....	4,300 00
Apr. 21.	" " " " " ".....	7,000 00
June 30.	" " tuition.....	1,332 00
		<u>\$24,219 00</u>

Ypsilanti, September 30, 1877.



STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL.

To the Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of Michigan :

SIR:—The members of the present Board entered upon the discharge of their duties as follows:

E. H. Davis, re-appointed in 1875, term expires January 1, 1881.

D. B. Hale, appointed in 1877, term expires January 1, 1883.

Sylvester Larned, appointed in 1877, term expires January 1, 1879.

Mr. Davis has been connected with the Board since 1873. Mr. Larned served upon the Board, and as its Chairman in 1861, until the war withdrew him from the board. Mr. Hale, at the first meeting of the present board in June last, was elected its Secretary. Mr. Davis was at the same time elected Treasurer, and Mr. Larned to his old position as Chairman.

Frank M. Howe has performed the duties of Superintendent since April, 1875.

The number of boys now in the institution is 262.

During the past year the health of our boys has been excellent, and there are at present no patients in the hospital.

The number of boys received during the year is 123, and the number discharged during the same time is 103. We have lost one boy by death.

We have six school grades—

In the first grade we have 63 boys.

In the second grade we have 54 boys.

In the third grade we have 47 boys.

In the fourth grade we have 39 boys.

In the fifth grade we have 31 boys.

In the sixth grade we have 28 boys.

These grades are determined by scholarship and general deportment.

During the year we have had no escapes, although our boys are our only janitors, while of those who have been honorably discharged four have returned and asked to be received back to the Christian home, which has sheltered them and kept them hid away from the evil chances and temptations of life.

The Board in the month of August last, upon the recommendation of ex-Governor Bagley (a name that is a household word to our boys) and of the Board for the general supervision of charitable, penal, pauper and reformatory

institutions, adopted military drill and instruction as a part of their educational system. During the two months of that instruction under the charge of Messrs. Waters and Thompson, the boys have made such commendable advance in the drill and manual that their proficiency and soldierly bearing have been highly commended.

At a recent visit to the institution by Gov. Charles M. Crosswell and the State Military Board, who witnessed the drill of our boys, their judgment, as indicated by the following printed opinion of our esteemed Adjutant General John Robertson, we embody as the best commentary upon the usefulness of drill instruction and discipline in the school:

"Reform in our State institutions for the care of offenders is unmistakably on the advance, and is doing much to strengthen the confidence of its friends that it is not impracticable when judiciously applied, and a visit to the Reform School at Lansing will go far in bearing witness for the fact. Formerly a close high fence, unpainted and gloomy in aspect, enclosed the recreation yard of that institution, rendering the outlook anything but pleasing to the eye, while the ground seemed more or less neglected; now a neat open picket fence, white and cheerful, is there, and portions of the yard not used are sodded and covered with well trimmed grass, presenting the appearance of a well-cared-for lawn. The buildings have been much improved outwardly, most of the window bars, door bolts and locks have been removed, while the front lawn is in good order and sufficiently shaded with a healthy growth of maple and other trees. The interior of the buildings is remarkably neat and clean, with evergreens and flowers placed thickly around, making the apartments pleasing and home-like, forcibly indicating that some one of taste has been at work.

"The institution has always been creditably managed, with a care for the boys, their education, and a desire to inculcate industrious and moral habits; but not until recently has there been so strong an effort made to refine their tastes, strengthen their self-respect, and give them more confidence in their manhood, and at the same time securing more ready obedience to the rules, and an improvement in their conduct generally, while their liberty has been enlarged. This, in addition to the beneficial change in their surroundings, is in a measure materially advanced by the introduction of military exercises as a permanent portion of instruction, which is not only valuable but is an enjoyable recreation, and at the same time presenting an anomaly in the care of persons under restraint of this kind, by placing in the hands of these boys, ranging from 12 to 18 years of age, serviceable State arms, and teaching them their use by daily drills and parades.

"A strong point in this liberal policy is the fact that the escapes from the schools at Lansing have been reduced from eight or ten to one or two per year. On the whole the charge and management reflects credit on all connected with it.

"A recent visit by the State Military Board to the school was made the occasion for bringing out the boys for drill, in which they acquitted themselves most creditably in view of the time they had been under instruction. They number about 270, and are divided into companies, with their complement of officers and non-commissioned officers, and, aside from their school uniform, have a very neat military uniform of dark blue jacket and cap, with gray pantaloons, all made up by inmates of the institution.

"It must strike the thinker at once that these reformatory schools for boys could be made sources of military instruction to a large class not otherwise reached, and at a very trifling additional expense perhaps; and while the system would be of importance and value in a military point of view, it would add much in aid of the discipline of the institutions themselves, and at the same time could be made a source of rewards for good conduct and ability in the distribution of appointments and promotions of officers and non-commissioned officers in the companies.

"A valuable feature in the military instruction of these schools would be the absolute power of enforcing prompt and complete obedience to orders in all that pertains to it; hence, all that they require to make them valuable to the State is the effort, with competent instructors, which should be a required qualification in some officer of the institutions."

We expect good results from this addition to our educational system. Military instruction teaches erect position, manly bearing, expansion of the chest,

quick, unquestioning obedience, and that rule of life expressed in the axiom, "He is not fit to command who has not first learned to obey."

Its moral aspect exceeds even its physical benefits,—it inculcates self-respect.

This school is commanding increased confidence, because it proceeds on constant appeals to the good instincts and loving natures implanted in our boys.

We open our doors and all desire to escape therefrom passes away,—when within them there are loving words and kind acts that compel the gratitude of these children of sorrow and of crime.

The Board believes it has struck the key-note to all solid future success in reforming our boys by adopting as its rule of action, "good in all and none all good."

Our corps of teachers is six. Of these we have two male and four female teachers.

In our lower grades, and with our younger boys we approve of female teachers. Their methods are kinder,—their very presence and their gentle winning ways are to the little boys memories of mother and sister and home.

The Board desire earnestly to recommend an appropriation to erect two more cottages. At our present rate of increase we shall have no room to accommodate pupils after January 1st, 1878. Already we are over-crowded.

The health and morals of our boys require the adoption in the future of the "family system," already invariably being adopted in Europe. The family is God's best method of inculcating lessons of morality and religion. In the family all the blessings of home culture are best advanced. The nearer we can approach in our reformatories to the "family," the more completely shall we attain to our ideal of a true Christian home.

The rapid growth of our State, together with the present depressions and stringencies, remind us that "poverty breeds crime." We ask, therefore, thus early of the Legislature, to grant us such an appropriation as will enable us to provide for a school of five hundred boys,—a limit that will be reached before many years have elapsed.

The Board refer with satisfaction to the material and moral progress of the past year in this institution. While our industries have not been as lucrative as in "the years of plenty," we are doing better work in the chair department than is done elsewhere in the West.

The farm has been abundantly fruitful, and we have a good store of earth's bounties for the winter.

We have an abundant supply of pure water from our artesian well.

Our school, in all its varied departments has made good progress.

This advance is due largely to our Superintendent, who has been unceasing in his watchful care of the high trusts committed to him. He rules by the "Golden Rule." The boys love him, and in all proper ways testify their affection for him. Their cheerful, happy faces—their boyish pastimes and sports—their elation when the drill hour comes—their prompt, intelligent answers and attention in school and chapel—their love of their work and their love for their *Home—their only home to most*, all attest how a beneficent charity is best furthered by a faithful, Christian teacher.

SYLVESTER LARNED,

E. H. DAVIS,

D. B. HALE,

Board of Control.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

TREASURER DEBIT.

1876.			
Oct. 1.	To cash in bank as per report.....	\$915 01	
	cash received from State Treasurer account current		
	expenses for last two quarters of 1876.....	12,500 00	
	cash received from State Treasurer account current		
	expenses for first three quarters of 1877.....	19,875 00	
	cash received for chair work done previous to fiscal		
	year.....	2,443 19	
	cash received for chair work done during fiscal year..	3,840 42	
	cash received from the following sources:		
	sale of farm stock.....	211 80	
	sale of provisions.....	178 57	
	“ strawberries.....	171 80	
	interest on deposits, etc.....	163 11	
	visitors' entrance fees.....	118 80	
	Gov. Bagley for Christmas dinner.....	40 00	
	sale of clothing.....	4 32	
	“ old pipe.....	4 00	
	overpaid voucher refunded.....	2 00	
			<u>\$40,467 52</u>

TREASURER CREDIT.

By the following vouchers surrendered to the Auditor General:

1876.			
Oct. 31.	No. 1, Current expenses.....	\$2,662 04	
	“ 2, Special Building.....	517 29	
Nov. 29.	“ 3, Current expenses.....	4,285 07	
Dec. 30.	“ 4, Current expenses.....	3,744 66	
	“ 5, Library and Literature.....	58 90	
1877.			
Jan. 31.	“ 6, Current expenses.....	4,267 70	
	“ 7, Library and Literature.....	43 40	
Feb. 28.	“ 8, Current expenses.....	2,853 91	
	“ 9, Library and Literature.....	57 50	
Mar. 31.	“ 10, Current expenses.....	3,621 68	
Apr. 30.	“ 11, “ “.....	2,147 21	
May 31.	“ 12, “ “.....	3,182 91	
June 30.	“ 13, “ “.....	3,076 12	
July 31.	“ 14, “ “.....	2,403 13	
Aug. 31.	“ 15, “ “.....	3,918 65	
Sept. 29.	“ 16, “ “.....	2,899 27	
	“ 17, Library and Literature.....	25 60	
Sept. 29.	By balance in bank.....	702 58	
			<u>\$40,467 52</u>

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

Another fiscal year of the Reform School having closed, it becomes my duty, under the requirements of law and the usage of the institution, to present to you a statement of its experience during the past year, and its present condition.

In all its various departments and interests, the condition of the institution at this time is all its most ardent friends could desire. The year just closed has been one of progress and healthy growth, and the complete removal of all prison-like surroundings—commenced shortly after my taking charge of the institution in 1875, and fully completed during the past year—has had an effect upon the dispositions and appearance of our boys, which only those can appreciate who have carefully watched the Reform School in all its past and present phases.

The complete success of the system is attested by the fact that during the past year not a single boy committed to our charge has escaped, and the attempts to escape have been by boys very soon after their arrival, and before the salutary influence of our discipline could be expected to have any permanent effect upon their conduct.

While we do not aim to make the boys so comfortable here that they will have no higher aim than to remain in the institution, it has been our study to introduce whatever might tend to ennoble and elevate their character, and to lead them to despise and shun the avenues to vice which caused their coming to the institution; to the end that when the time for their discharge arrives they may leave our institution with a recollection which they may be proud to cherish in their later days, and prepared to occupy honorable positions in society, with a full assurance that the portion of their lives spent at the Reform School, instead of being a blemish upon their characters, has been the means of saving them from lasting disgrace, to which the doors before them stood wide open as they were just entering upon life.

We look upon the boys committed to our care not merely as criminals sent here to be punished for the infringement of our laws, but as fallen beings full of hope and with many good impulses whom it is our mission to save from the downward road which in most cases—through the faults of others—lies before them.

We have lately introduced a military drill in which the boys are daily exercised. We have among our employes competent drill masters, men who served their country in the late war for the Union, and who there attained proficiency as military teachers.

The boys enter upon this new exercise with great zest, and show themselves apt scholars. We have lately received muskets from the State, the use of which is being rapidly learned by the boys, who will soon be able to go through the manual of arms with a degree of precision which would do credit to veterans.

The benefits arising from the military drill in giving the boys a manly bearing and a correct idea of discipline, are too well appreciated by the people to need any extended defense here.

The boys visited in a body the fair of the Central Michigan Agricultural Society, and were greatly pleased in viewing the exhibits. A large portion of them, accompanied by their teachers, attend divine service at the several

churches of the city every Sunday morning,—except when prevented by stormy weather,—and uniformly conduct themselves with the strictest propriety, enjoying the service as well as this mark of confidence in them, which no boy has ever attempted to violate.

Our exercises at the Sunday School continue as heretofore, as well as the service in the chapel every Sunday afternoon, at which the several resident clergymen of the city officiate.

During the past year the water tower which at the date of our last report was in process of erecting has been completed, and the large tank at the top is kept constantly filled with water, which is distributed by pipes to the several buildings. An abundant supply is provided for our stock, and, with the recent addition of a proper quantity of hose, we are thoroughly protected against fire.

Having no special appropriation for improvements, we have made only such as, being indispensable to the safety and comfort of the inmates, could be done with but a small outlay of money.

New floors have been laid in two of the school-rooms, and the walls and ceilings of the dining and school-rooms painted a light color, imparting to them a more cheerful and home-like appearance.

The grounds are constantly being improved, mostly by the labor of the boys. The trimming of ornamental trees has added much to the beauty of the grounds fronting the main building and family houses.

The farm has also been considerably improved during the year, and its yield of produce has been entirely satisfactory. All the vegetables required for the institution, as well as feed for our stock, are raised almost entirely by the labor of the boys.

In the inventory of farm products no account has been taken of fruits and vegetables consumed, nor of the milk which alone would, if we had to purchase it, cost the institution hundreds of dollars every year.

As many of our boys in after life become farmers, their employment upon the farm is mutually advantageous, affording them at the same time healthful employment and practical instruction, while the cost of their maintenance is greatly reduced by their assistance in producing so much required for their own consumption. We had this year a large crop of strawberries, of which the employes and boys were liberally supplied during the season, and a considerable quantity marketed. We have added about 5,000 vines to our garden, and hope next season to derive a considerable revenue from the sale of berries.

The question of what employment may be adopted for the boys by which they and the State may be mutually benefited, still remains before us.

The manufacture of cigars, while it continued, produced an annual revenue of fully four thousand dollars, reducing by that amount the cost to the State for the maintenance of the institution. We have as yet been unable to find any employment with a like pecuniary yield.

A large number of boys are engaged in caning chairs, but further than keeping them employed, and consequently out of mischief, there is little if any benefit derived, as in consequence of the competition with similar institutions, the prices received do not more than cover the cost of material, freight, and superintendence.

Visits to the institution by persons both from home and abroad have become so frequent that it was decided expedient to charge a fee of ten cents for showing visitors through, as it requires for that purpose the entire time of one person; while the fee is so small that very few object to it, it amounts in the aggregate to about enough to pay for the time consumed.

The health of the boys during the past year has generally been very good. No serious sickness has prevailed at any time, and only one death has occurred. One boy, who had from birth been subject to convulsions, died very suddenly in one of them, previous to which there was nothing in his appearance to excite unusual uneasiness concerning him.

The expense of the State for maintaining the institution has been no greater than for former years notwithstanding the number of boys has been fully ten per cent larger than any previous year since the institution was opened.

The strictest economy is studied and practiced in every department, and in this respect we believe that our institution will favorably compare with any similar one in the country.

The mental improvement of our boys has been particularly noticeable, for the details of which I would respectfully refer you to the report of the teachers.

I would repeat my remarks contained in last year's report as to the discipline employed. Corporal punishment is rarely resorted to and only in extreme cases, for even the most fractious boys can be more easily governed by our system of merits and demerits than by the use of the rod. We appeal to the better impulses in the nature of our boys, and that appeal is seldom made in vain.

That the general deportment of the boys will compare very favorably with that of any collection of youth in any place or under any circumstances, is daily attested by visitors to the school.

The reading-room continues to receive through the courtesy of the publishers :

Lansing State Republican, Lansing Journal, Wolverine Citizen, Flint Globe, Peninsular Courier, Michigan Argus, Owosso Weekly Press, Shiawassee American, Morning Star, Grand Haven Herald, Youths' Instructor, Battle Creek Journal, Monroe Commercial, Hastings Republican Banner, Bellevue Weekly Gazette, St. Joseph County Republican, Allegan Journal, Alpena Pioneer, Benzie County Journal, Coldwater Republican, Midland Times, Lake Shore Commercial, Signs of the Times, and Woman's Journal.

These papers are eagerly sought for by boys coming from the locality of their publication, and for this reason we should be glad to add to our list of publications from other parts of the State.

As the Legislature at its last session did not make the usual appropriation for current literature, we must now depend entirely upon the generosity of our friends for such reading for the boys as the library does not afford.

We have received several contributions of old magazines, which have been very acceptable, and would advise our friends that we will always gratefully accept contributions of this class without regard to their date.

The characteristic interest of ex-Governor Bagley in our boys did not expire with his term of office. During the past year a supply of base balls and bats have, through his generosity, been added to the boys' sources of amusement.

We hope farmers and others in our State who wish to adopt or employ boys will apply to the Reform School instead of taking those who are brought here from without the State.

We have many worthy boys who have neither parents nor guardians to whom we can return them, and for whom we desire to secure homes with Christian families, where the good work commenced here may be continued. We have a number of strong, healthy boys, capable of doing a man's work and earning a man's wages, whom we can recommend with the utmost confidence.

It again affords me sincere pleasure to bear testimony to the uniform zeal

and fidelity of the various employes of the institution during the year just closed, and to their hearty coöperation with me in carrying on the work entrusted to us.

In conclusion, I desire to render a grateful acknowledgment to the Board of Control for their unchanging kindness and consideration during the past year.

With a firm trust that our Heavenly Father will continue His providential care and governance over us all,

I remain your obedient servant,

FRANK M. HOWE, *Superintendent.*

TEACHERS' REPORT.

To the Honorable Board of Control of the Michigan State Reform School:

GENTLEMEN:—Allow us to present the annual report of the School Department of this institution for the year ending Sept. 30, 1877:

Number of boys in school at the beginning of the year.....	242
“ received during the year.....	123
Whole number under instruction during the year.....	365
Number dismissed during the year.....	103
Number now in school.....	262

The scholarship of boys received during the year is shown by the following tables:

Number who did not know the alphabet.....	7
“ read in Primer.....	2
“ “ First Reader.....	18
“ “ Second Reader.....	25
“ “ Third Reader.....	33
“ “ Fourth Reader.....	26
“ “ Fifth Reader.....	12
Total.....	123

ARITHMETIC.

Who knew nothing of Arithmetic.....	52
“ had studied Primary Arithmetic.....	22
“ “ Rudiments of Arithmetic.....	32
“ “ Practical Arithmetic.....	17
Total.....	123

WRITING.

Who could not write.....	54
“ form letters.....	30
“ write legibly.....	36
“ “ well.....	3
Total	123

GEOGRAPHY.

Who knew nothing of geography.....	81
“ had studied Primary Geography.....	24
“ “ Intermediate Geography.....	15
“ “ Common School Geography.....	3
Total	123

The standing of boys dismissed is shown by the following tables:

READING.

Who could not read.....	1
“ were in First Reader.....	0
“ “ Second Reader.....	1
“ “ Third Reader.....	6
“ “ Fourth Reader.....	18
“ “ Fifth Reader.....	61
“ “ Sixth Reader.....	16
Total	103

WRITING.

Who could not write.....	2
“ form letters.....	1
“ write legibly.....	90
“ “ well.....	10
Total	103

ARITHMETIC.

Number who did not study arithmetic.....	2
“ were studying Primary Arithmetic.....	0
“ “ Rudiments of Arithmetic.....	28
“ “ Practical Arithmetic.....	73
Total	103

Of those studying Practical Arithmetic there were—

In fractions.....	3
In compound numbers.....	26
In percentage.....	32
In proportion.....	3
Completed the book.....	9
Total	73

Of those studying Rudiments of Arithmetic there were—

In division	5
In fractions	23
Total	28

GEOGRAPHY.

Who did not study geography	4
“ studied Primary Geography	13
“ “ Intermediate Geography	41
“ “ Harper’s School Geography	31
“ “ Common School Geography	14
Total	103

The boys are distributed in the several departments of the school as follows :

In the first or most advanced division	63
“ second division	54
“ third division	47
“ fourth division	39
“ fifth division	31
“ sixth division	28
Total	262

The following tables show the standing of boys now in school :

Who read in Primer	5
“ “ First Reader	22
“ “ Second Reader	13
“ “ Third Reader	36
“ “ Fourth Reader	73
“ “ Fifth Reader	73
“ “ Sixth Reader	25
“ “ U. S. History	15
Total	262

WRITING.

Who could not write	27
“ form letters	52
“ write legibly	167
“ “ well	16
Total	262

ARITHMETIC.

Who do not study Arithmetic	4
“ study Primary Arithmetic	68
“ “ Rudiments of Arithmetic	106
“ “ Practical Arithmetic	65
Completed Practical Arithmetic	19
Total	262

GEOGRAPHY.

Who do not study Geography.....	59
“ study Primary Geography.....	82
“ “ Intermediate Geography.....	60
“ “ Harper’s School Geography.....	61
Total	262

The success of this department does not vary materially from that of last year. The good results derived from the improvements before mentioned, instead of disappearing with their novelty, are becoming more firmly established. Though, as usual, a large number of boys have been discharged and an equal number have come to take their places, the tables show a marked advancement. The introduction of several new text books from Harper’s valuable series, calculated as they are to meet the moral as well as intellectual wants of the young, have added largely to the interest of the department.

The department of the boys is good. A real desire to obtain knowledge, combined with a general disposition to do what is fair, is being manifest. Though, comparatively speaking, composed of a class as unaccustomed to study as they have been unrestrained in habit, many are learning to apply themselves with energy, and are fast acquiring a knowledge of the essential branches of education.

We have aimed to control in a kind and christian like manner. By constant appeal to reason, have tried to encourage a habit of self-control. Success in this direction is well attested by the high grade attained by a majority of the boys.

We are persuaded that our work is not unproductive of good. True, all are not reclaimed from ignorance, nor from the ways of crimes, yet if, from the many who are constantly coming and going, a part are made stronger in mind and better at heart, we are encouraged to work on. Trusting that our efforts in the future, made more effectual by an increased knowledge of the work, may result in greater good to the boys, we very respectfully submit this report.

A. C. THOMPSON,
A. A. REID,
Teachers.

PHYSICIAN’S REPORT.

To the Honorable Board of Control of the State Reform School :

GENTLEMEN,—The health of the school during the past year has been good, and the sanitary condition most excellent. Only one death has occurred during the year. John Stanton died April 26th, of epilepsy, of which he had been afflicted since birth.

Diphtheria, with which the school has been afflicted during the past year or two, has entirely subsided. We have good reasons to suspect the cause of the disease was the use of flag in the shops, as no cases have occurred since its use has been discontinued.

Respectfully yours,

J. W. HAGADORN,
Physician.

LANSING, September 30th, 1877.

STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR DEPENDENT CHILDREN.

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

Board of Control—Hon. James Burns, President, Detroit; Hon. Henry H. Hinds, Stanton; Hon. C. D. Randall, Secretary and Treasurer, Coldwater.

Superintendent—Lyman P. Alden.

Clerk and Steward—Daniel G. Blackman.

Matron—Mrs. Alla H. Clark.

Cottage Managers—Mrs. Martha Bissell, Mrs. Agnes McCollom, Mrs. Sarah Watson, Mrs. Fannie Russell, Miss Jennie Hall, Mrs. Lorenzo Woodruff, Mrs. Ann Glynn, Miss Miriam Harkness, Mrs. Mary Mansell, Substitute.

Teachers—Miss Jennie Chase, Mrs. Sarah Aldrich, Miss Florence A. McCollom, Miss Philinda Dix, Miss Lucelia E. Staples.

Hospital Managers—Mrs. Mary E. Mantz.

Attending Physician—Dr. S. S. Cutter.

LOCATION AND GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

The "State Public School" of Michigan, is situated one mile north of the heart of the city of Coldwater, and just outside of the corporation limits. The distance from the depot is about one and three-fourths miles. Several hacks are always in waiting on the arrival of trains, any one of which will take strangers to the School for fifty cents per passenger.

Coldwater is located on the L. S. & M. S. R. R., about 156 miles east of Chicago, 86 miles west of Toledo and 115 southwest of Detroit.

The buildings consist of the administration building, with the ground plan in the shape of a cross, having a frontage of 198 feet by a depth of 175 feet, in the central part, around which are grouped eleven others, one of which is used for a boiler house and laundry, one for a hospital, and the other nine for cottages. All of these are warmed with steam, and lighted with gas brought from the city. They are constructed of brick, and have not only a solid, but cheerful and even elegant appearance. The latest improvements in steam heating, cooking, laundry, bathing and ventilating apparatus have been introduced. The lithograph frontispiece is a very correct representation of the buildings and grounds as they were last year, but do not show the new ones.

The site is a very commanding one, about twenty feet above that of the city,

having a charming prospect in every direction. There is a small farm of 44 acres connected with it, on which is a bearing orchard of 300 apple trees. The total cost of the whole outfit is about \$170,000.

The system is the family and congregate combined. The children work, eat and school together in the main building, but in all other respects live as families do, except that the families are somewhat larger, numbering from twenty-five to thirty members. The cottages are the homes, over which preside cultivated ladies, who care for the children as a mother is supposed to, though, as a matter of fact, much better than most of their own mothers ever did.

The price of admission to the institution is dependency on the public.

The aim is to relieve the poor-houses of the State of all children under fourteen and over three years of age who are healthy and capable of receiving instruction, and fit them for good citizenship.

The school was opened for the reception of children May 21, 1874, since when 509 children have been admitted.

The accommodations will soon be sufficient for 300 children.

REPORT OF BOARD OF CONTROL.

HON. H. S. TARBELL, *Superintendent of Public Instruction:*

The Board of Control of the State Public School, pursuant to Sec. 20, of Act 58, of 1875, hereby presents the fourth annual Report of that institution, the same being for the fiscal year closing the 30th day of September, 1877. The act named contemplates that in the year not next preceding the session of the Legislature, the Report shall mainly come from the Superintendent, which does, in this case, and especial attention is called to Mr. Alden's Report in regard to the facts stated, the arguments submitted, and the general management described; all of which this Board has fully considered, and favorably.

That the operations of this branch of the charitable and educational departments of this State, in a little over three years since its opening, have resulted so favorably for benefitting dependent children intellectually, morally, and socially, is considered a matter of sincere satisfaction and congratulation. The demonstrated economical results are even better than were expected. That a State can clothe, maintain, and educate a child with good moral and social surroundings more economically than it can be done in the county poor-house with all its detrimental surroundings, is a fact proved, in social science, of more value than many theories. And it is a matter of pardonable State pride that Michigan is the only State that has tried and proved this fact; and has also proved that the prevention of crime and pauperism by the care and education of dependent children, is not only far more humane, but is most radically economical.

In the report of this Board for the year closing September 30, 1876, it was claimed that the institution had not been, as to its buildings and other appliances, on such a footing as the needs of the dependent classes required and for safe and economical working. Certain amendments in the law were then suggested, and additions to the buildings and especially heating apparatus and

water-works recommended, and the capacity increased for from 240 to 300 children.

It was also then recommended that provision be made for keeping an Agent of the School out most of the summer months finding homes for children, and caring for those indentured. Though this work is yet unprovided for, it is still considered of vital importance to the proper working of this School, and it is to be sincerely hoped that the next Legislature will not fail to see its importance, not only for the good of the children, but for that of the State. Attention is called to the statements in the Superintendent's report relating to this matter.

The Legislature meeting in January, after the report named was submitted, on the 20th of that month the institution was visited by the joint committee of the Senate and House on the State Public School. The committee spent over two days in investigating very fully the ordinary operations, the general management of the School in its several departments,—its schools, its clothing, dietary, cooking, washing, kind and quantity of food, the economy of purchases of supplies, and its general financial transactions from the location of the School, including all receipts and disbursements for construction and current expenses. Also, the results as to the children, their education, indenturing, general improvement, etc., etc., were carefully examined into. It is seldom, if ever, that a legislative committee so fully, thoroughly, and intelligently discharged its duties. This Board was present and it, with the Superintendent, furnished every facility for as full a knowledge of the institution as could be given in two or three days. The result of this prolonged examination was very satisfactory to the joint committee, and the conclusions of the committee were very gratifying to this Board. Most of the recommendations of this Board were concurred in, and the general plan and operations of the School commended.

The report of the joint committee was signed by all its members, and presented to the Senate March 1st last by the chairman, Hon. Wm. Chamberlain. This report furnishes so just and correct a view of the School, some extracts are reproduced here as follows:

"The beds are clean and comfortable. The cottages are the homes over which preside capable and intelligent women, who appear to be well fitted for the responsible positions they occupy. These ladies have charge of the children of their respective cottages at all times, except while in school or at work, and mend and take care of the clothing. In short, they perform all the duties of a mother to the children.

"The teachers employed in the school room are intelligent, and from the exercises we saw, should judge that they are enthusiastic in their endeavors to instill in the minds of the pupils the necessity of education and habits of study and good order. During our visit we saw the children in their cottages, at their work, in the school, at their meals, and at play, and conversed with them privately and were favorably impressed with the order, discipline, and good management which prevailed in all of the departments of the school. * * * The superintendent takes great pains to procure homes for the children, as it is not the intention of the Board of Control to keep children only until such times as homes can be found for them. We examined the work of the boys in the shoe-shop, and were surprised that this branch of industry is so well managed and so great a help to the school. * * * * *

"The question may be asked, is the State benefited by the establishment of this school? Your committee would say that from personal observation, and

from what information we have obtained as to the results of the school, we are unanimous in the opinion that as a question of State policy and as an act of humanity, as well as economy, the establishing of this school and in fostering the same, is a step in the right direction to lessen pauperism and prevent crime. Your committee agree that as a question of economy it is far better for the State to take these abandoned and neglected children, and at a few hundred dollars' expense, place them in the way of becoming useful citizens and self supporting, rather than to expend thousands of dollars to build prisons and keep them shut up at great expense to protect society; for the statistics show most conclusively that a large proportion of our inmates of reform schools and State prison have grown out of these neglected children; and however much this institution may be commended for its charitable and benevolent character, its claims upon the people do not, in the opinion of your committee, rest wholly upon these grounds, for while these dependent and abandoned children are here well cared for, and started in a life of usefulness, instead of one of pauperism and crime, that desirable result is accomplished at an expense but little if any greater than would be taxed to the counties to maintain them in the county poorhouses." * * * * *

With the completion of the new buildings, and other work provided for, this institution will, for the first time in its history, be completed and established approximately in keeping with the demands upon it, and for its safe, economical, and successful running. It is to be hoped that as it is now to be completed, it will for some time answer all needed purposes, for the construction of buildings and other work has, more or less a disorganizing effect upon the children, and occupies much time of the Superintendent and the Board that should be used for carrying out the special work of the School. Each year since the opening of the institution a large part of the work of the Board has been necessarily devoted to construction work. This will soon be closed, and full attention hereafter given to the education and indenturing of children.

For the past year the administration of the institution in its several departments, including the education and indenturing of children, overseeing them in their new homes, and the general business management, has been very satisfactory to this Board. The excellent results obtained, which are more fully shown in the Superintendent's report, is largely owing to the constant and zealous labors of the Superintendent, assisted by his efficient corps of employés. The School was never better provided with workers especially fitted for their several departments, and the general zeal and harmony is worthy of remark.

While this Board speaks confidently of the plan of this institution, and its successful operation so far, it yet feels that a more thorough and better work may be done in indenturing children. Restoring the dependent child to the family home is the highest work this institution has to do, and this Board has always held that part of its work as of the highest importance. As yet, the agencies in its control are inadequate. The county agency system is excellent so far as it extends. But in many counties there are no agents, and the compensation is quite limited. This system should, however, be retained to assist that now in use, and a general agent had when there is provision for one. One man, well adapted to the work, and well qualified by knowing the law and how to execute it, could rapidly find good homes, supervise indentured children, and largely reduce county and State expense, by placing the children in families.

But until legislation makes more ample provision, much assistance might be gratuitously rendered by charitably disposed ladies and gentlemen through the

State, who, knowing who might desire to adopt boys or girls, could call their attention to this School. County and township officers might also be able to render intelligent and valuable assistance. Aid in indenturing children and in seeing to those in their new homes is solicited, and would be always thankfully received.

Those who are specially interested in their own State should bear in mind that the citizens of the State first owe their duty to our own dependent children, and we should provide them homes rather than those who are brought here by Eastern societies from the streets of Eastern cities.

The law admits no children except those that are of sound mind and healthy body, so that here will be found children that, in mental capacity and health, will compare favorably with those in our common schools, and those desiring to adopt children are assured that in all probability they will here find those that will be adapted to the new homes, and who, under proper care and culture will develop into good manhood and womanhood, and prove a blessing to those who have taken them to their hearts and homes.

Reference is made to the account of current expenses in the Superintendent's report. No statement of disbursements at this date as to the special or building funds would be of any value, as the construction is now in process. The law does not provide for a treasurer's report at this time. The views of the Legislature, however, as expressed in the amounts for the several objects named, will, it is confidently expected, be strictly adhered to, and no deficits made.

Also, the appropriation for current expenses for 1877 will be sufficient, though the number of children maintained through the year, has averaged about twenty-five more than the proper capacity of the institution.

A careful examination of the operations of this institution, through its reports and by personal investigation, at all times, by the citizens of the State, is confidently and respectfully solicited.

C. D. RANDALL,
Secretary and Treasurer.

JAMES BURNS,
H. H. HINDS,
C. D. RANDALL,
Board of Control.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

* * * * *

It will be seen that the cost of maintaining a child in the State School has been reduced from \$159.80 in 1875, and \$126.66 in 1876, to \$117.18 during the past year. The average cost throughout the State of maintaining paupers in the poor-houses, as given by the Secretary of State in his last annual report, was \$122.23. It is indeed gratifying to know that children are not only vastly better cared for in the State School than they could be in the poor-houses, but also at less cost, week by week, to say nothing of what is saved to the State by the placing of children in homes, and of what will be saved in the future by the prevention of pauperism and crime. I have no doubt that, should the School be still further enlarged at some future time, the cost *per capita* could be reduced to a still smaller sum.

HEALTH.

Three deaths only, have occurred out of about three hundred and fifty children who have been connected, during the year, with the institution. One died from consumption, one from a chronic bowel difficulty, and one from spinal disease. The health of the children has been remarkably good, and the hospital has been used largely as a cottage. During the month of September, as has been the case every fall since the institution opened, there were quite a number of cases of bilious fever, none of which resulted fatally. Diphtheria has prevailed in the city and country around us, and one case occurred just across the way from the institution grounds, but so far, we have been spared from its ravages. For a more complete statement, reference is made to the report of the attending physician, who has promptly responded to all calls made upon him.

SCHOOLS.

Outside duties connected with the building, fencing, grading, etc., have absorbed, so much of my time that I have not been able to give that close personal attention to the schools that I desired. I can say, however, that they are running as satisfactorily as at any former time, and, in some respects, more so. It has been found impossible to follow out strictly the course of study prescribed, as the lower rooms become so blocked up with new children coming in that we are obliged to promote them to the higher rooms, whence most of the children placed in families are taken, whether they have completed the prescribed course or not. We adhere as closely to it, however, as possible. The most discouraging feature of this work is, that our brightest, best, and most advanced scholars are constantly passing away from us into homes, just as it begins to be a pleasure to instruct them. It is not uncommon to have a promising class of ten or fifteen entirely dissipated in the course of a few weeks. But it is never to be forgotten that this institution was designed to be, not a *permanent* home, but only a half-way-house to a home, and though we cannot, in consequence, display any high scholarship, doubtless it is better upon the whole that the children should be diffused through society as rapidly as good homes can be found for them.

CHILDREN APPRENTICED.

The demand for children is increasing. During the year 130 were placed in families, and 43 were returned to the School, many of the latter having been out for several years, being returned for a variety of causes, such as a change in the pecuniary circumstances of the family, death of the guardian, the home proving a poor one, incompatible dispositions, diseased physical or moral condition of the child. The total number now remaining in families is 204. Some time ago blanks were sent out to each guardian making inquiries about the condition of these children, but up to this time sixty reports only have been received. The questions and answers are herewith given, which will convey an idea of how the children are doing on an average.

1. What is the child's physical condition? Ans. In good health, 59; in poor, 1.

2. What progress is it making in school? Ans. 38 good; 3 slow; 16 too young to attend, or schools had not commenced since the child had gone out.

3. How many months has the child attended school? Ans. 36 have attended

on an average $4\frac{1}{2}$ months. The others had not attended at all for reasons given in answer to the second question.

4. Does it attend church and Sunday School? Ans. 41 have attended Sunday School; 17 have attended church.

5. Is the child obedient? Ans. 48 yes; 7 no.

6. Is it industrious? Ans. 42 yes; 8 no; 10 too young to work.

7. What is the child's occupation? Ans. 18 house work; 19 farming; 3 doing chores; 3 studying; 3 playing; 1 being a good boy.

8. Is it improving morally? Ans. 33 yes; 2 "no chance for improving;" 25 can't tell yet.

9. How are the child's evenings spent? Ans. 17 at home; 10 reading; 2 knitting; 9 studying; 1 singing; 3 playing; 30 in bed.

10. How do you like the child? Ans. 44 well; 1 no; 2 "as born in our own house."

11. Is it contented? Ans. 53 yes; 7 uncertain.

Blanks containing similar questions were also sent at the same time to the county agents, but only eight of the thirty agents that have been appointed have responded up to this date. In quite a number of the counties, however, where agents have been appointed, no children have yet been indentured. Sixty-seven children have been heard from in this way, of which number 49 were doing well, 8 were doing fairly, 8 were doing rather poorly, and the remainder had removed west with their guardians.

COUNTY AGENCY SYSTEM.

The inquiry naturally arises whether the children indentured by this institution are having that careful oversight that helpless bound children should have; whether, in fact, we know anything about the condition of the hundred and more children from whom no *formal reports* have been received. In reply I would say, first, that I have heard in various other ways that were reliable, from quite a number of children not included in the above reports, a large proportion of whom were doing well. But still it remains a serious fact that there are quite a number of children scattered over the State from whom nothing has been heard for quite a long time. Only thirty of the seventy-eight counties of the State have any agents, and if the child does not write for itself, when the guardian fails to report, I have no regular means for ascertaining how they are succeeding and how they are treated. Great care has been taken in selecting homes for the children, and we have reason to believe that the great majority will be treated justly and kindly; but great mistakes will, doubtless, be occasionally made in placing children, and it is a matter of great importance that they should be regularly and systematically looked after. Such oversight and watch was one of the chief agencies employed by M. Demetz, and by which the "unprecedented proportion of the saved to the lost among the boys of Mettray has been attained, the average ratio of the saved exceeding ninety-five out of every hundred." Without this friendly watch and encouragement much of the labor and expense of this institution will be thrown away, for boys and girls who behave well in institutions will often go astray if placed in families *unsuited* to them, though the home in many respects might be called a good one. Adaptation of the child to the home and of the home to the child is of the first importance, and whether this adjustment has been properly made can only be determined after the child has been for some time placed.

It occurs to me that three things are necessary to make this part of our work more efficient, which I will here mention :

1. That the work of appointing agents for the forty and more counties where there are none, should be completed at as early a date as possible.

2. That this agency should be supplemented by a township agency. The labors of some of our agents are already quite arduous and will become more so in the future. One agent has 42 children to look after, scattered all over the county. Unless these gentlemen are men of fortune and leisure it cannot be expected that they can afford to visit these children as often as is desirable, or to spend much time in looking for homes for the paltry sum of three dollars per day, which in most cases barely pays livery and other expenses. I know that quite a number have already spent more time and money in this work than they could well afford. Are there not in every township one or more benevolent men or women who would gladly, without any expense to the State, and with little trouble to themselves, assist the county agent in looking for homes among their neighbors for State School children, or in visiting occasionally and watching over those who may be placed near them? They would have better opportunities for judging of the fitness of the home, than the county agent in ordinary circumstances possibly could. With these the county agent and the superintendent of this institution could correspond and so keep thoroughly informed of the condition of each child with comparatively little expense to the State. This township agent would become the patron of the child and the child would look upon this agent as its adviser and friend. I believe that, without any further enactments by the Legislature, the Board of Control of this institution has the power to make such appointments. These appointments should be made on the recommendation of the county agents or superintendents of the poor.

3. As further supplementing the county agency system, I think that during the summer months at least, a traveling agent should be kept in the field looking for homes and visiting children, as recommended in my last Report. Every child placed in a good home, saves the State \$117.00 per annum, and he would be a poor agent indeed who could not, in the course of six months, find homes for fifty children, besides doing much good in visiting the children and encouraging them to do right. Such an agent should be a man of unusually good judgment, and in full sympathy with his work. The New York Juvenile Asylum has maintained such an Agent in Illinois for many years, who devotes his entire time to this work, and who has succeeded in finding homes for thousands of children.

LABOR.

More than one-half of the children are too small to labor, but all who are large enough are required to work as an important part of their education. Some time ago a knitting class was organized composed of boys and girls under eleven years of age, who have made fine progress, and already knit quite a quantity of mittens, suspenders and socks. This, I think, better than purchasing knitting machines and hiring skilled operators, as it furnishes employment and amusement to a large number who could do nothing else. It is of the greatest importance that the habit of regular labor be formed in these children at an early age, and in my opinion, it matters little what the employment is; whether it be scrubbing, sweeping, washing dishes, sewing, shoemaking, farming, or knitting; though, perhaps, farming will be of more importance to

the boys in after life. Yet the *habit of regular labor*, which is the essential thing, can be formed by engaging at any useful employment. To stimulate the children, prizes and rewards of various kinds have been bestowed. The children who have done their work well in the laundry, kitchen, and dining-room for the entire month, receive tickets which admit them to a "candy-pull." In the knitting, sewing, and shoemaking departments, the children are paid by the piece, the price ranging from one-half cent to five cents for each article. Under this system the work has been done much more cheerfully and better, and it has also been found to be true economy, for boys that formerly made only five or six pairs of shoes, or from ten to twenty shirts per month, now often make from twelve to twenty pairs of shoes, and from thirty to forty shirts, or the equivalent in other articles. Some of the boys work more hours than are required of them, and, in some instances, have been so anxious to earn money as to deprive themselves largely of needed recreations, and it became necessary to check their ambition in this direction. This system teaches, also, the value of money. When five cents represent a week's hard labor, a boy learns the value of pennies, and is apt to care for them; and, as an actual fact, those who earn money in this way are more inclined to hoard it up than those who obtain it as gifts from friends, and when they spend it are apt to purchase something of real value.

FARM.

Most of our little farm of forty-four acres is used for play grounds, lawns, orchards, and pasture. Only about fourteen acres are under cultivation. These have been moderately productive. The potato, sweet-corn, and berry crops were excellent; the others were not quite so good as usual. Our own land produces most of the vegetables used by the institution. A herd of twelve cows were pastured on our land during the past summer, furnishing rather more than half of the milk consumed by the School.

IMPROVEMENTS.

The School has been somewhat disturbed during the summer by the improvements which have been going on in every direction. Over 100 rods of board fence, and about 80 rods of picket fence, a very convenient and tasty barn, a pig pen and wagon shed, have been built. A new barnyard, hen park, and pig yard have been laid out, fenced, and graded. One hundred apple, one hundred peach, and a few pear trees have been planted. An engine-house, laundry, and water-tower, situated northwest of the most western cottage, is in process of construction. The engine-house proper is 38x56 feet, one and one-half stories high, the upper part being designed for a laundry and drying-room, while the basement story will contain four boilers for steam heating purposes, and the engine pump for running the washing machines, etc. The water-tower connected with it, at an angle, is octagonal in shape, twenty feet in diameter, and to the top of the wind-vane will be about 97 feet high. The lower story will be used for a boy's bathing tank, and will be supplied with hot and cold water, and warmed with a radiator. The story above will be used for storing soap material, and for the manufacture of soap. The third story can be used as a store-room, and the fourth story will contain the water tank, which has a capacity of 500 barrels. Above this, in the lantern, is a little observatory. Water will be forced into this tank in the top of the tower from the well by the old steam pump in the well-house, that formerly supplied water to the reservoir

near the main building. From this tank a four-inch cast iron pipe, to which are attached hydrants at suitable intervals, conveys the water in the rear of the cottages, till it connects with the old system of water pipes, whence it is distributed to all parts of the various buildings. By the aid of the engine pump, an inch stream of water can be thrown over the highest point of the main building. It will be necessary to extend the large pipe about five hundred feet farther, and add five more hydrants before the buildings are thoroughly protected against the danger of fire. One hundred feet of the best two and a half-inch cotton hose, with the Fehy coupling, has been purchased, and a fire company will soon be organized for handling the apparatus.

The "star" cottage will not be completed before the first of January, and will not be dry enough for the reception of children before the first of March, probably. This building will be the most convenient, the most perfectly ventilated, and, in many respects, the best cottage on the grounds. Its size is 57x66 feet. It will be heated on the "indirect radiation" system, the coils being placed in the basement over which will flow into the various rooms a stream of warm, pure air, introduced into the coil room from without the building. Each coil will be separately boxed and connected with the particular room to be warmed, so that each room must receive the share of heat appropriated to it.

A large ventilating shaft extends from the lower floor through the roof of the building, where it is protected by a galvanized iron hood. This shaft is divided into apartments to ventilate each room separately. Coils of steam pipe are inserted in this shaft to enforce ventilation. The whole building is roofed with slate and tin. This cottage is designed to accommodate from 50 to 60 children who have been on the Roll of Honor for six months and won stars. Hence the name, "star" cottage. It is hoped and expected that this will stimulate many to get on the Roll of Honor who, without this stimulus, would have made only feeble or no efforts. Again, it is believed that 50 children of this age and class can be more easily governed and cared for than the number usually placed in a cottage composed as they are of all ages and characters, for three or four bad boys often cause the manager of the cottage more trouble than the remaining twenty-six. If this experiment proves a success, quite a saving of expense will be accomplished, not only in caring for the children, but also in constructing, warming, and lighting the building. Self-government will there be taught by substituting demerit marks for punishments. Children who fall below a certain grade will be sent back to the cottages from which they came, and must work their way up again by "patient continuance in well doing." The theory of the plan, I believe, is sound, but the plan may fail in being carried into execution. Much will depend upon the tact and ingenuity of the manager who shall have charge of the cottage whether the plan proves, in the end, successful or not.

CADETS.

I mentioned in my last report that a company of cadets had been organized. During the past year they have been regularly drilled by Captain Rhodes, foreman of our shoe shop, and have now become quite proficient in the drill, although more than two-thirds of the original company have gone to homes. In June last, the company was furnished with fifty carbines by the order of Gov. Croswell, of which the boys have taken excellent care. On Decoration day, and on the Fourth of July, prominent places were assigned this company in the processions by the citizens of Coldwater, and the graves of the soldiers

were decorated by them. Officers and employes of the institution have presented the company with a silk flag, white gloves for parade days, and two drums. At the County Fair, to which all the children were kindly and freely admitted, the company won a prize of five dollars. The Coldwater Light Guards, one of the best drilled companies in the State, have paid our boys considerable attention, having loaned the officers swords, caps, and coats, and frequently invited the whole company to drill with them at their armory.

DISEASED AND INCORRIGIBLE CHILDREN.

It became apparent some time ago to the officers and friends of this institution, that, unless some door of relief was opened, it would gradually become filled with feeble-minded, diseased, and incorrigible children, for whom no homes could be found, thus shutting out large numbers of a more hopeful and promising class who, after a comparatively brief stay here, might be diffused through society, making room again for others.

To avert this threatened danger, the following amendments to the State School law were enacted by the last Legislature:

SEC. 11. There shall be received as pupils in said school those children who are declared dependent on the public for support, as provided in this act, who are over three and under fourteen years of age, and who are in suitable condition of body and mind to receive instruction. That said board is authorized in admitting children to give preference to those under twelve years of age. That those admitted, unless sent from the institution as provided by this act, shall be retained until they are sixteen years of age, and may be retained after that age, in the option of said board, until a home is procured for them. That said board is authorized to return to the county sending it any child when it shall become sixteen years of age, and no home has been procured, or whenever after its admission it shall be ascertained to the satisfaction of said board that the child was of unsound mind, or unsound body, at the time of its admission, or if for any other reason said board shall consider said child an improper inmate of said school; that, in the case of the return of any child as herein provided to the county sending it, the guardianship of this board shall cease, and the child shall again become a charge on the county sending it. The said board of Control shall report in writing, to the superintendents of the county poor of the proper county, the reason for returning the child.

SEC. 2. That there shall be added to said act one new section to stand as section twenty-three of said act, to read as follows:

SEC. 23. That whenever on [the] examination provided for in this act the judge of probate shall determine that the child is dependent on the public for support, he shall cause it to be examined by the county physician, if there be one, and if not, then by a respectable practicing physician, and shall in no case enter the order in his journal, showing the child is admissible to this school, unless the physician making such examination shall certify in writing, under oath, filed in said court, that the child examined by him is, in his opinion, of sound mind, and has no chronic or contagious disease, and in his opinion has not been exposed to any contagious disease within fifteen days previous to such examination before the judge of probate. That a copy of such certificate shall be attached to the other papers provided by this act, to accompany each child to this school.

SEC. 3. This act shall take immediate effect.

Approved May 17, 1877.

To bring this matter to the attention of those who have charge of the county poor, I sent out the following circular and a copy of the amendments, which I here insert in order that public attention may be called to these and other things mentioned therein.

STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL, }
Coldwater, Mich., July 6, 1877. }

To the Superintendents of the Poor and Agents of the Board of State Charities :

GENTLEMEN,—Allow me respectfully to call your attention to the following important matters, in which you have an interest, connected with the working of this institution.

1. An order from the Judge of Probate, giving as complete a history of the child as it is possible to gather, should always accompany each child. I have no authority to receive or retain a child without such an order.

2. Application for the admission of children can be made at any time, a record of which will be kept here, but children should never be sent to the School by the county authorities until they are notified that there is room for their reception, as the School, most of the time, is crowded.

3. All expenses for transportation of children to the School are paid by the State through the Auditor General.

4. No provision has been made for the transportation of children to homes that may be found for them in families. It is expected that persons living at a distance, desiring children, will either come for them, which is by far the safest and most satisfactory way, or send money to defray the expense of transportation.

5. Particular attention is called to the laws, as amended by the last Legislature, regulating the reception and continuance of pupils in the institution, and prescribing the authority of the Board of Control in relation thereto, a copy of which is herewith enclosed. I would add that, while there is a seeming hardship in excluding from the privileges of this home the feeble-minded and diseased, there can be no doubt that the greatest good to the greatest number will be best accomplished by so doing. This class will do less harm and less good in the world than the others, and so long as there are more healthy and intelligent children, equally dependent and neglected, knocking at the doors of this institution, than there is room to receive, it seems only rational that preference should be given to the latter class, however much our sympathies may extend to the others. Besides, homes are found much more readily for this class than for the diseased and feeble-minded, who, as a matter of fact, become fixtures in the institution. One such child, introduced here, will block the way for several of the other class. The same may be said of children known to be inherently vicious or incipient criminals. Such children may be, and sometimes are, saved. But the process is a long one, and the time and money spent on one such child would have rescued from bad influences, and placed in good homes, numbers of a more hopeful class. It is evident, besides, that the introduction of incorrigible children, while it might possibly be of great benefit, in some cases, to the individual, would regularly expose other inmates to constant communication with those very influences from which we desire to withdraw them, prove a disturbing element in the School, and endanger the success of the institution. A number of such have already been sent here whose corrupting influence is widely felt, and should at once be removed from the School. I take it that this institution was not designed, primarily, for this class, but for a more hopeful class of neglected children, who, though far from being perfect and free from evil habits, the result of bad environment, and in danger of going to destruction from neglect, yet would improve rapidly under the kind and parental influences that here surround them, and, with a little training, soon be fitted for homes.

It is believed that you, gentlemen, have the interest of this institution fully at heart, and will sympathize with its managers in seeking to do the most good to the greatest number.

LYMAN P. ALDEN,
Superintendent State Public School.

Since these amendments were enacted, nine children have been returned to the counties from which they came, two of which were feeble-minded, four incorrigible, one was diseased, and two had passed the age of sixteen years without securing homes. There are a few more whose removal may become a necessity, but they will be borne with as long as the best interests of the institution will allow it. It is to be remembered, in this connection, that many children of bad heredity and from the worst of home influences, are sent here, several of whom had been arrested for petty crimes, and that over two hundred

of the best children have been picked out and sent into families. Such being the case it is a matter of great encouragement that after nearly four years, so few hopeless ones are left on our hands.

DIETARY.

I find among the tax-payers, as others have found, who occupy similar positions, two classes of critics, one of which complains that the children are pampered and too well cared for—better than many poor children in town and country, whose parents are honest laboring people. The other class fear that they are not well enough cared for, and seem to imagine that the main design of this institution is to starve good little boys, and the chief inquiries addressed by them to the children when they have an opportunity, are respecting their food. Do they have enough to eat? Do they have meat, and cake, and pie? And do they have time enough allowed in which to eat? Between these two extremes of opinion I have endeavored to steer, and establish a dietary which, while it does not pamper the appetite, should be wholesome, palatable, and have enough variety to produce health and content. This dietary, such as it is, is published in the Tables, and is strictly adhered to, except when it is occasionally varied by some “extra,” or during the season of vegetables. Every article used is the best of its kind the market affords, and the same common sense principles should be applied in judging of the children’s diet, that the stock grower uses in feeding his animals. The best evidence that the children are well fed, is that they come to each meal with keen, vigorous appetites, are healthy, grow fast, are fat, and as a whole, very contented with their diet, though grumblers are found here as elsewhere. The time consumed at each meal ranges from twenty to thirty minutes, depending upon the meal, the latter time being often consumed at dinner, which is of course the chief meal.

ENGLISH EXPERIENCE.

A friend of this institution having sent me the following paragraph from the N. Y. Sun, and it being understood by some that the work-houses alluded to were the same as the certified schools of England which, for twenty years past, have been caring for a similar class of children to those we are caring for, and in a similar way, I addressed a letter of inquiry, enclosing the slip, to the late lamented Mary Carpenter, whose interest in neglected children and long connection with the certified schools of England entitled her to speak as an authority in such matters.

The slip alluded to was this:

“Some years ago the after career of children educated in English work-houses was carefully traced, and it was found that a frightfully large proportion of them went to swell the number of the vicious and criminal population. It was then determined to try the plan of boarding out pauper children in laborer’s families. The children have been placed under very careful supervision, and no family is permitted to take more than one. The system has now been tried for several years, and is found to be a great improvement on that previously in force, besides being much cheaper. In the work-house the children cost from £20 to £25 per head; in families, about £12. The families generally grow fond of them, and treat them just as they do their own children. The great point was, that they should gain a sense of home and family life which the ‘work-us’ was utterly powerless to give them.”

To this letter of inquiry the following reply was received:

"RED LODGE HOUSE,
"Bristol, England, April 16, 1877." }

"DEAR SIR,—In reply to your inquiries, I beg to state as follows:

"I.—Work-houses rather correspond with your poor-houses. Children are generally brought up in them in contact with paupers and degraded natures, and without a loving atmosphere. I gave evidence against children being ever brought up in these, before a committee of the House of Commons in 1861. It generally ruins them.

"II.—'Boarding out' children can only be carried out successfully under *specialty favorable* conditions, and cannot be adopted as a general rule. As a rule it is far better to place them in a well organized institution, under benevolent and judicious management.

"III.—The Certified Industrial Schools fulfill all the conditions described in Hon. C. D. Randall's admirable pamphlet.* I send herewith two copies of our last report, which will prove this.

"IV.—At last, after 30 years of apparently fruitless effort on my part, the Government has accepted the necessity of searching into the hidden recesses, and caring for the very lowest before they have become criminals. I send reports. I congratulate Michigan on having led the way in accepting the responsibility of the 'dependent children.' Do not hesitate at any time to communicate with me.

"With friendly regards,

"Yours truly,

"MARY CARPENTER."

The report to which reference is made in the above is the eighteenth of the Park Row Certified Industrial School at Bristol, and the particular paragraphs alluded to were these:

The year 1876 has been in many respects a very important one in the history of the Certified Industrial School system, which aims, as is well known, not at reforming the juvenile criminal, but at preventing the ranks of the criminal classes from being recruited by those children who, from want of proper guardianship, are liable to frequent bad company, and thus too often to come within the jurisdiction of the police magistrate. According to the last report of H. M. Inspector of Industrial Schools, only one-third of the children committed to these Schools in 1875 had both parents alive and able to take care of them, while the subsequent history of those who had been discharged in the three previous years showed that 79.2 per cent were known to be doing well, and that only 5.3 per cent had been convicted of crime. But for the timely intervention of such Schools it is certain that a very large proportion of these 6,000 children (i. e., at the rate of two thousand per annum) would have swelled the returns from our gaols and prisons, and not a few would have become habitual criminals. A reference to the note on the opposite page is here requested.

The "note" is herewith given:

NOTE—Since this report was in type the following paragraph has appeared in the Bristol Daily Times and Mirror (Feb. 14, 1877), and is confirmatory of the opinion expressed in the first paragraph of the report:—

The report for 1875 of the Directors of Convict Prisons again records the decrease of serious crime, and further contains the gratifying statement that the development of the criminal classes appears to have received a permanent check. The total male convict population has steadily decreased year by year, till at the end of 1875 the number was less by 287 than at the end of 1871; while the younger portion of the convict population has decreased by 463 in the same period. With regard to the female population of our convict prisons, the total numbers are about the same at the beginning and end of this period of five years—viz.: 1,359 and 1,344, while the younger portion has diminished from 763 to 623. The directors infer from these figures that the means which have been adopted in recent times for preventing crime by cutting it off at its sources have begun to take effect, and also that the system of punishment now adopted is effective on all but a comparatively small proportion who are incorrigible. The improvement that has taken place is remarkable. In 1836, with a population of fifteen millions, 10,135 were sentenced to imprisonment, 8,611 to penal servitude, and 4,373 to transportation to Australia; whereas in 1875, with a population of 23½ millions, only 9,292 were sentenced to imprisonment, and 1,639 to penal servitude.

Such testimony reassures the friends of this institution that Michigan is on the right track in heading off pauperism and crime, and that twenty years from

* Address before the National Prison Reform Congress, in New York, in June, 1876.

now this school will be found to be not merely a "grand charity," but a wise economy also. In this connection, I would say that several other States are preparing to follow the lead of Michigan in establishing similar schools, and that Iowa has recently converted her Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Home into a school for dependent children. Illinois, Ohio, and Pennsylvania will, doubtless, soon do the same thing. The following letter from Robert D. McGonnigle, Secretary of the Pennsylvania Association of the Directors of the Poor, will show the movement on foot in that State:

"Alleghany, Pa., August 27, 1877.

DEAR SIR,—Your favor with Reports, blanks, etc., at hand, for which please accept thanks.

I am greatly delighted with your institution, and would like very much to visit you. I am satisfied your State has taken the proper course to check pauperism and crime. Our Soldier's Orphan Schools are about closing. They have been a decided success, and cost us five millions of dollars, but no one ever thinks it was not well spent. A great effort will be made this winter to have them transferred to the use of our dependent and neglected children. We hold a convention (our third) of the Directors of the Poor of our State on October 16th, at Lock Haven. I am preparing a paper to be read at the convention, on Dependent Children. I will write you more fully soon, and will try if possible and go out and see you before our convention meets.

ROBT. D. MCGONNIGLE."

CENTENNIAL AWARD.

Many of the numerous inquiries that come to me from other States respecting the workings of this Institution, are doubtless attributable to the fact that a diploma and medal were awarded it by the United States Centennial Commission, the only award, it is believed, decreed to any institution in the world caring for orphaned and dependent children. The judges' report upon which the award was based, is as follows:

"The undersigned having examined the product herein described, respectfully recommend the same to the United States Centennial Commission for award, for the following reasons, viz.: For the exhibit of plans, drawings, historical sketches and reports, showing the advantage of the separation of children untainted by crime from those more properly cared for in a Reformatory Institution; for the adaptation of the separate house or college system to the needs of said State Public School, and for the evidence of thoughtful planning and careful work in the establishment.

"J. M. GREGORY, *Acting Chairman.*"

CONCLUSION.

I wish to express my thanks once more to the editors of the Lansing Republican, the Coldwater Republican, and Deaf-Mute Mirror for copies of their papers; to E. R. Clark & Co., of Coldwater, for a box of candy and Christmas toys; to Ray & Sons, of Coldwater, for a box of dates; to Albert Chandler & Son, of Coldwater, for liberal discounts on sleds, skates, and other Christmas presents for the children; to ex-Gov. Bagley for a present of twenty dollars in cash for purchasing gifts, and to the faithful band of Sunday-school teachers from Coldwater, whose interest in these children continues unabated. I desire, also, to thank my co-workers in the institution for their efficient and zealous coöperation, without which I could accomplish nothing. At no time in the history of the institution has there been a more efficient company of workers, nor has the spirit of harmony, in all departments, prevailed more than at present.

Trusting that our Heavenly Father, without whose blessing human agencies are powerless, will still continue to smile upon this institution in the coming year as He has in the past, I am,

Respectfully yours,

LYMAN P. ALDEN,
Superintendent.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Board of Control of the Michigan State Public School:

There has been, during the last year, an exemption from any very serious amount of sickness among the inmates of this institution. There has been no contagious disease except mumps; and no serious trouble has resulted therefrom. There have been a few cases of pneumonia and several cases of malarial and typho-malarial fevers, none of which were of a serious character, except in two or three, who had previous bad health, and in whom the fever was followed by disease of the lungs. All of the cases terminated favorably. There have been about thirty cases of disease of the eyes (conjunctivitis), and one case of extirpation of the eye, the disease rendering this operation necessary having resulted from an injury received by the boy prior to his admission to this institution.

There have been two cases of fracture—one of the leg, and one of the arm, both of which have recovered perfectly. Several minor accidents, such as cuts, sprains, and bruises have occurred, which have made some trouble, but have left no serious results.

The sanitary conditions are as near perfect as in any public or private institution with which I am acquainted. The improvements which have been made during the last two years in sewerage, earth closets, ventilation, etc., have been fully up to the most advanced ideas of sanitary science. The influence of these causes, and a regular system of bathing,—pure water for drinking and for culinary purposes,—a dietary plain and simple, yet constructed on the idea of nourishing all parts of the body in due proportion,—well lighted rooms and well regulated exercise in the open air by labor, and at times, by judicious recreation, have maintained the health of the children with remarkable success.

In the absence of contagious disease a like success may be expected in the future, if there shall be the same amount of care and vigilance in the hygienic conditions of the institution.

S. S. CUTTER, M. D.

THE MICHIGAN INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, AND THE BLIND.

This school is situated at Flint, at the junction of the Flint & Pere Marquette and the Chicago & Lake Huron Railroads, so that the facilities are good for reaching almost any part of the State. The site of the buildings is about one mile from the business part of the city, and just inside the city limits. It is on quite an elevation and commands a good view of the city and the surrounding country. The property belongs to the State, and consists of the main, chapel, and school buildings, and two wings, all connected by corridors; an engine-house, barn, shop-building, and other buildings, valued at \$358,545.00. These are placed nearly in the center of 84 acres of land, of which about 20 acres are used for a lawn, the remainder being used for farming purposes and for play grounds, the whole being valued at \$17,550.00.

The board of control consists of three trustees, appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. The Honorable Charles G. Johnson, of Monroe, the Honorable A. L. Aldrich, of Flint, and the Honorable James M. Neasmith, of Vicksburg, constitute the present board.

The current expenses for the year ending Sept. 30, 1877, were \$49,009.16, of which \$43,500 was appropriated by the Legislature, and \$5,509.16 was received from other sources.

The school was established for the sole purpose of education, and that object is kept continually in view. We are frequently in receipt of letters enquiring as to the *medical treatment* our pupils receive. This arises from an utter misunderstanding as to its scope. It is in no sense an asylum or a hospital. It is a part of that free public school system of which we, as citizens of Michigan, feel justly so proud. And it is to be hoped that a better knowledge of its sphere of work will increase its usefulness.

Pupils are admitted between the ages of ten and twenty years, and when once admitted may remain eight years free of charge for board, tuition, or books. Even clothing may be obtained at the institution and charged to the county where the pupil resides, if the parents or friends are unable to furnish them. Thus the privileges of the school are brought within the reach of all.

There are 250 pupils in attendance, of whom 205 are deaf and 45 are blind.

These come to us from forty-five counties as follows:

Allegan, 4; Barry, 3; Bay, 3; Berrien, 12; Branch, 7; Calhoun, 7; Cass, 4; Clinton, 4; Eaton, 5; Genesee, 14; Gratiot, 10; Hillsdale, 4; Houghton,

1; Huron, 4; Ingham, 7; Ionia, 8; Iosco, 2; Isabella, 1; Jackson, 7; Kalamazoo, 5; Kent, 15; Lapeer, 5; Lenawee, 4; Livingston, 6; Macomb, 2; Manistec, 1; Marquette, 3; Montcalm, 2; Mason, 1; Midland, 1; Monroe, 6; Muskegon, 6; Newaygo, 1; Oakland, 1; Ottawa, 2; Saginaw, 10; Sanilac, 1; Shiawassee, 2; St. Clair, 11; St. Joseph, 7; Tuscola, 5; Van Buren, 7; Wayne, 30; Washtenaw, 6; Wexford, 2.

In the deaf-mute department there are thirteen classes of from fourteen to twenty pupils each. Seven of the younger of these classes are in school six hours each day, their work being the learning of the English Language. A deaf-mute, before beginning school generally knows nothing whatever of language except the meagre pantomime by which he makes known his most necessary physical wants, so that mind is, as yet, wholly undeveloped. The work of learning must begin where hearing children begin when they begin to learn to talk, being also attended with much difficulty, since the eye alone is the medium of acquiring knowledge. The text books used for this junior portion of the school are mostly those for this special class of pupils. For the six senior classes, however, the same text books are used as in the public schools. The course comprises Language, Arithmetic, History, and a smattering of, Physics, Geology, and Astronomy. The geographies used are Montieth's; the arithmetics, Robinson's; the histories Lossing's United States and Goodrich's Pictorial Histories of England and Rome. In addition to their regular school duties of three hours per day these pupils spend three hours per day learning trades. The girls work at sewing and dress-making, and the boys at shoemaking, cabinet-making, or printing, in shops on the premises for that purpose, it being the design to enable our pupils to earn a livelihood when they leave school. It also assists in counteracting that tendency which exists so largely among pupils who are away from home at school for a term of years, the dislike of manual labor; and in promoting good health. We think the time is approaching when manual labor of some sort will be large introduced into boarding schools with great benefit. These industries have not thus far been self-sustaining, and will perhaps never be a source of revenue, but their primary advantage is in their being means of instruction, the same as a school room is.

The department of the blind has two teachers who carry on the school-room work by a rotation of classes similar to the public schools. The course of instruction comprises the ordinary branches and goes but little beyond that of a good grammar school course. Text-books in raised print are used to some extent, but the bulk of the instruction is oral, the teacher reading the lesson to the class, and they retaining it and fixing it in the memory for the next recitation. This may seem laborious and slow, but the fact is these classes learn most subjects as readily and progress about as fast as do pupils in seeing schools. These pupils, too, have their share of work, the boys learning basket and wicker-work, or the broom trade, and the girls learn sewing and knitting.

The general results of the school are very satisfactory, the majority of the graduates going out with a fair common school education, and we expect they will become good citizens of our State and nation.

J. W. PARKER, *Principal*.

ADRIAN COLLEGE.

HON. H. S. TARBELL, *Superintendent of Public Instruction:*

SIR:—In compliance with your circular of the 28th ultimo, I would respectfully submit the accompanying report of the state of Adrian College, at the present date.

The financial condition of the institution remains essentially the same as reported last year. In common with all similar institutions, we feel the pressure in the finances of the country, and find no little difficulty in collecting the accrued interest on our outstanding and invested endowment funds.

The following statement is an exhibit in brief of the finances of the institution:—

Endowment notes.....	\$69,399 85
Endowment invested.....	45,518 75
Accrued interest—unpaid.....	5,500 00
	\$120,418 60

Real estate and personal property—including College grounds and buildings: lands in Missouri, Iowa, and Detroit city; musical instruments, apparatus, etc., \$125,000.

The liabilities of the institution, at the present date, amount to \$22,000 00.

The corps of instructors in active work at this time consists of the following persons:

G. B. McElroy, D. D., President, and Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy, and Amos Professor of Theology.

A. H. Lowrie, M. A., Professor of Political and Social Science and English Literature.

D. S. Stephens, M. A., Professor of Mental Science and Rhetoric.

I. W. McKeever, M. A., Professor of Natural Science.

M. L. Jennings, M. A., Professor of Latin and Greek.

B. H. Rupp, Professor of Instrumental Music and Musical Composition.

Mrs. A. A. Estabrook, Principal of the Ladies' Department.

Mrs. E. Asire, Teacher of Vocal Music and Assistant in Instrumental Music.

John G. McElroy, Tutor.

The officers of the Board of Trustees are as follows:

Officers of Board of Trustees.—Norman Geddes, President; G. B. McElroy, Secretary; N. R. Swift, Treasurer.

Executive Committee.—I. W. McKeever, J. S. Thrap, W. S. Wilcox, N. Geddes, J. H. Fee.

Visitors—(Appointed by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction)—Rev. I. E. Billman, Rev. A. G. Dunsford, J. H. Fee, Esq.

Examiners—(Appointed by the Board of Trustees)—J. Burns, D. D., Rev. J. B. Walker, Rev. Alex. Clark.

During the past year, very considerable improvements have been made in the buildings—especially in the hall occupied by the young ladies, where, in addition to kalsoming the walls, a number of rooms have been fully and elegantly furnished. These improvements have been under the special supervision of a committee of ladies appointed by the trustees at their meeting in June last. To this same committee, in connection with two members of the Board of Trustees, the general supervision of the boarding hall was assigned. Under their direction the hall is now conducted on the “commons” plan, and so far, the arrangement has given very general satisfaction.

The cabinet of Natural History has been thoroughly changed in appearance. The specimens in the various departments have been arranged and labeled; cases have been built for the preservation of all specimens subject to damage from exposure to the air. To Rev. Ira E. Billman the institution is indebted for a generous donation of admirably well prepared birds and animals, some of them rare and valuable. Their presence in the cabinet has added greatly to its attractions.

The conditions required in order to enter any one of the regular college classes, and to maintain a standing in the same have been essentially changed. The entire course of study as now presented, and demanded in view of graduation, is as flexible as it could well be made without serious prejudice to sound and accurate scholarship. Great care has been taken to guard against, and, as far as possible, counteract the tendency so frequently manifested by students in this fast age to crowd their course at college by attempting to accomplish in less than four years the curriculum prescribed.

There are six distinct Departments of Instruction:—Classics, Mathematics, Natural Science, Philosophy, Political and Social Science, Modern Languages.

These Departments are open to both sexes, and admission to them is governed by the following regulations:

A student may be admitted to any class in any one of the departments for which, by examination or otherwise, he may show himself to be prepared.

On completing any study, and passing a creditable examination therein, a student shall be entitled to a class testimonial certifying these facts.

When a student shall have completed the curriculum of any department, and shall have given, by examination, satisfactory evidence of having so done, he shall be entitled to a departmental certificate of his proficiency and scholarship.

A student having completed the courses of study in the Department of Classics, and presenting a departmental certificate for the same; and, in addition, presenting class testimonials from other departments, sufficient to extend, together with the departmental certificate, over four full years of study, on the basis of twelve hours class work per week, shall be entitled to the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

A student having completed the courses of study in the Departments of Mathematics and Natural Science, and having complied with all the conditions of the preceding regulations, in respect to these departments, and the requisite additional studies, shall be entitled to the degree of Bachelor of Science.

In like manner, when a student shall have completed the courses of study in the Departments of Philosophy and Political and Social Science, also the Pre-

paratory French, and shall have complied with the requirements of the preceding regulations, he shall be entitled to the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy.

Except by special permission of the Faculty, no student will be permitted to pursue, simultaneously, more studies than will require three recitations daily.

In view of the foregoing arrangement, the classification of the students is now based upon the number of hours' work for which they can produce class or departmental certificates. This method is found to very happily relieve the Faculty of a duty which often had proved anything but grateful,—a student's work as exhibited in his examination papers and certificates determines his classification.

The following is a condensed exhibit of the annual courses of study required of the several classes:

FRESHMAN STUDIES.

Mathematics.—Geometry.

Latin.—Cicero de Senectute. Livy; Books XXI. and XXII. Prose Composition.

Greek.—Anabasis. Lysias. Herodotus. Prose Composition.

Political Science.—General and Modern History.

Philosophy.—Rhetoric.

Modern Language.—French.

SOPHOMORE STUDIES.

Mathematics.—Trigonometry. Analytical Geometry.

Latin.—Cicero de Officiis. Horace. Odes and Epodes.

Greek.—Plato; Apology and Crito. Homer.

Political Science.—English Literature. Philosophy of History.

Natural Science.—Botany.

Modern Language.—German.

JUNIOR STUDIES.

Mathematics.—Mechanics, Calculus.

Latin.—Tacitus; Life of Agricola. Cicero de Oratore.

Greek.—Demosthenes; Select Orations. Greek Testament.

Political Science.—Constitutional Law.

Natural Science.—Physics. Zoölogy. Geology.

Philosophy.—Psychology. Metaphysics.

Modern Language.—German.

SENIOR STUDIES.

Mathematics.—Surveying. Astronomy.

Latin.—Plautus; Captives, or Satires of Juvenile.

Greek.—Æschylus; Prometheus Bound.

Political Science.—Political Economy. International Law. Moral Science.

Natural Science.—Chemistry. Natural Theology.

Philosophy.—Logic. Philosophy of Composition.

The following is the course of study prescribed for the Preparatory School:

FIRST YEAR.

First Term.—English Grammar; Higher Arithmetic; Latin—Harkness' First Lessons.

Second Term.—English Grammar; Elementary Algebra; Latin Grammar and Reader.

Third Term.—Elementary Algebra; Greek—Boise's First Lessons; Latin Grammar and Reader.

SECOND YEAR.

First Term.—Algebra; Natural Philosophy; Greek—Boise's First Lessons. *Cæsar's Commentaries.*

Second Term.—French; Algebra; History of the United States; Greek Grammar and Reader; Cicero's Orations.

Third Term.—French; Xenophon's *Anabasis* and Greek Prose; Virgil's *Æneid* and Latin Prosody; Physical Geography; Anatomy and Physiology.

A special Department for instruction in Theology and Biblical Literature has been organized, and affords to young men intending to enter the ministry, a favorable opportunity for pursuing a course of Theological study sufficiently comprehensive to prepare them for the work of the sacred office.

Young men wishing to make the study of Theology their principal object, and who cannot, because of their circumstances, take a full Collegiate course, can attend the recitations and lectures of the English branches of the Theological course as they may most need to fit them as fully as possible for the work of the ministry.

Those studies included in the Theological course and which also are found in the College courses, are pursued with the College classes.

The regular Theological course of study embraces the following subjects:

Inspiration of the Sacred Scriptures.

Systematic Theology.

Mental Science.

Exegesis of the New Testament.

Hebrew.

Preparation and Delivery of Sermons.

Systematic Theology.

Pastoral Theology.

Exegesis of the New Testament.

Hebrew.

Natural Theology.

Ecclesiastical History and Church Government.

Moral Science.

Hebrew.

Instruction in the foregoing course is given by the following teachers:

G. B. McElroy, instructor in Systematic Theology.

A. H. Lowrie, instructor in Ecclesiastical History, Church Government, and Moral Philosophy.

I. W. McKeever, instructor in Natural Theology.

M. L. Jennings, instructor in Greek and Hebrew.

J. Swift, instructor in Homiletics and Pastoral Theology.

During the past year, the Department of Music under the efficient supervision of Prof. Rupp, has been eminently successful. In addition to the work done at the College, a branch school of Music has been opened in the city for the accommodation of pupils not residing in the College Halls. The course of

study in music is very full and comprehends all departments of the science, as the following scheme will show :

FIRST GRADE.

Piano.—Lebert and Stark's Piano Method, Book First; or the New England Conservatory method, Part First.

Organ.—Best's Thirty Studies; Lemmen's Organ School, Part First; Rink's Organ School, Book First; Thayer's Art of Organ Playing, Part First; or selections from the authors named.

Voice Culture and Solo Singing.—Concone's Lessons for Middle Register of Voice, op. 9, Parts 1 and 2.

SECOND GRADE.

Piano.—Lebert and Stark's Piano Method, Book Second; or the New England Conservatory Method, Part Second.

Organ.—Whitney's First Six Months at the Organ; Zundel's First Year on the Organ; Rink's Organ School; Buck's Studies in Pedal Phrasing; Thayer's Art of Organ Playing.

Voice Culture and Solo Singing.—Concone's Lessons for Middle Register of Voice, op. 9, Parts 3 and 4.

THIRD GRADE.

Piano.—Lebert and Stark's Piano Method, Book Third; or the New England Conservatory Method, Part Third; Duvernoy's Studies; Czerny's School of Velocity, Book First.

Organ.—Southard and Whiting's Organist; Lemmen's Organ School, Part Second; Rink's Organ School, Part Fifth; Best's Arrangements; Easy Preludes and Fugues by Bach, Mendelssohn, etc.

Voice Culture and Solo Singing.—Concone's Melodic Vocalizations, op. 10, Books 1 and 2.

FOURTH GRADE.

Piano.—Lebert and Stark's Piano Method, Book Fourth; Czerny's School of Velocity, Books Second and Third; Loeschhorn, op. 66, Three Books; Mœscheles, op. 73; Bertini, op. 29; Cramer's Studies, Books First and Second; Sonatas from Haydn, Mozart and Clementi; Clementi's Gradus ad Parnassum; Heller, op. 17; Bach's Fifteen Inventions; Bertini, op. 66, Book First.

Organ.—Mendelssohn's Organ Sonatas; Best's Arrangements; Studies, Preludes, Fugues, Toccatas, Fantasias and Variations from Bach, Mendelssohn, Hesse, Rink and other Composers.

Voice Culture and Solo Singing.—Concone's Vocalization for Soprano and Mezzo-Soprano, op. 10; Lablache's Vocal Exercises.

FIFTH GRADE.

Piano.—Mœscheles' Studies, op. 70, Parts First and Second; Bertini, op. 66, Book Second; Carl Meyer, op. 119, Parts First, Second and Third; Selections from Bach's Well Tempered Clavichord; Chopin, op. 10; Schumann's Etudes; Concert pieces by Liszt, Thalberg, Dohler, etc.

Organ.—Studies of Fourth Grade Continued.

Voice Culture and Solo Singing.—Berdognis' Art of Phrasing, Two Books and Thirty-six Vocalizations.

The student is not required to take all the studies laid down in the Fourth and Fifth Grades, but selections from them are made by the Instructor, in accordance with the circumstances in each case.

The course in Harmony and Theory of Music extends through two years.

The History of Music is taught in classes, and candidates for the Degree in Music are required to take the full course.

Students completing the above course, and passing a satisfactory examination in the several grades, receive the degree of BACHELOR OF MUSIC. At the last annual commencement, *nine* students were honored with the degree.

Religious services are held in the chapel each morning; and all students are required to attend church each Sabbath morning, unless, for special reasons, they have been excused.

All classes completing the studies pursued during the spring term will be examined orally before the committees appointed by the Board of Trustees and the State Superintendent of Instruction.

At the close of the first and second terms, written examination upon all studies completed will be held. No special or private examination, before the regular examination of the class, will be granted to a student in a branch that has been pursued in any current term.

A student failing to be present at the regular examination of his class in any study, will not be allowed to go on with the class until he has passed an examination in such study; and for each such examination he shall pay a special fee of two dollars, to be appropriated to the Library Fund.

All students having passed an examination in a study fully completed, and attained a grade of at least fifty per cent. will receive a pass certificate; those attaining a grade of eighty-five per cent. and upwards, will receive an Honor Certificate.

There are connected with the College three Literary Societies, the "Star," the "Lambda Phi," and the "Theological Association." These hold regular weekly meetings for Rhetorical and Literary exercises, and afford students advantages for improvement in discussion, criticism, and rhetorical studies.

The Collegiate year is divided into three terms and two vacations. The first continues fifteen, and each of the others twelve weeks. The first vacation is two weeks, and includes the holidays; the second, or Summer vacation, is eleven weeks.

BOARDING AND FUEL.

In the Boarding Hall, connected with the College and under the supervision of the authorities of the Institution, board is, at present, \$2.75 per week. It is the purpose of those having the immediate control of the Hall, to keep the price of board as low as can be done in view of the necessary supplies, so that the advantages of a course of collegiate study may be brought within the means of those whose financial resources are limited. By forming clubs, as very many students do, excellent board may be secured at an expense not exceeding \$2.00 per week. Under certain restrictions students in either Hall can board themselves, and thus reduce the cost to a merely nominal sum.

Fuel prepared for the stove is delivered to the Lady Students in their rooms, at cost. Gentlemen furnish their own fuel.

The *necessary* expenses of a residence at Adrian College during the Academic year of forty weeks, may be briefly stated as follows:

Instruction in any of the literary departments, \$15.00; incidentals (designed

to meet the cost of janitor's services, public fires, cleaning, repairs, etc.), \$12.00; room rent, from \$7.50 to \$15.00; fuel and light, from \$10.00 to \$15.00; washing, from \$15.00 to \$20.00; text books and stationery, from \$9.00 to \$12.00; Library and Reading Room fee, \$1.50; boarding in College Hall, \$110.00; miscellaneous expenses, from \$5.00 to \$10.00: *in all*, from \$184.00 to \$210.50. Lady students who are disposed to do their own washing, for which provision is made by the Institution, may even reduce these amounts from \$15.00 to \$20.00 each. Students who board themselves may reduce the amounts still more by from \$30.00 to \$60.00 each. So far then as the *necessary* expenses of a course at the College are involved, we may safely affirm that no other Institution of an equal grade can offer superior inducements to the student.

In the department of music the expenses *per term* of twenty lessons are: Piano, \$12.; pipe organ, \$20.00; use of piano, two hours per day, \$3.60; use of organ, two hours per day, \$5.00; voice culture, guitar and violin each \$15.00; musical composition, \$5.00.

At Adrian College the policy of the co-education of the sexes is carried out to its full extent. There is no so-called "Ladies' Course." Ladies and gentlemen have equal facilities for full and thorough training in all the departments, and are entitled to equal academic honors on the same conditions.

At the last Annual Commencement, the graduating class consisted of twenty-four members—ten of whom were ladies. The degrees conferred were: B. A., 8; B. S., 5; B. Ph., 2; B. Mus., 9.

The honorary degree of LL. D. was conferred on Rev. Asa Mahan, D. D., former President of the College, and now a resident of London, Eng. The degree of D. D. was conferred on Rev. James Fleming, of London, Eng.

In addition to the class named above, the number of students enrolled last year was 146,—of these, 70 were ladies.

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

This Association is composed of the Alumni of the various Departments of Adrian College. Its object is to cultivate a feeling of fellowship among the graduates, and to assist in securing the best interests of the College. The Association meets annually, and during the meetings questions concerning the general interests of the College are discussed, and such instructions as are deemed necessary are given to their Representatives in the Board of Trustees. They following are

OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

President—R. A. Watts, M. A.

Secretary—M. L. Jennings, M. A.

Treasurer—Alanson Bennett, M. A.

Executive Committee—D. S. Stevens, M. A., M. L. Jennings, M. A., Mrs. L. A. Robbins.

Representatives in the Board of Trustees—A. F. Bruske, M. A., Charlotte; J. H. Fee, M. A., Adrian; A. M. Woodworth, M. A., Brooklyn, N. Y.; C. Dustan Roys, M. A., Chicago, Ills.; A. H. Lowrie, M. A., Adrian; W. R. Cowl, B. S., Robella, Pa.

Respectfully submitted.

G. B. McELROY, *President*.

Adrian, Dec. 10, 1877.

ALBION COLLEGE.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT.

Hon. H. S. Tarbell, Superintendent of Public Instruction :

DEAR SIR:—As required by law I herewith submit the annual report of the condition and work of Albion College, for the year ending June 20th, 1876.
The following comprises the legal corporation :

TRUSTEES ELECTED BY THE DETROIT CONFERENCE.

Name.	Residence.	Time Expires
David Preston, 1st Vice President.....	Detroit	1879.
Otis A. Critchett, A. M.....	Monroe	1879.
Rev. A. J. Bigelow.....	Romeo.....	1878.
Rev. Seth Reed.....	Ann Arbor.....	1878.
J. C. Clark, A. M.....	St. Clair.....	1877.
Rev. J. S. Smart.....	Port Huron.....	1877.

TRUSTEES ELECTED BY THE MICHIGAN CONFERENCE.

Hon. Hampton Rich, 2d Vice President.....	Ionia	1879.
G. S. Clapp.....	St. Joseph	1879.
Rev. Wm. H. Brockway, President.....	Albion.....	1878.
Jas. W. Sheldon, Treasurer	Albion.....	1878.
Hon. C. R. Brown	Port Huron.....	1877.
Rev. T. F. Hildreth, A. M.....	Grand Rapids.....	1877.
*President Geo. B. Jocelyn, Secretary.....	Albion	<i>Ex officio.</i>

ENDOWMENT FUND COMMITTEE.

Hon. John Owen.....	Detroit.....	January 1, 1883.
E. J. Connable, Esq.....	Jackson.....	" 1, 1880.
E. G. Merrick, Esq.....	Detroit.....	" 1, 1877.

ALBION PROVISIONAL BOARD OF CONTROL.

Rev. A. M. Fitch, Chairman.	Martin B. Wood, Esq.
James W. Sheldon, Sec. and Treas.	Jacob Anderson, Esq.
Martin Haven, Esq.	Orlando C. Gale, Esq.
Rev. Wm. H. Brockway.	

* Deceased.

Each of the conferences and the association of Alumni appoint visitors and examiners, whose names I herewith append.

Appointed by the Detroit Conference.—Rev. J. C. Wortley, A. M., Sallie A. Rulison, M. S., Rev. J. E. Jacklin.

Appointed by Michigan Conference.—Rev. H. M. Joy, Rev. A. H. Gillett, Rev. L. H. Pearce, A. M.

Appointed by the Alumnae Association.—Elmer D. North, M. S., Alva W. Bradley, A. B., Franc M. Sanders Nichols, M. S.

The Board of Instruction for the year consisted of the following persons :

Geo. B. Jocelyn, President; Jas. H. Hopkins, Vice President; Lucy A. Osband, Preceptress.

Rev. Geo. B. Jocelyn, D. D., Moral and Intellectual Philosophy.

Rev. Jas. H. Hopkins, D. D., Latin Language and Literature.

Wm. M. Osband, A. M., Natural Science.

Mrs. Lucy A. Osband, A. M., Modern Languages.

Rev. Rollin C. Welch, A. M., Greek and Hebrew Languages and Literature.

Wm. Havemann, Vocal and Instrumental Music.

Geo. B. Merriman, A. M., Mathematics.

Rev. Lewis F. Stearns, A. M., History and Belles Lettres.

H. A. Mills, Instructor in Painting, Drawing and Perspective.

Mrs. Julia E. W. Havemann, teacher of Guitar.

Chas. A. French, teacher of Penmanship and Book-keeping.

John M. Roach, F. M. Coddington, J. C. Beach, tutors in Mathematics.

P. Della Pierce, L. Lee Wallace, tutors in Latin.

C. M. Ranger, tutor in Natural Science.

Rollin C. Welch, Secretary; Geo. B. Merriman, Librarian; C. R. Welch, Statical Secretary.

On the 27th of January, 1877, the college sustained a great loss in the death of Rev. Geo. B. Jocelyn who had been President of the Institution, with the exception of two years, the entire time since 1864. He had been abundant in labors and untiring in his activities for the promotion of the interests of the College, whose affairs he administered with great success. After the decease of Dr. Jocelyn, Rev. J. H. Hopkins, D. D., was acting President till the close of the year, and very efficiently performed the duties of the office. On the 20th of June Rev. L. R. Fisk, D. D., was elected to the Presidency by the Board of Trustees. To him also was assigned the Department of Mental and Moral Science.

The attendance of students during the year is presented in the accompanying table :

Resident Graduate.....	1
Seniors.....	12
Juniors.....	7
Sophomores.....	12
Freshmen.....	19— 51
Third Year Preparatories.....	18
Second Year Preparatories.....	38
First Year Preparatories.....	58—114
Conservatory of Music—Piano.....	31
—Organ.....	1
—Guitar.....	3
—Vocalization.....	3
—Choral Society.....	35— 73

ALBION COLLEGE.

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Art Department—Painting	13		
—Drawing	6—	19	
—Book-keeping	8—	8	265
Counted more than once			80
Total			<hr/> 185

RECAPITULATION BY TERMS.

Fall term	137
Winter term	136
Spring term	126
Total	<hr/> 399

COURSES OF STUDY.

There are four courses of study: the Classical, Scientific, Latin and Scientific, and Greek and Scientific. Each of these extends through four years. Their composition and range appear in the following tabulated statement:

COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.

FRESHMAN YEAR.				SOPHOMORE YEAR.				JUNIOR YEAR.			
CLASSICAL COURSE.		SCIENTIFIC COURSE.		LATIN AND SCIENTIFIC COURSE.		GREEK AND SCIENTIFIC COURSE.					
1st Term.	{ Cicero de Amicitia, Latin Prose. Memorabilia. Geometry.	2d Term.	Perspective. Graecian History. Geometry.	Horace and Latin Prose 5½ weeks. Roman History. Higher Algebra. Physiology.	De Amicitia, Latin Prose. Graecian History. Geometry.	Perspective. Memorabilia. Geometry.	Intro to Life of Chas. V., 5½ weeks. Homer. Higher Algebra. Physiology.				
	{ Horace and Latin Prose, 5½ weeks. Homer. Higher Algebra. Physiology.		{ Horace and Latin Prose. Natural History. El. Mental Science, 5½ weeks. Political Economy, 5½ weeks.								
	{ Horace and Latin Prose. Natural History. El. Mental Science, 5½ weeks. Political Economy, 5½ weeks.		{ Geometry. Natural History. El. Mental Science, 5½ weeks. Political Economy, 5½ weeks.								
3d Term.	{ Horace and Latin Prose. Natural History. El. Mental Science, 5½ weeks. Political Economy, 5½ weeks.	3d Term.	{ Geometry. Natural History. El. Mental Science, 5½ weeks. Political Economy, 5½ weeks.	{ Horace and Latin Prose. Natural History. El. Mental Science, 5½ weeks. Political Economy, 5½ weeks.	{ Horace and Latin Prose. Natural History. El. Mental Science, 5½ weeks. Political Economy, 5½ weeks.	{ Geometry. Natural History. El. Mental Science, 5½ weeks. Political Economy, 5½ weeks.	{ Geometry. Natural History. El. Mental Science, 5½ weeks. Political Economy, 5½ weeks.				
1st Term.		1st Term.		1st Term.		1st Term.					
{ Livy; Latin Prose or French. Thucydides. Trigonometry and Surveying.		{ French. History of Civilization. Trigonometry and Surveying.		{ French. History of Civilization. Trigonometry and Surveying.		{ French. Thucydides. Trigonometry and Surveying.					
2d Term.		2d Term.		2d Term.		2d Term.					
{ Tusculan Disputat'ns, First Book. Demosthenes or French. Analytical Geometry.		{ Physics. French. Analytical Geometry.		{ Tusculan Disputations, First Book. French. Analytical Geometry.		{ Physics. French. Analytical Geometry.					
3d Term.		3d Term.		3d Term.		3d Term.					
{ Demosthenes. Botany. Physics, 5½ weeks. French, 5½ weeks.		{ Calculus. Botany. Physics, 5½ weeks. French.		{ Calculus. Botany. Physics, 5½ weeks. French, 5½ weeks.		{ Demosthenes. Botany. Physics, 5½ weeks. French, 5½ weeks.					
1st Term.		1st Term.		1st Term.		1st Term.					
{ German. Physics. Chemistry. Plato or Hebrew.		{ German. Physics. Chemistry. Descriptive Geometry.		{ German. Physics. Chemistry. Descriptive Geometry.		{ German. Physics. Chemistry. Plato or Hebrew.					
2d Term.		2d Term.		2d Term.		2d Term.					
{ German. English Literature. Chemistry or Hebrew.		{ German. English Literature. Chemistry.		{ German. English Literature. Chemistry.		{ German. English Literature. Chemistry or Hebrew.					
3d Term.		3d Term.		3d Term.		3d Term.					
{ Tacitus or Hebrew. German. Rhetoric.		{ United States History. German. Rhetoric.		{ Tacitus. German. Rhetoric.		{ United States History. German. Rhetoric.					

SENIOR YEAR			
1st Term.	Psychology. Constitutional Law. Mathematical Astronomy.	Psychology. Constitutional Law. Mathematical Astronomy.	Psychology. Constitutional Law. Mathematical Astronomy.
2d Term.	History of Philosophy. Logic. Moral Science. Butler's Analogy.	History of Philosophy. Logic. Moral Science. Butler's Analogy.	History of Philosophy. Logic. Moral Science. Butler's Analogy.
3d Term.	Evidences of Christianity. Greek Tragedy or International Law. Geology and Mineralogy.	Evidences of Christianity. International Law. Geology and Mineralogy.	Evidences of Christianity. Greek Tragedy or International Law. Geology and Mineralogy.

Aside from the college proper there is a Preparatory Department. The curriculum of studies is arranged to fit students for the college classes, and also to prepare for business pursuits those who do not intend to take a full college course. The extent of requirements to enter the Freshman class will be seen by an examination of the tabulated statement herewith presented:

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

FIRST YEAR.			SECOND YEAR.		THIRD YEAR.	
Classical, and Greek and Scientific Courses.	Scientific, and Latin and Scientific Courses.		Classical, and Greek and Scientific Courses.	Scientific, and Latin and Scientific Courses.	Classical, and Greek and Scientific Courses.	Scientific, and Latin and Scientific Courses.
1st Term. { Harkness' Grammar, 1st. Arithmetic. { English Grammar.	Harkness' Grammar, 1st. Arithmetic. English Grammar.		Cesar, 1st. Greek Lessons, 1st, with Grammar. U. S. History.	Cesar, 1st. Map Drawing. U. S. History.	Virgil, 1st, and Latin Prose. Anabasis, 2d, and Greek Prose. Elementary Physics.	Virgil, 1st, and Latin Prose. Elementary Astronomy. Elementary Physics.
2d Term. { Harkness' Grammar, 2d. Algebra, 1st. { English Analysis.	Harkness' Grammar, 2d. Algebra, 1st. English Analysis.		Cesar, 2d, and Latin Prose Greek Lessons, 2d, with Grammar. Algebra, 3d.	Cesar, 2d, and Latin Prose English Composition. Algebra, 3d.	Virgil, 2d, and Latin Prose. Anabasis, 3d, and Greek Prose. Algebra, 4th.	Virgil, 2d, and Latin Prose. Physical Geography. Algebra, 4th.
3d Term. { Latin Reader. Algebra, 2d. { Free-Hand Drawing.	Latin Reader. Algebra, 2d. Free-Hand Drawing.		Cicero's Orations and Latin Prose. Anabasis, 1st, and Greek Prose. General History.	Cicero's Orations, and Latin Prose. Advanced English Analysis. General History.	Virgil, 3d, and Latin Prose. Anabasis, 4th, and Greek Prose. Plane Geometry.	Virgil, 3d, and Latin Prose. Elementary Rhetoric. Plane Geometry.

If necessary the following Extra Classes will be formed during the year: 1st Term, one in English Analysis and two in Algebra; 2d Term, one in English Grammar, one in Arithmetic, and one in Algebra; 3d Term, one in English Grammar, one in Arithmetic, and two in Algebra.

LECTURES.

In addition to the general instruction of the class and lecture room, the following lectures were delivered before all the students during the year:

By President Geo. B. Jocelyn, D. D.—Oct. 15, 1876, Christian Evidences. Oct. 29, 1876, Christian Evidences, continued. Nov. 5, 1876, Christian Evidences, concluded. Nov. 12, 1876, The Resurrection, No. 1. Nov. 19, 1876, The Resurrection, No. 2. Nov. 26, 1876, The Resurrection, No. 3. Dec. 3, 1876, The Resurrection, No. 4. Dec. 15, 1876, The Resurrection, No. 5. Dec. 17, 1876, The Resurrection, No. 6.

By Professor J. H. Hopkins, D. D.—Oct. 8, 1876, Christian Judgment, No. 1. The Book. Oct. 22, 1876, Christian Judgment, No. 2. The Sermon. Jan. 17, 1876, Christian Judgment, No. 3. The Code. Jan. 21, 1876, Christian Judgment, No. 4. The Law. March 11, 1876, Christian Judgment, No. 5. The Precept, Part I. March 18, 1876, Christian Judgment, No. 6. The Precept, Part II. April 8, 1876, Christian Judgment, No. 7. The Personal Reason, Part I. April 15, 1876, Christian Judgment, No. 8. The Personal Reason, Part II. May 6, 1876, Christian Judgment, No. 9. The Reply. May 27, 1876, Christian Judgment, No. 10. The Imperial Reason. June 17, 1876. The Genesis of Christ.

By Professor W. A. Osband, A. M.—April 22, 1877. The Sovereignities of Life. June 3, 1877. Perils of the Thinker.

By Professor Rollin C. Welch, A. M.—Feb. 4, 1877. The Word of God. A Light. Feb. 18, 1877, The True Significance of Life.

By Professor Lewis F. Stearns, A. M.—Oct. 1, 1876, An Unfair Argument Refuted. Jan. 7, 1877. The Relation of Thought to Character. Feb. 11, 1877, Jacob at Peniel. March 4, 1877. The Power of Deep Convictions.

By Professor George B. Merriman, A. M.—June 10, 1877, Researches in Biblical Lands.

By Rev. Russel B. Pope, A. M.—Dec. 15, 1876, College Day. Ideals of Life. June 17, 1877, Annual Address before the Missionary Society.

By Rev. E. H. Harvey, A. M.—May 13, 1877. The Vaudois.

By Rev. W. H. Perrine, D. D.—May 20, 1877. Search the Scriptures.

By Rev. L. H. Pierce, A. M.—June 17, 1877. Annual Lecture. The Defenses of Unbelief. (Under direction of Literary Societies.)

By Professor Lewis McLouth, A. M.—June 18, 1877. Galileo.

DEGREES.

The degree of Bachelor of Arts is conferred upon all who complete the Classical Course.

The degree of Bachelor of Science is conferred upon all who complete the Scientific Course.

The degree of Bachelor of Philosophy is conferred upon all who complete the Greek and Scientific, or the Latin and Scientific Course.

The degree of Master of Arts is conferred upon Bachelors of Arts of three or more years' standing, who may give evidence of literary proficiency.

The degree of Master of Science is conferred upon Bachelors of Science of three or more years' standing, who give proof of proficiency in general or special science.

At the commencement in June last the degree of A. B. was conferred on Frank E. Clark, George A. Loubach, P. Della Pierce, Charles M. Rouger,

Newton A. Richards, and John M. Roach. The degree of B. S. was conferred on George A. Buell, Rose V. Knapp, Lilly N. C. Robertson, and Clara B. Robertson. The degree of Ph. B. was granted to Ada A. Norton, and J. Howard Rose. Miss Lena B. Babcock graduated from the Conservatory of Music.

APPARATUS AND MUSEUM.

The Institution is furnished with a fair amount of chemical and philosophical apparatus. Some valuable additions have been made during the year.

Casings of sufficient capacity to hold 5,000 specimens, have been completed, and the foundations for a good working museum have been laid, by the generous donations of Prof. Alexander Winchell, Rev. L. C. York, Rev. J. H. Burnham, Prof. Newton Winchell, J. H. Hopkins, Mrs. Prof. Darling, Rev. J. H. Pitezel, Rev. E. H. Day, Mrs. L. E. Briggs, D. F. Canfield, J. B. Tallman, A. Brakeman, and the State Geologist, T. C. Brooks. Cases comprising about 1,000 accurately labeled specimens, illustrating Lithology, Mineralogy, Palæontology, and Chonchology, have thus far been placed at the service of the students in Geology.

FREE LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.

Two excellent rooms, on the first floor of the Chapel Building have been set apart as a Library and Reading Room. The Library contains about 2,000 volumes. Some very valuable books have been added during the year. The Reading Room contains many of the leading magazines and periodicals of the country. Students have access without fee, at proper times to these rooms. One-fifth of the incidental fee is appropriated to the benefit of the Library, Reading Room and apparatus.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

The exercises of each day begin with religious services in the College Chapel.

On Sunday morning all the students are required to attend public worship at such church as they or their parents or guardians may select, and each student is expected to be uniform in his attendance at the church of his choice. At three P. M. of each Sunday a lecture upon some moral or religious theme is given by the President or some other member of the Faculty, in the College Chapel. Attendance upon these lectures is also required.

At 4:20 P. M. of each Sunday the Students' Prayer Meeting is held. Prayer meeting is also held every Thursday evening, and class meeting every Tuesday evening in the College Chapel, to which all students are earnestly and cordially invited.

SPECIAL DEPARTMENTS.

Two special departments of study are established in connection with the Institution, namely: The Department of Music, and The Art Department.

CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

A regular Course has been carefully prepared, by which, if faithfully pursued, the pupil advances rapidly and thoroughly, and becomes acquainted with the best music. Studies by Plaidy, Duvernoy, Czerny, Bertini, Heller, Clementi, Cramer, Moscheles, Chopin, Rinck and Schneider in the instrumental branches of piano and organ, and Concone, Panseron, Lablache and Seiler in Vocalization, interspersed with pieces by the masters, furnish the text for in-

struction. A thorough course of the theory of music and composition, is necessary to all who desire to graduate.

The course in music consists of seven grades, each based upon such studies and selected pieces as form the standard of the various degrees of proficiency at the best institutions of a similar kind.

In most cases four years will be sufficient to complete the course. Students who pass a satisfactory examination will receive a certificate of graduation. The degree of Bachelor of Music is granted to such students only as pass an examination in the Department of Belles Lettres and Modern Languages, or are already graduates of a collegiate institution.

ART DEPARTMENT.

The nucleus of an Art Gallery, consisting of plaster casts, oil paintings, chromo-lithograph engravings, etc., has been established, thus affording increased facilities for those desiring to cultivate a knowledge of the fine arts.

The course of instruction in this department will cover all the essential branches of elementary art, viz.: Outline Drawing, Linear and Aerial Perspective, and Oil Painting.

Especial attention is bestowed upon Landscape Painting, and Sketching from nature.

FINANCIAL EXHIBIT.

The financial condition of the college for the last year is presented in the following exhibit:

Income.

College Receipts.....	\$3,066 69
Interest Endowment Fund Com.....	9,500 00
“ Local Board.....	1,025 78
Detroit Centenary Notes—D. Preston.....	218 26
Detroit Conference Library, 1875.....	97 00
“ “ “ 1876.....	33 50
Michigan Conference Centenary Notes.....	100 00
Rent—Pres. house, \$200; Fitch house, \$50.....	250 00
Hay, sales of.....	20 00
	<hr/>
	\$14,311 23

Expense.

Current Expenses.....	\$1,151 36
Repairs and Improvements.....	845 39
Library and R. R.....	171 99
Interest.....	1,700 00
Wood, Oil, etc.....	750 19
Laboratory.....	44 38
Teaching.....	9,803 10
Insurance.....	104 00
Music.....	185 44
	<hr/>
	\$14,755 85

Assets.

Bonds, Mortgages, Notes—J. Owen.....	\$140,000 00
Local Board Control—J. Sheldon.....	25,000 00
Detroit Conference Centenary Notes—D. Preston.....	3,133 07
Michigan Conference Centenary Notes.....	16,727 23
In Treasurer's hands.....	<u>\$184,860 30</u>

Real Estate.

College Property—Buildings, Furniture, Apparatus, etc.....	<u>\$83,315 67</u>
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Liabilities.

Funded Debt.....	\$12,000 00
Bills Payable.....	
Warrants Outstanding.....	
	<u>\$12,000 00</u>

It is the purpose of those in charge of the institution to bring the facilities of education within reach of such young persons as are possessed of moderate means. The charges therefore are put at the lowest possible figure. The only fee connected with the regular educational work, aside from matriculation and graduation, is a charge for incidentals, and this is intended principally to meet such expenses as are incurred in the heating, lighting and care of the buildings. The following summary will supply the information the public need:

EXPENSES, ETC.

Tuition (in Preparatory and Collegiate studies).....	Free.
Incidental Fee, per term.....	\$5 00
Incidental Fee, for those who are only in Music, or Painting, or Drawing	2 50
Matriculating Fee paid <i>once</i> by all College students, and also by any students who may enter a College Class, whether they may intend to graduate or not.....	5 00
Graduating Fee.....	5 00
Vocal or Instrumental Music, in classes of four, each, per term.....	12 00
“ “ “ “ three, “ “	15 00
“ “ “ “ two, “ “	18 00
“ “ “ “ private lessons, “	25 00
Use of Piano or Organ, one recitation hour, each day, per term.....	3 00
“ “ “ “ two “ “ “	5 00
Vocal Music, in classes of twelve or more, each, per term.....	2 00
Painting in Oil, 25 lessons, two recitation hours' long.....	10 00
Drawing, two recitation hours' long, daily, per term.....	3 00
Board in the Hall, per week.....	2 50

Students in Laboratory Practice will be charged the cost of the chemicals used.

Rooms, both furnished and unfurnished, are supplied at a moderate rate. Students preferring to board in private families can procure accommodations at the same price as in the College Boarding Hall.

Respectfully submitted,

L. R. FISK,
President.

ALBION, December, 1877.

GRAND TRAVERSE COLLEGE.

HON. H. S. TARBELL, *Superintendent of Public Instruction:*

DEAR SIR,—In response to your letter of the 28th ult., I respectfully submit the following report of the condition of Grand Traverse College:

FINANCIAL CONDITION.

Besides the buildings and public grounds, the College possesses, as an endowment, property estimated to be worth \$50,000. A part of this consists of some 2,500 acres of well located lands which it is thought will ultimately add much more than its present value to the funds of the College.

The college also possesses notes valued at \$24,000, and scholarships at \$14,000. The college has recently purchased a large three-story building, worth \$4,000, in which are several well-furnished recitation rooms and ample accommodations for one hundred students.

COURSES OF STUDY.

COLLEGE—CLASSICAL COURSE.

Freshman Year.

First Term.—Geometry—Loomis. Memorabilia—Robbins. Livy—Chase and Stuart.

Second Term.—Algebra, completed. Greek Prose Composition—Arnold. Livy on Cicero—De Amicitia et De Senectute; Roman Antiquities—Smith.

Third Term.—Geometry and Conic Sections; Thucydides; Horace—Chase and Stuart. Mythology.

Sophomore Year.

First Term.—Trigonometry and Surveying; Odyssey; Horace, or Letters of Pliny the Younger.

Second Term.—Analytical Geometry; Calculus; Greek Tragedy; Tacitus—Tyler. Evidences of Christianity, Hopkins.

Third Term.—Natural Philosophy—Olmsted. Juvenal—Escott. Evidences of Christianity—Hopkins. Botany—Gray.

Junior Year.

First Term.—Natural Philosophy—Olmsted. Logic. Plato—Woolsey.

Second Term.—Demosthenes; Chemistry; Art of Discourse—Day. German—Whitney.

Third Term.—Astronomy—Olmsted. Chemistry. German—Whitney.

Senior Year.

First Term.—Mental Philosophy; History of Civilization; Physiology—Lectures.

Second Term.—Mental Philosophy; English Literature—Shaw. Butler's Analogy; Art; Political Economy.

Third Term.—Geology—Lectures. Moral Philosophy—Fairchild. Political Economy; Elocution.

Lessons in English, Bible and Rhetorical exercises weekly throughout the course.

COLLEGE—SCIENTIFIC COURSE.

Freshmen Year.

First Term.—Geometry, Loomis; English Language; Book-keeping or Drawing.

Second Term.—Algebra, completed; French Language; Ancient History.

Third Term.—Geometry and Conic Sections—Loomis; French Language; History.

Sophomore Year.

First Term.—Trigonometry and Surveying; French Language; Science of Government—Alden.

Second Term.—Analytical Geometry; Calculus; Perspective; Evidences of Christianity—Hopkins. German—Whitney.

Third Term.—Natural Philosophy—Olmsted. Botany—Gray. Evidences of Christianity—Hopkins. German—Whitney.

Junior Year.

First Term.—Natural Philosophy—Olmsted. Logic; German—Whitney.

Second Term.—Art of Discourse—Day. Chemistry—Lectures. Elocution; Physical Geography—Ansted.

Third Term.—Astronomy—Olmsted. Zoölogy, Chemistry—Lectures.

Senior Year.

First Term.—Mental Philosophy; History of Civilization; Physiology—Lectures.

Second Term.—Mental Philosophy; English Literature—Shaw. Butler's Analogy. Political Economy.

Third Term.—Geology—Lectures. Moral Philosophy—Fairchild. Political Economy.

Elocution.

Lessons in English Bible and Rhetorical Exercises weekly throughout the course.

COLLEGE—LADIES' COURSE.

First Year.

First Term.—Geometry; Cæsar—Chase and Stuart. Latin Prose Composition to lesson 54; Harkness' Drawing.

Second Term.—Algebra completed; Cicero, two orations—Chase and Stuart. Latin Prose Composition to lesson 68. Harkness' Ancient History.

Third Term.—Geometry and Conic Sections; Cicero, two orations—Chase and Stuart. Latin Prose to Part III.—Harkness.

Second Year.

First Term.—Plane and Spherical Trigonometry; Virgil's *Æneid*—Chase and Stuart. Science of Government—Alden.

Second Term.—Perspective; Virgil's *Æneid*—Chase and Stuart. French; Evidences of Christianity—Hopkins.

Third Term.—Natural Philosophy—Olmsted. French; Botany—Gray. Evidences of Christianity—Hopkins.

Third Year.

First Term.—Natural Philosophy—Olmsted. Logic; French.

Second Term.—Chemistry—Lectures. Art of Discourse—Day. German—Whitney. Elocution.

Third Term.—Astronomy—Olmsted. Chemistry—Lectures. German—Whitney.

Fourth Year.

First Term.—Mental Philosophy; History of Civilization; Physiology—Lectures.

Second Term.—Mental Philosophy, English Literature—Shaw; Butler's *Analogy*; Political Economy.

Third Term.—Geology; Lectures, Moral Philosophy—Fairchild, Political Economy. Elocution.

Lessons in English Bible and Rhetorical Exercises, weekly, *throughout the course.*

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

CLASSICAL COURSE.

Junior Year.

First Term.—Latin Grammar and Reader Commenced—Harkness. English Grammar; Arithmetic.

Second Term.—Latin Reader—Harkness. English Analysis; Arithmetic.

Third Term.—Latin Reader—Harkness. Latin Prose Composition to Part II.—Harkness. United States History; Elocution and Orthography.

Middle Year.

First Term.—Cæsar, one book—Chase and Stuart. Latin Prose Composition to Lesson 54—Harkness. Greek Grammar—Hadley. Greek Lesson—Boise. English Language.

Second Term.—Cicero, two Orations—Chase and Stuart. Latin Prose Composition to Lesson 68—Harkness. Greek Lessons—Boise. History of Rome—Smith.

Third Term.—Cicero, two Orations—Chase and Stuart. Latin Prose Composition to Part III.—Harkness. Xenophon's *Anabasis*—Boise. History of Greece—Smith.

Senior Year.

First Term.—Virgil, two books—Chase and Stuart. Anabasis—Boise. Science of Government—Alden.

Second Term.—Virgil, two books—Chase and Stuart. Anabasis; Algebra.

Third Term.—Sallust, Conspiracy of Catiline—Chase and Stuart. Homer's Iliad, two books—Boise. Algebra.

SCIENTIFIC COURSE.

The course preparatory to entering the Scientific Department coincides with the First Year of the Normal Course.

LADIES' COURSE.

The course of preparation for the Ladies' Department coincides with the Junior Year of the Classical Course, except that two terms of Algebra are substituted for Elocution and one term of Arithmetic.

NORMAL COURSE.

First Year.

First Term.—Arithmetic—Robinson. Geography—Guyot. English Grammar—Harvey.

Second Term.—Algebra—Robinson. Arithmetic—Robinson. English Analysis.

Third Term.—Algebra. History of the United States. Natural Philosophy, Elocution and Orthography.

Second Year.

First Term.—English Language. Book-keeping. Science of Government—Alden.

Second Term.—Physiology and Hygiene. Physical Geography—Ansted. Evidences of Christianity—Hopkins. Drawing.

Third Term.—Botany—Gray. Zoölogy. Evidences of Christianity—Hopkins. Moral Philosophy—Fairchild.

ENGLISH COURSE.

Besides the above courses, all the branches usually taught in High Schools and Academies are taught in this department.

Lessons in English Bible and Rhetorical Exercises weekly for all the students in Preparatory Department.

The following is a near estimate of the necessary expenses of a term of twelve weeks:

Tuition.....	\$4 00
If a scholarship is used, about.....	\$2 50
Incidentals.....	1 00 to 1 00
Board \$2.00 to \$2.50 per week.....	24 00 to 30 00
Room rent.....	3 00 to 9 00
Lights and washing.....	3 00 to 8 00
Books and stationery.....	4 00 to 8 00
Fuel to be had for the cutting.....	2 00 to 4 00

Thorough instruction in vocal music free to all.

This school was founded some fifteen years ago, in a new and unsettled portion of the State, and has, in consequence, had to struggle with the disadvantages of an undeveloped region. The difficulties experienced in reaching the school have rendered its growth somewhat slow, but none the less sure, and although it has had to contend with losses by fire and other hindrances which have materially retarded its progress, yet the sphere of its influence is yearly becoming more extended. From the very nature of the case, the wants of this region preclude the possibility of a strict adherence to a prescribed curriculum of study, and hence the character of the school is largely determined by the ability of its students. While Grand Traverse College is emphatically a school for *all*, its more especial work is to afford a thorough, practical education to those who are preparing themselves for teachers. A large majority of the pupils at present in attendance have either taught or are expecting to become teachers. The students, for the most part, are accommodated in private families, where they experience the benefits of an almost parental supervision and care. The religious sentiment, which pervades the place, also exerts upon the student a most wholesome influence. The work of the school is performed by three regular teachers. The winter term begins on the second of January. If the calls were relieved from the taxes upon its real estate, it would be oppressed by no very serious burden. The school is at present in a growing condition, and its founders may confidently look forward to its future as one of promise and success.

BENZONIA, December 17th, 1877.

W. D. PAINTER,
Acting President.



HILLSDALE COLLEGE.

HILLSDALE COLLEGE.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT.

Hon. H. S. Tarbell, Superintendent of Public Instruction :

SIR,—In accordance with section 3,788, chapter 141, of the Compiled Laws of Michigan of 1871, I submit the following report of the condition of Hillsdale College :

CLASSES.

Graduates of the year 1877.....	17
Whole number of graduates for previous years.....	376
Seniors (class of 1878).....	22
Juniors.....	17
Sophomores.....	33
Freshmen.....	36
Senior Preparatory Class.....	41
Middle Preparatory Class.....	15
Junior Preparatory Class.....	61
Electives.....	6
English and Normal Students.....	113
Department of Theology.....	27
Commercial Department.....	69
Department of Music.....	90
Art Department.....	17

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Daniel Beebe, Hillsdale; Henry J. King, Hillsdale; Charles T. Mitchell, Hillsdale; Rev. I. Z. Haning, Rio Grande, Ohio; Rev. David L. Rice, Hillsdale; Rev. Charles B. Mills, Mayville; James W. Winsor, Hillsdale.

TERM EXPIRES JUNE, 1879.

Rev. George S. Bradley, A. M., Wilton, Iowa; Rev. DeWitt C. Durgin, D. D., Hillsdale; Caleb C. Johnson, M. D., Hillsdale; Hon. John P. Cook, Hillsdale; Col. Frederick M. Holloway, Jonesville; Leonard Olney, Hillsdale; Hon. Daniel L. Pratt, Hillsdale.

TERM EXPIRES JUNE, 1880.

Horace Blackmar, Hillsdale; Rev. James B. Drew, A. M., Jackson; Rev. Isaac D. Stewart, A. M., Dover, N. H.; Rev. Ransom Dunn, D. D., Hillsdale;

Hon. Ezra L. Koon, Hillsdale; Rev. Richard L. Howard, A. M., Lewiston, Maine; Rev. David M. Stuart, A. M., Pike, N. Y.

TERM EXPIRES JUNE, 1881.

Rev. George R. Holt, B. D., Rome Center; John C. Patterson, A. M., Marshall; Rev. Franklin P. Angir, Onarga, Ill.; Rev. Chauncey Reynolds, Hillsdale; Rev. Samuel F. Smith, Fairbury, Neb.; Nicholas Vineyard, Hillsdale; Hon. Henry Waldron, Hillsdale.

TERM EXPIRES JUNE, 1882.

Charles P. Griffin, Toledo, O.; Rev. Daniel M. Graham, D. D., Chicago, Ill.; Col. Frederick Fowler, Reading; Barber Perkins, Coldwater; Dan. M. Harvey, Newburgh; Rev. Geo. H. Ball, D. D., 37 Park Row, N. Y.; Frank P. Wells, Lansing.

Officers of the Board of Trustees.

Hon. Henry Waldron, Chairman; Hon. Charles B. Mills, Secretary and Treasurer.

Prudential Committee.

D. W. C. Durgin, Chairman; John P. Cook, Charles T. Mitchell, Henry Waldron, Leonard Olney, James W. Winsor, Caleb C. Johnson, Ezra L. Koon, David L. Rice, Hon. Henry Waldron, Auditor.

Librarian, Rev. John S. Copp, A. M.; Steward and Janitor, Charles H. Sayles.

FACULTY OF INSTRUCTION AND GOVERNMENT.

Rev. DeWitt Clinton Durgin, D. D., President, Professor of Mental, Moral and Political Philosophy.

Rev. Ransom Dunn, D. D., Burr Professor of Systematic and Pastoral Theology.

Daniel Moses Fisk, A. M., Professor of Chemistry and Natural History.

Rev. John Jay Butler, D. D., Professor of Sacred Literature.

Rev. John Scott Copp, A. M., Alumni Professor of Logic and Belles-Lettres.

Miss Mary Bassett Phillips, A. M., Principal of the Ladies' Department, and Instructor in Modern History and French.

John Henry Butler, A. M., Professor of the Latin Language and Literature.

Arthur Edwin Haynes, M. S., Fowler Professor of Mathematics and Physics.

Joseph William Mauck, A. M., Professor of the Greek Language and Literature.

Alexander Campbell Rideout, LL. D., Principal of Commercial Department and Professor of Commercial Law.

Warren Allen Drake, A. M., Associate Principal of Commercial Department and Instructor in Commercial Arithmetic and Penmanship.

———, * Marks Professor of Homiletics.

George Balthazar Gardner, Instructor in Painting and Drawing.

Melville Warren Chase, Instructor in Instrumental and Vocal Music.

Bessie Brewster Rideout, Instructor in Telegraphy.

Alma Henrietta Fisk, A. M., Instructor in Ancient History.

Hon. Daniel L. Pratt, Lecturer on Real and Personal Property.

John C. Patterson, A. M., Lecturer before Senior Class on Constitutional Law.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The real estate owned by this institution consists of the College Campus of twenty acres, beautifully located in the city of Hillsdale, and five buildings situated thereon, which, with the Cabinet, Museum, Instruments, Library, and other movable property, are estimated at not less than.....		\$130,000 00
Funds invested in real estate securities as shown by the last annual report.....		86,540 75
Additional nominal endowment, consisting of notes, pledges, and subscriptions		75,366 88
Making a total of		\$291,907 63
From which deduct indebtedness.....		8,000 00
		<hr/> \$283,907 63 <hr/>

A large part of this nominal endowment is at present unproductive, and much of it can never be collected.

The actual income as reported last year was only \$10,763.63.

The necessity for a larger productive endowment is deeply felt.

CONDITIONS OF ADMISSION.

The regular examination for admission to the Freshman Class will begin at 9 A. M. on Monday, September 9th, 1878, at which all candidates must be present.

The examinations will be written and oral, and candidates will assemble in the President's room, No. 9 College Hall.

Candidates must be at least fourteen years of age, and must present testimonials of good character, and those from other institutions must bring certificates of honorable dismissal.

Candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts are admitted to the Freshman Class on satisfactory examination in the following studies:

Latin.—1. Latin Grammar, including Prosody; 2. Latin Prose Composition; 3. Cæsar, three books; 4. Virgil, six books; 5. Cicero, six orations.

Greek.—1. Greek Grammar and Lessons; 2. Xenophon's Anabasis, two books; 3. Greek Prose Composition.

English.—1. Arithmetic, completed; 2. Algebra, as far as Ratio and Proportion; 3. English Grammar; 4. Geography; 5. Composition and Rhetoric; 6. Plane Geometry; 7. Ancient History; 8. United States History.

Modern Languages.—One year of either French or German.

Candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Science are admitted to the Freshman Class on satisfactory examination in

Latin.—1. Latin Grammar; 2. Latin Prose Composition; 3. Cæsar, three books; 4. Virgil, two books.

English.—1. Arithmetic, completed; 2. Algebra, as far as Ratio and Proportion; 3. English Grammar and Analysis; 4. Composition and Rhetoric; 5. Elementary Philosophy; 6. Geography; 7. Plane Geometry; 8. Ancient History; 9. United States History.

Candidates for admission to advanced standing, *whether from another College or not*, will pass examinations:

1. In all the studies required for admission to the Freshman Class.

2. In all the *required* studies already gone over by the class for which they present themselves.

The importance and necessity of the most thorough preparation in the above studies is here clearly stated, as the College publishes no requirements for admission that will not be rigidly exacted on entrance, and announces no course of studies thereafter that is not fully carried out.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

I. FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS.

Freshman Year.

Fall Term.—Tusculan Disputations—Chase and Stuart; Herodotus—Mather; Solid Geometry—Olney; Greek Prose Composition—Boise.

Winter Term.—Livy—Chase and Stuart; History of Rome—Merivale; Homer's Iliad—Boise; University Algebra—Olney.

Spring Term.—Horace—Chase and Stuart; Memorabilia—Robbins; Trigonometry—Olney; History of Greece—Cox.

Sophomore Year.

Fall Term.—Antigone—Woolsey; Mechanics—Olmsted; Inorganic Chemistry—Barker.

Winter Term.—Tacitus, Germania et Agricola—Tyler; Physics—Olmsted; Mineral Chemistry—Lectures; Laboratory Practice—Optional.

Spring Term.—Thucydides or Demosthenes; Astronomy—Snell's Olmsted; Organic Chemistry—Lectures.

Junior Year.

Fall Term.—Juvenal—Elective with General Geometry; Logic—Jevons; Human Physiology—Lectures.

Winter Term.—Plato, Apologia—Elective with Calculus; Rhetoric—Day; Comparative Zoölogy—Orton.

Spring Term.—Demosthenes or Gorgias—Elective with Calculus; Philology—Whitney; Geology—Dana.

Senior Year.

Fall Term.—Intellectual Philosophy—Porter; Evidences of Christianity—Hopkins; History, Mediæval and Modern—Swinton.

Winter Term.—Butler's Analogy—(one-half the term); Æsthetics (one half the term); Political Economy—Perry; History of Civilization—Guizot.

Spring Term.—Moral Philosophy—Hopkins; English Literature—Taine; History, Development of U. S. Constitution.

Original Essays, Speeches, etc., through the Junior and Senior years.

II. FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

Freshman Year.

Fall Term.—Virgil—Chase and Stuart; Solid Geometry—Olney; French Grammar—Ploetz.

Winter Term.—Cicero—Chase and Stuart; Latin Prose Composition—Harkness; University Algebra—Oluey; French, Napoleon and L'Histoire de France.

Spring Term.—Cicero—Chase and Stuart; Trigonometry, Surveying with Field Practice; French, Racine—Fasquelle.

Sophomore Year.

Fall Term.—Tusculan Disputations—Elective with General Geometry; Inorganic Chemistry—Barker; German Grammar—Otto.

Winter Term.—Livy—Elective with Calculus; History of Rome—Merivale; Mineralogy—Lectures; German Reader—Evan's Otto; Laboratory Practice—Optional.

Spring Term.—Horace—Elective with Calculus; Organic Chemistry—Lectures; German, Faust.

Junior Year.

Fall Term.—Logic—Jevons; Mechanics—Olmsted; Human Physiology—Lectures.

Winter Term.—Rhetoric—Day; Physics—Olmsted; Comparative Zoology—Orton.

Spring Term.—Philology—Whitney; ~~Astronomy~~—Snell's Olmsted; Geology—Dana.

Senior Year.

Fall Term.—Intellectual Philosophy—Porter; Evidences of Christianity—Hopkins; Mediæval and Modern History—Swinton.

Winter Term.—Æsthetics—(One-half the term); Butler's Analogy—(One-half the term); Political Economy—Perry; History of Civilization—Guizot.

Spring Term.—Moral Philosophy—Hopkins; English Literature—Taine; History, Development of the U. S. Constitution.

Themes, declamations, etc., through the Junior and Senior years.

Instruction is given in the above studies only at the time specified, and students are required to observe this order *without omission or transposition*.

EXAMINATIONS.

Written or oral examinations for regular promotion are required on the completion of every study; *and the pursuance of a study during the whole or a part of a term will in no case entitle the student to class promotion without his having passed a satisfactory examination therein;* and no student is allowed to present himself for examination for promotion who has not obtained an average of 70 per cent. of the maximum mark (10) during the entire term.

COLLEGE PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.—COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

CLASSICAL.

Junior Preparatory Year.

Fall Term.—Latin Grammar—Harkness; Composition and Rhetoric—Hart; Ancient History—Swinton.

Winter Term.—Latin Reader—Harkness; Elementary Philosophy—Norton; Roman History—Swinton.

Spring Term.—Latin Reader—Harkness; Latin Prose Composition—Harkness; Botany—(One-half term); United States History—(One-half term).

Middle Preparatory Year.

Fall Term.—Cæsar—Chase and Stuart; Latin Prose Composition—Harkness; Greek Grammar—Hadley: French or German.

Winter Term.—Cæsar—Chase and Stuart; Greek Lessons—Boise; French or German.

Spring Term.—Virgil—Chase and Stuart; Anabasis—Boise; French or German.

Senior Preparatory Year.

Fall Term.—Virgil—Chase and Stuart; Anabasis—Boise; Introduction to Algebra—Olney.

Winter Term.—Cicero—Chase and Stuart; Latin Prose Composition—Harkness; Anabasis—Boise; University Algebra (begun)—Olney; Greek Prose Composition—Jones.

Spring Term.—Cicero—Chase and Stuart; Greek Prose Composition—Jones; Plane Geometry—Olney.

SCIENTIFIC.

Junior Preparatory Year.

Fall Term.—Latin Grammar—Harkness; Ancient History—Swinton; English Grammar—Kerl.

Winter Term.—Latin Reader—Harkness; Roman History—Swinton; Arithmetic—Olney.

Spring Term.—Latin Reader—Harkness; Latin Prose Composition—Harkness; English Grammar—Kerl; Arithmetic—Olney.

Senior Preparatory Year.

Fall Term.—Cæsar—Chase and Stuart; Latin Prose Composition—Harkness; Composition and Rhetoric—Hart; Introduction to Algebra—Olney.

Winter Term.—Cæsar—Chase and Stuart; Elementary Philosophy—Norton; University Algebra (begun)—Olney.

Spring Term.—Virgil—Chase and Stuart; United States History—(first half of term); Botany—Gray—(last half of term); Plane Geometry—Olney.

ENGLISH STUDIES.

Classes are formed each term in Arithmetic and English Grammar.

Book Keeping, Penmanship, Drawing and Elocution are taught in other departments of the College each term.

ENGLISH AND NORMAL COURSE.

This course will include all the branches necessary in order to receive certificates for teaching. Classes will be organized in this department each term, and, during the fall and spring terms, instruction will be given upon the organization of schools and classes, and the best methods of teaching; also in U. S. Government, General History, English Literature and Moral Philosophy.

Those who shall pass an examination in the following studies, having spent at least two terms in this Institution, will be entitled to a diploma indicating the completion of the course and literary fitness for teaching.

For admission: Reading, Orthography, Geography, Grammar through Etymology, Arithmetic through fractions, U. S. History.

In course: Grammar, two terms; Arithmetic, two terms; Composition and Rhetoric, Elementary Philosophy, Penmanship and Drawing, Botany, Physical Geography; Algebra, two terms; Plane Geometry, Anatomy and Physiology.

THEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

COURSE OF STUDY.

Junior Year.

Harmony of the Gospels, Acts and Epistles; Hebrew Grammar, and Exegesis of the Old Testament Scriptures; Sacred Antiquities; Mental Philosophy; Logic; Rhetoric; Butler's Analogy; Moral Philosophy; English Literature.

Middle Year.

Evidences of Christianity; Lectures on Natural and Systematic Theology; Existence and Attributes of God; Authenticity and Inspiration of the Bible; Works and Government of God; Nature and Fall of Man; Moral Agency; The Atonement; Repentance; Regeneration; Justification; Sanctification; Canon of the Old and New Testament; Ecclesiastical History; Ancient Mediæval, and Modern Church; History of Doctrines.

Senior Year.

Systematic Theology; The Sabbath; Prayer; The Ministry; Christian Ordinances; The Resurrection; Final Judgment; Future State of Rewards and Punishments; Pastoral Theology; Work of the Christian Minister in the Pulpit, Prayer Meeting, Sabbath School, Revivals, Missions, etc.; Homiletics; Preparation of Plans of Sermons; Essays upon Pastoral Work.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

This Department is open to any person of Christian character, who wishes to take a theological course of study, and whose education qualifies him to pursue the course with profit.

Candidates for admission are expected to be present on the first day of the Academic Year.

EXPENSES.

Tuition is free to all persons who are members in good standing in any evangelical denomination, and tuition is free to students in other departments of the College who are preparing for the work of the gospel ministry.

AID.

Pecuniary assistance is furnished to students who are preparing for the ministry and are needy, and, so far as practicable, opportunities for remunerative preaching are obtained for them. The means thus provided, together with what may be earned during the vacations, are usually sufficient to support the student through the year.

LIBRARY.

The College has a well-selected library, to which additions are frequently made. This is accessible to the students in theology, free of charge. The

Theological Department has also a valuable library, especially adapted to its wants, and a fund for its constant increase.

ENGLISH COURSE.

This course embraces all the studies of the regular course, except the Ancient Languages. A special course is allowed, under the direction of the Faculty, to those whose circumstances preclude them from the other courses.

GRADUATION.

A Diploma is given to those who complete either prescribed course of theological study and pass satisfactory examinations in the same. The degree of Bachelor of Divinity is conferred on those who complete the regular course.

TERMS AND VACATIONS.

These are the same as those in the other departments of the College. (See Calendar.)

MINISTERS' INSTITUTE.

Arrangements have been made for holding a ministers' institute two weeks at the opening of each year of this Department, under the auspices of the Western Education Society.

COMMERCIAL AND TELEGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT—GENERAL INFORMATION.

This department is provided with excellent facilities for pursuing Commercial, Telegraphic, and Penmanship Courses.

PREPARATION.

A fair knowledge of the common English Branches is required to enter either the Commercial or Telegraphic Course.

TIME TO ENTER.

Students can enter at any time.

LENGTH OF TIME REQUIRED.

The Commercial Course can, in some cases, be completed in three months, but most students should spend from four to five months in study and practice. The Telegraphic Course requires from five to eight months.

DIPLOMAS

are awarded to graduates.

VACATION.

There will be a vacation during the summer months corresponding to that of the College proper, but classes in this department will not be interrupted by the short vacations between the terms.

TUITION

payable in advance, at the Office of the Department, by purchase of Scholarships or Admission Cards.

Scholarship for Commercial Course, giving the holder the privilege of completing the Course at pleasure, and reviewing without charge, including Business Penmanship.....	\$30 00
Telegraphic Course, Theoretical and Practical (sound).....	35 00
Joint Commercial and Telegraphic Scholarships (sound).....	<u>55 00</u>

Penmanship and Telegraphic Book-keeping free to Telegraphic Students one hour per day during the course.

Students entering for the Commercial or Telegraphic Course are required to pay the regular Matriculation Fee (\$3), and Library and Reading Room tax of fifty cents for gentlemen and twenty-five cents for ladies.

PENMANSHIP.

Twenty Lessons (one hour each).....	\$2 00
Forty Lessons (one hour each).....	3 50
Sixty Lessons—twelve weeks—(one hour each).....	5 00
One month (constant practice).....	6 00
Two months (constant practice).....	10 00
Teachers' Course in Practical (time unlimited).....	15 00
Course in Ornamental.....	20 00
Both Practical and Ornamental.....	30 00
Commercial Course and Teachers' Course in Practical Penmanship (both Scholarships for unlimited time).....	<u>40 00</u>

Scholarships are not transferable.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

For the Commercial Course, from \$12.00 to \$15.00. Telegraphic Course, from \$1 to \$1.50.

All amounts received for Scholarships from residents of Hillsdale county will be devoted to the new building now occupied by this department. Those who attend the department will not only pay for tuition, but for a fine public building, at the same time, with the same money that would pay for tuition alone, elsewhere.

The Commercial Course embraces Commercial Law, Political Economy, Book-keeping, Penmanship, and Commercial Arithmetic.

Book-keeping, as studied in connection with the course, exhibits the entire process of opening, conducting and closing about forty sets of Stock and Partnership Books, with the most approved forms for keeping accounts by Single and Double Entry, in the various departments of trade.

In working these sets the student makes out his Journal,—in most of the sets, Day-Book also, and posts to his Ledger, keeping all the auxiliary books, and writing out every kind of Commercial Paper, including Contracts, Promissory Notes, Checks, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, Orders, Receipts, Due-bills, Accounts Current, Account Sales, Bills of Parcels, Invoices, and Bills of Lading.

Among the kinds of business which the practice in Book-keeping comprises, are Wholesale and Retail Merchandising, Commission, Compound Company and Joint Stock business, Banking, Steamboating, Railroad, Manufacturing, Jobbing, Brokerage, and Exchange.

Instruction is given orally to classes and to individuals [separately, and their work criticised and corrected.

The Course is divided into three divisions, as follows:

FIRST DIVISION.

Day book; Journal; Ledger; Trial Balance; Analysis; Commercial Paper; Commercial Arithmetic—Crittenden; Penmanship; Commercial Law—Parsons; Political Economy—Perry.

SECOND DIVISION.

Full Journal; Cash Book; Special Column Journal; Commission Sales Book; Executors' and Administrators' Accounts; Changing Sets of Stock Books from Single to Double Entry; Changing Sets of Partnership Books from Single to Double Entry; Changing Sets of Stock and Partnership Books from Double to Single Entry; Shipments; Commercial Paper; Consignments; Correspondence; Commercial Law; Political Economy; Commercial Arithmetic; Penmanship.

THIRD DIVISION.

Compound Company Accounts, Half System; Compound Company Accounts, Whole System; Railroading; Steamboating; Banking; Brokerage; Life Insurance; Fire Insurance; Penmanship; Commercial Arithmetic; Political Economy; Commercial Law.

TELEGRAPHY.

Theoretical and Practical Telegraphy is taught by the Principal—a sound operator of years' experience, aided by practical assistants.

FACILITIES.

The telegraphic apparatus is very large, embracing every kind of instrument in use on the lines in this country, in connection with which there is a good collection of electrical instruments quite sufficient to fully illustrate every principle of electricity which would in any wise interest or benefit the student of telegraphy. In the practice, students are drilled first on short circuits confined to the College building, then upon the College line, having five separate offices, distant from each other a quarter of a mile, and provided with all necessary office supplies, such as blank record books, printed message blanks, tariff books, blank reports, and train order blanks.

Additional to these facilities advanced students are permitted to copy from an actual business circuit over 300 miles long, thus becoming accustomed to the writing and methods of doing business of a large body of operators, among whom are some of the best qualified in the service. They are enabled to gain a practical experience not attainable in any other way.

MUSIC DEPARTMENT.

TUITION.

(Payable in advance.)

For Piano, Organ, Harmony, or Voice Building—

Ten weeks (twenty lessons).....	\$12 00
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Ten weeks (ten lessons).....	6 50
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For Elementary, or Advanced, Singing Class—

Five weeks (twenty lessons).....	1 00
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THE COURSE

Of instruction for the Pianoforte includes Technical Studies with reference to Fingering, Quality of Tone, and Phrasing,—comprising the first three grades of the New England Conservatory Method, with Kohler's Op. 128, Heller's Op. 45 and Op. 16, and Cramer's Studies. These are supplemented by selections from the works of Beethoven, Mozart, Haydn, Clementi, Dussek, Kuhlau, Steibelt, etc., with such a variety of modern compositions as shall thoroughly establish a taste for the best music.

The studies used in other departments are for—

Voice Building.—Streeter's Exercises, Vaccai—Practical Method, Bonaldi—Six Studies.

Church Organ.—Zundel's School, Thayer's Art of Organ Playing.

Parlor Organ.—Merz' Modern Method.

Harmony.—Richter's Manual, Palmer's Theory of Music.

Singing Class.—Mason's Charts, Streeter's Primary Elements, Emerson's High School Choir.

The Beethoven Society affords opportunity for advanced singers to become familiar with much of the best classic music.

Its library contains—The Opera Chorus Book, The Boston Glee Book, Brainard's Chorus Gems, The Choir Chorus Book, Tourjee's Chorus Choir, Zundel's New Introit, Emerson's Chants and Responses, Morrison's Church Music, and many selections from Oratorios, Masses, and the best English Glee Music.

ART DEPARTMENT.

TUITION.

(Payable in advance.)

Oil Painting (twenty lessons).....	\$12 00
Water Colors (twenty lessons).....	12 00
Crayon (black or in colors).....	10 00
Higher Drawing and Perspective (for twenty lessons).....	8 00
Same in Class for College Term.....	8 00

NOTE.—The new Art Gallery and Studio, in Fine Arts Hall, is now occupied, and offers advantages to art students superior to any enjoyed since the founding of an Art Department in connection with this Institution.

It is the aim of the instructor in this department, while laying the foundation for true artistic culture in connection with classical and scientific education, to develop and advance original talent, so as to continually add, in the future as in the past, to the list of professional artists of our land.

Funds are much needed and earnestly solicited to add to the pictures already in the gallery, as well as to provide casts, manikins and other necessities in an art school.

Prof. Gardner will cheerfully answer correspondence and give any additional information desirable.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

LOCATION.

Hillsdale, the seat of Hillsdale College, is a flourishing city in southern Michigan. By means of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, and Detroit, Hillsdale & Southwestern Railroads, which pass through it, communication is had with all parts of the country. By these routes it is one hundred and eighty miles east of Chicago, sixty west of Toledo, and eighty southwest of Detroit. The College buildings, located on College Hill, beautifully overlook the entire business portion of the city, and yet are sufficiently removed to secure quiet.

BUILDINGS.

The magnificent suite of buildings, now completed, occupies the center of a park of twenty-five acres, adorned with well-grown shade trees and evergreens.

The colleges are all of brick, three stories high, with basements, and are arranged on three sides of a quadrangle, the principal front facing the south.

The center building, College Hall, 80x80, contains the Chapel, 60x66, Library and Reading room, 60x30, President's room, Treasurer's Office, four classical, and two mathematical recitation rooms. The building is of composite style of architecture, and is surmounted by a dome containing a 2,500 lb. bell, and a large four dial tower clock. The turret deck above the dome (accessible to visitors) rises 125 feet over the foundation, and commands one of the finest views in southern Michigan.

The extreme west building, Knowlton Hall, 48x72, contains the Museum of Natural History, 48x30 (two stories); the Chemistry amphitheatre; two fire proof chemical laboratories; the Alumni Hall; and three large and elegantly furnished Literary Society Halls.

The extreme east building, Fine Arts Hall, 48x72, contains the Philosophical amphitheatre and apparatus room; the Lady Principal's recitation room; one Classical recitation room; Art Gallery; Studio; Music room; Beethoven Hall; and two Ladies' Society Halls.

The ladies' dormitory building, 80x60, is the "East Hall and connection" of the former building (the centre and west wing of which were burned March 6, 1874). It contains the College parlor; Lady Principal's office and rooms; dormitories for fifty ladies; the Dining Hall, kitchen, etc.

The Dining Hall has been permanently removed from the basement to the first floor.

Griffin Hall, 52x72, now occupied for the first time, contains the recitation rooms and offices of the Department of Commerce and Telegraphy, including a Lecture room, 36x50; a Practice and Apparatus room; a large Writing Hall; a Battery room; offices, and twenty-seven suites of gentlemen's dormitories. This hall is finished internally with great beauty, and, as a residence for undergraduates, offers the quiet, elegance and conveniences of a costly home at a price within the reach of every student.

The five buildings extend from north to south 192 feet, and from east to west 496 feet, and contain 50 per cent more room than the former building. All the rooms and halls are lighted by gas, and warmed and ventilated in the most approved manner.

Most of the Recitation rooms are on ground floors, and the different halls are connected by well raised plank walks, so that the health of no student occupying the colleges need be endangered by damp walking or stair-climbing.

LIBRARY AND READING-ROOM.

The library contains 6,200 volumes, exclusive of pamphlets and unbound books, and is constantly increasing from the income of the Library Fund—the interest upon which is exclusively devoted to purchase of books. The Library occupies two large and well-lighted rooms in College Hall, and contains, besides the College Library proper, four society libraries, the Library of the Theological Department, the Thompson donation and the Day collection. The Library tables are well supplied with American and foreign current literature. All students have access to the Library, which is open daily (except Sundays) from 12½ to 2½ and from 6 to 7 P. M. for the use of gentlemen, and from 3 to 5 P. M. for the use of the ladies.

MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

By the burning of the College Museum, the Natural History Collections were totally destroyed. But the generous and valuable contributions of other Colleges, the Alumni, and friends have already made more than a beginning in the work of restoration.

While some valuable mineral specimens were lost that will not soon be replaced, yet the new collection is already more complete in certain departments than before the fire.

Acknowledgement is given for many valuable donations the past year, and the trustees solicit further contributions from the friends of the College. It is their wish to increase greatly the present collections by additions in all departments. Donations of specimens illustrating Geology, Mineralogy, Natural History, Coins, Curiosities, Antiquities, and the Industrial Arts, are earnestly requested. Ample rooms are provided in Knowlton Hall for the proper preservation of such specimens.

But it is with sincere regret that we must announce that there is no fund for furnishing the Museum with wall cases, jars, alcohol, etc. The department is still without these indispensable furnishings. Has not the Department of Natural History friends who will help us this year with money to supply this pressing want? Thousands of valuable specimens are now the property of the College. These must remain boxed and useless, or lie exposed to dust and injury on tables or floors. Shall this continue longer?

LABORATORIES, APPARATUS, ETC.

The fire-proof chemical laboratories are furnished with all necessary apparatus, chemicals, water, gas, etc., for the use of students in practical chemistry. The Department of General Chemistry has a large list of typical chemicals, displayed uniformly, with which every student is required to familiarize himself.

All instruction, requiring experiments or demonstration, is given in amphitheatres with raised seats—securing the most thorough and unobstructed view of dissections, charts, manipulations, etc.

All the Departments of Physical Science are well supplied with apparatus, including a refracting telescope—five inch aperture; a theodolite (classes are instructed in the practical use of these instruments by several weeks of actual practice); a large Holtz electric machine; a *Porte Lumière*, with several hundred sliders, astronomical, geological, etc., etc.; a series of astronomical charts and maps (with the Harvard views); one hundred colored anatomical charts; ten large geological paintings (by Prof. Gardner); a geological map of the United States (on a scale of twenty miles to the inch); a geological chart

(after Prof. Newberry), thirteen feet by thirteen; the centennial map of the United States; Kiepert's wall maps of Greece, Italy, etc.

We believe it is true that those departments even, that lost all by the College fire, are now more fully equipped with apparatus, and possess more varied and convenient appliances for work than before.

EXPENSES.

While the College claims to furnish a beautiful home for its students, to give thorough instruction and healthy Christian surrounding, it would call attention to the fact that these advantages are secured at less expense than at most other schools.

The matriculation fee is \$3.00, and is, of course, paid but once. Tuition is \$1.00 a term, or to those having scholarships, free. Gentlemen pay \$3.50 a term for incidentals; ladies, \$2.25. There are no other college charges.

BOARD AND ROOMS.

Rooms are rented in East Hall (ladies') as follows: Each lady pays from \$3.50 to \$5.00 a term for a room, whether with a room-mate or not. The rooms are uniformly fourteen feet by ten feet three inches (carpet measure), beside a commodious closet, and an adjoining room for fuel, trunks, etc.

Table board (commons), in the same hall, from \$2.00 to \$2.25 a week. The average for the last year has been \$2.15 a week.

The rooms are furnished with stoves, bedsteads, tables and chairs. Each student furnishes her own bed and bedding, light, wood, etc.

Students whose circumstances require it are permitted to board themselves.

Ladies who are not residents of the city are required to room in the College, unless permission from the Lady Principal be obtained to room elsewhere. Entering students will bear this rule in mind before securing rooms in town.

City board, in private families, varies from \$3.50 to \$4.50 a week, including table-board, room, care of room, and washing of bed linen.

The actual average of expenses for one year, obtained from returns made by a large number of students, is less than \$200.00, including all necessary expenses—as tuition, books, room-rent, board, wood, lights, washing, and traveling expenses.

GRADUATION HONORS.

On and after the commencement of 1879 the Valedictory Oration will be assigned as the highest academical honor of the College, to that student, without regard to course, who shall have maintained the highest excellence in scholarship during his college course, joined with unexceptionable deportment and character.

The Salutatory Oration will be assigned as the second honor; the Classical Oration as the third, and the Philosophical the fourth.

CLASS HONORS.

Public honors, of two grades, will be conferred on and after the commencement of 1879, for highest excellence in scholarship in the following studies:

1, The Latin Language; 2, The Greek Language; 3, Pure and Applied Mathematics; 4, Modern Languages; 5, Chemistry and Natural History; 6, Logic and Belles-Letters.

The names of honor students will so appear in the Annual Catalogue of the College.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES AND LECTURES.

All students are required to attend prayers daily in the Chapel, and public worship on the Sabbath at the College church or at such churches of the city as may be selected by parents, or by students, with the approval of the Faculty.

While attendance on the students' weekly prayer meeting is entirely voluntary, it is a gratifying fact that these meetings are very largely attended, and it will ever be a pleasant memory to the Christian students of the past year to know that more than one-half of the unconverted students have, during their recent connection with the College, laid the sure foundations of a better manhood in a Christian consecration.

The Thursday afternoon lecture is not limited to religious topics, but is intended to be general in its range of discussion.

Lectures on the History of Astronomy are given weekly before the Astronomy class.

The lectures on Theology, in the Theological School, are open to the attendance of all who may choose.

DEGREES.

I. To Classical Graduates, in full and regular standing, the Board of Trustees grant Diplomas conferring the academic degree of Bachelor of Arts.

II. To Scientific Graduates the Trustees grant Diplomas conferring the degree of Bachelor of Science.

III. To Graduates completing the full Theological Course the Trustees grant Diplomas conferring the degree of Bachelor of Divinity.

IV. To Bachelors of Arts or Science, of one year's post-graduate residence and study, or to Bachelors of three years, the Trustees grant the respective Master's Degree in Course.

LITERARY SOCIETIES.

The gentlemen have three well sustained Literary Societies—The Amphictyon, the Alpha Kappa Phi, and the Theological.

The ladies have two societies—The Ladies' Literary Union, and the Germanæ Sodales, which are also well sustained.

These societies have separate rooms.

TRIENNIAL CATALOGUE.

The College publishes no Triennial Catalogue, but its place is filled by the admirable compilation of the Alumni Association, the "Quinquennial Record." This record contains the names of all graduates, their degrees, place of birth, present address, occupation, etc., etc. The last number may be obtained of the Alumni Professor, or of Mr. Elon G. Reynolds, A. M., its compiler—(price 25 cents).

Respectfully submitted.

DE WITT C. DURGIN,
President.

HOPE COLLEGE.

REPORT OF PRESIDENT.

Hon. Horace S. Tarbell, Superintendent Public Instruction :

The undersigned begs leave to present the annual report of Hope College, as follows :

I. REAL ESTATE.

1. *Occupied real estate.* This remains about the same as in previous reports, consisting chiefly of the College campus, on which are the buildings in use.

2. *Unoccupied real estate.* The greater part of this has been sold since the last report, but very little revenue was derived from it.

II. FUNDS AND INCOME.

1. The amount of endowment held by the Council, is about \$43,000.

2. The General Synod of the Reformed (Dutch) Church, holds additional endowment for the Institution to the amount of about \$25,000.

3. A separate endowment for the Preparatory Department, has reached the sum of about \$30,000.

4. Other permanent funds for miscellaneous purposes, are held by the Council to the amount of about \$3,900.

5. Thus the aggregate of endowment is a little more than \$100,000, of which about two-fifths are in the form of promissory notes.

The whole income from interest, fees, contingent donations and appropriations from the Board of Education of the Reformed Church is between nine and ten thousand dollars per annum, while the yearly expenditure is about twelve thousand dollars. There is a contingent debt of about \$20,000.

III. INSTRUCTORS AND STUDENTS.

1. The number of instructors in all the departments is eight, who are aided in the Grammar School or Preparatory Department by some of the older students.

2. The number of students in the Collegiate Department, is thirty-three, and in the Preparatory Department, sixty-nine.

3. The number of graduates in June, 1877, is as follows: From the theological Department, two; from the Academic or Collegiate Department, four; and from the Preparatory Department, eleven.

4. The aggregate number of graduates, is as follows: From the Theological

Department, beginning in 1869, twenty-nine; from the Collegiate Department, beginning in 1866, sixty-two; and from the Preparatory Department, beginning in 1863, one hundred and twenty-four.

IV. COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

There is no material modification in the course of instruction, as printed in the report of the State Superintendent in 1873.

Since our last report (1875) the theological and primary departments have been temporarily suspended.

V. LIBRARY AND APPARATUS.

The number of volumes in the Library, is about three thousand and five hundred; and the value of the apparatus is about a thousand dollars.

IN CONCLUSION

we would add that, in common with many other enterprises, the institution feels the effect of the general depression. But our foundations are unusually solid, our work is thorough, and the results have thus far been greatly blessed.

Respectfully submitted.

PHILIP PHELPS, JR.,
President.

HOLLAND, Mich., Jan., 1878.

KALAMAZOO COLLEGE.

REPORT OF PRESIDENT.

To Hon. H. S. Tarbell, Superintendent of Public Instruction :

SIR,—As required by law, I submit the following statement :

The value of the real estate owned by the college is estimated at \$50,000. There is other property occupied by the college, the title of which is not held by the Board of Trustees, estimated to be worth \$70,000.

The Faculty consists of the following persons :

Rev. Kendall Brooks, D. D., President, and Professor of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy; Rev. Nathan S. Burton, D. D., Merrill Professor of Practical Religion and College Pastor; Rev. Samuel Brooks, D. D., Professor of Latin; Howard G. Coleman, A. M., Professor of Chemistry; Lewis Stuart, A. M., Professor of Greek; Mary E. Clark, P. B., Lady Principal and Instructor in Grammar and History.

The following persons compose the Board of Trustees :

Section whose term expires 1878—Rev. Samuel Haskell, D. D., Rev. Henry Stanwood, Latham Hull, Esq., Hon. Henry C. Briggs, Rev. Ezra J. Fish, D. D., Rev. Kendall Brooks, D. D., Hon. M. S. Crosby, A. M., Howard G. Coleman, A. M., Rev. M. G. Hodge, D. D., Rev. J. S. Boyden, A. M., Rev. N. C. Mallory, A. M., Rev. J. Huntington, A. M.

Section whose term expires 1879—Rev. L. D. Palmer, I. S. Hamilton, M. D., Chauncey Strong, A. M., Rev. Geo. W. Harris, Rev. Samuel Graves, D. D., Rev. T. W. Merrill, A. M., Rev. Howard B. Taft, A. M., O. S. Gulley, Esq., Rev. Z. Grenell, Jr., A. M., C. C. Bowen, Esq., Rev. J. D. Pulis, A. M.

Section whose term expires 1880—Hon. Caleb Van Huse, Rev. A. E. Mather, Rev. L. H. Trowbridge, A. M., William Bair, Esq., Rev. Frank B. Cressey, Rev. Theodore Nelson, A. M., Rev. T. M. Shanafelt, A. M., Rev. James Cooper, A. M., Rev. John Donnelly, Jr., A. M., Rev. John Fletcher, Edward Olney, LL. D., L. B. Austin, Esq.

The number of students in attendance during the year has been 153, of whom 38 are in college classes and 115 in the Preparatory Department.

COLLEGE COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

There are three courses of instruction, each of which extends through four years. The first, the Classical Course, includes the Latin and Greek Languages, and all the studies ordinarily pursued in the best colleges. The second, designated as the Latin and Scientific Course, includes every study in the Classical Course, except Greek. In this course Greek may be substituted for Latin.

The third, the Scientific Course, omits both Latin and Greek. There is also opportunity, in the first and second courses, to omit Mathematics after the first term of the Sophomore year.

The following schedule includes all the studies of the three courses, and designates the course or courses to which each belong:

Those belonging to the Classical Course are marked (*a*); those belonging to the Latin and Scientific Course, (*b*); those belonging to the Scientific Course, (*c*)

FRESHMAN YEAR.

First Term—Greek, Homer's Iliad (Boise's Edition), Prose Composition, *a*; Latin, Cicero de Senectute, Latin Prose Composition, *a, b*; Mathematics, Olney's University Algebra, *a, b, c*; Zoölogy, Orton, *c*; English Literature, Backus's Shaw, *b, c*.

Second Term—Greek, Boise and Freeman's Selections, *a*; Latin, Livy, and Roman History, *a, b*; Mathematics, Olney's University Geometry, Part III., *a, b, c*; Constitution of the United States, Andrews, *c*; American Literature, Royse, *b, c*.

Third Term—Greek, Boise and Freeman's Selections, *a*; Latin, Livy, and Roman History, *a, b*; Mathematics, Olney's Trigonometry, *a, b, c*; Botany, Gray, *b, c*; Universal Literature, Botta, *c*.

SOPHOMORE YEAR.

First Term—Greek, Demosthenes on the Crown, *a*; Mathematics, Olney's General Geometry, *b, c*; Chemistry, Barker, *a, b, c*; French, Magill's Text Books, *a, b, c*.

Second Term—Latin, Tacitus, *a, b*; Mathematics, Olney's General Geometry, *c*; Chemistry and Geology, *a, b, c*; French, *a, b, c*.

Third Term.—Greek—Enripides, *a*; Mathematics—Olney's Calculus, *b, c*; Geology—Dana, *a, b, c*; French, *a, b, c*.

JUNIOR YEAR.

First Term.—Latin—Horace, *a, b*; Natural Philosophy—Snell's Olmsted, *a, b, c*; Rhetoric—Whately, *a, b, c*; German—Whitney's Grammar and Reader, *a, b, c*.

Second Term.—Greek—Sophocles, *a*; Natural Philosophy, *a, b, c*; Modern History, *b, c*; German, *a, b, c*.

Third Term.—Latin—Juvenal, *a, b*; Modern History, *a, b, c*; German, *a, b, c*; Natural Philosophy, *c*.

SENIOR YEAR.

First Term.—Greek—Æschylus, *a*; Astronomy—Loomis, *a, b, c*; Moral Philosophy—Gregory, *a, b, c*; Political Economy, *a, b, c*.

Second Term.—Latin—Quintilian, *a, b*; Intellectual Philosophy—Porter, *a, b, c*; Natural Theology—Chadbourne, *c*; Logic—Thompson's Laws of Thought, *a, b, c*.

Third Term—Greek—Plato, *a*; Intellectual Philosophy—Porter, *a, b, c*; Evidences of Christianity—Hopkins, *a, b, c*; Æsthetics—Bascom, *b, c*.

During the Freshman Year there is a weekly exercise in Rhetoric, and each student declaims once in two weeks.

During the Sophomore Year, the weekly exercises in Rhetoric and the declamations are continued, and each student presents an essay once in two weeks.

During the Junior and Senior years, the essays are continued, and each student delivers two original speeches each term.

PREPARATORY COURSES OF STUDY.

In the Preparatory Department, there are three courses, as in the College, and designed in the following schedule, in the same way.

FIRST YEAR.

First Term.—Latin—Grammar and Lessons (Allen and Greenough) twice a day, *a, b*; Arithmetic—D. P. Colburn, *a, b, c*; English Grammar—Swinton's, *c*; History of the United States, *c*; Reading and Spelling, *a, b, c*.

Second Term.—Latin, Grammar and Lessons, twice a day, *a, b*; Arithmetic, *a, b, c*; English Grammar, *c*; History of the United States, *c*; Reading and Spelling, *a, b, c*.

Third Term.—Latin, Cæsar, twice a day, *a, b*; Algebra, Olney's Introduction, *a, b, c*; English Analysis, *c*; History of the United States, *c*.

SECOND YEAR.

First Term.—Greek, Hadley's Grammar and Boise's Lessons, *a*; Latin, Quintus Curtius and Cicero's Orations, *a, b*; Algebra, Olney's Complete School Algebra, *a, b, c*; Natural Philosophy, Peck's Ganot, *b, c*; English Analysis, *c*; Elocution, *a, b, c*.

Second Term.—Greek, Grammar and Lessons, *a*; Latin, Cicero's Orations, *a, b*; Algebra, Olney, *a, b, c*; Book-keeping, Bryant and Stratton, *b, c*; Natural Philosophy, *c*; Elocution, *a, b, c*.

Third Term.—Greek, Grammar and Lessons, *a*; Latin, Cicero's Orations and Virgil, *a, b*; Algebra, Olney, *a, b, c*; Physical Geography, Guyot, *b, c*; Word Analysis, Swinton, *c*; Elocution, *a, b, c*.

THIRD YEAR.

First Term.—Greek, Xenophon and Prose Composition, *a*; Latin, Virgil and Prose Composition, *a, b*; Geometry, Olney, *a, b, c*; Ancient History, Swinton, *c*; French, *b, c*; Rhetoric, Hart, *a, b, c*.

Second Term.—Greek, Xenophon and Prose Composition, *a*; Latin, Virgil and Prose Composition, *a, b*; Geometry, Olney, *a, b, c*; Modern History, Swinton, *c*; French, *b, c*; Rhetoric, *a, b, c*.

Third Term.—Greek, Xenophon and Prose Composition, Homer's Iliad, *a*; Latin, Virgil and Prose Composition, *a, b*; Geometry, Olney, *a, b, c*; French, *b, c*; Rhetoric, *a, b, c*.

REGULAR EXPENSES.

Tuition in any department.....	\$6 00 per term.
Incidentals, including use of library.....	2 50 " "
Room rent.....	\$4 00 to 5 00 " "

A Matriculation Fee of five dollars is to be paid on first entering the College classes. This fee goes to the Library Fund.

Students not occupying rooms in the College building will not be charged room rent.

There are no dormitories for young ladies in the College building, but they can readily procure good rooms in private houses near the College.

There is no boarding hall connected with either of the buildings, but approved private boarding houses are located near, where board, either with or without rooms, can be obtained at reasonable rates. Students frequently board themselves in their own rooms, or get their meals in clubs, and thus greatly diminish their expenses. Those who desire it can always find work to do in their leisure hours, and many students pay their way entirely by their labor.

LIBRARY AND APPARATUS.

The College has a spacious and pleasant Library Hall, furnished with papers and periodicals, which is open to the students for several hours each day. The Library contains 2,900 volumes.

The chemical and Philosophical Apparatus, and the Cabinets of Specimens of Natural History, are receiving frequent accessions.

LITERARY SOCIETIES.

The Sherwood Rhetorical Society, organized in 1851, and the Philolexian, Lyceum, organized in 1855, are composed of young men, who meet each Friday evening in term time, for discussions and other Literary exercises. They have commodious and elegant rooms in the Upper College building, and good libraries.

The Eurodelphian Society, composed of young women, has a handsome room in the Lower College building, and meets every Friday evening.

DEGREES.

Students completing either of the regular courses are entitled to a degree,—those in the Classical Course, to the degree of Bachelor of Arts; those in the Latin and Scientific Course to the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy; and those in the Scientific Course to the degree of Bachelor of Science.

There is no "Ladies' Course," but young women are admitted to all the courses on the same terms and with the same opportunities as young men.

Respectfully submitted.

KENDALL BROOKS,
President.

KALAMAZOO, December 14, 1877.

OLIVET COLLEGE.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT.

Honorable H. S. Tarbell, Superintendent of Public Instruction:

DEAR SIR,—In behalf of the Board of Trustees, I herewith present the annual report of the condition of Olivet College.

The whole number of students reported in the catalogue for 1877-8 is as follows:

COLLEGE.

Classical Course.....	30
Scientific Course.....	21
Ladies' Course.....	35
Ladies' Elective Studies.....	13

PREPARATORY.

Classical Course.....	45
English Course.....	26
Ladies' Preparatory Course.....	48
Whole number of gentlemen.....	109
Whole number of ladies.....	109
Total	<u>218</u>

Art Department.....	60
Conservatory of Music.....	41
Graduating Class (1877), five gentlemen and three ladies.....	8
Whole number of graduates from all departments.....	106

CORPORATION.

Rev. Horatio Q. Butterfield, D. D., President.

Term Expires 1878.—Homer O. Hitchcock, M. D., Kalamazoo; Fitz L. Reed, Esq., Olivet; Philo Parsons, Esq., Detroit; D. M. Ferry, Esq., Detroit.

Term Expires 1879.—Rev. Wolcott B. Williams, Charlotte; Rev. Zachary Eddy, D. D., Detroit; Rev. A. B. Allen, Alpena; Hon. David M. Richardson, Detroit.

Term Expires 1880.—Rev. Joseph L. Daniels, Olivet; Henry Fralick, Esq., Grand Rapids; Hon. Jacob S. Farrand, Detroit; Rev. George D. Baker, D. D., Detroit.

Term Expires 1881.—Rev. Moses Smith, Jackson; Rev. H. H. Northrop, Flint; Edward S. Lacey, Esq., Charlotte; Hon. John K. Boies, Hudson.

Term Expires 1882.—Rev. Arthur T. Pierson, D. D., Detroit; Hon. William A. Howard, Grand Rapids; Hon. Oramel Hosford, Olivet; Hon. Asa K. Warren, Olivet.

Term Expires 1883.—Rev. James L. Patton, Greenville; Rev. Philo R. Hurd, D. D., Detroit; Rev. J. Morgan Smith, Grand Rapids; Hon. Alanson Sheley, Detroit.

Executive Committee.—H. Q. Butterfield, Chairman; A. K. Warren, J. L. Daniels, O. Hosford, F. L. Reed.

Charles P. Chase, A. M., Librarian; Geo. W. Keyes, Secretary and Deputy Treasurer; Henry Fralick, Treasurer.

BOARD OF VISITORS.

Appointed by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, for the year 1877-8.—Rev. Reed Stuart, Battle Creek; Rev. Warren F. Day, East Saginaw; William Parmenter, M. D., Vermontville.

Appointed by the Synod of Michigan for 1877-8.—Rev. Job Pierson, Ionia; Rev. J. D. McCord, A legan; Rev. William Grandy, Detroit.

FACULTY.

Rev. Horatio Q. Butterfield, D. D., President, and Drury Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy.

Rev. Henry M. Goodwin, D. D., Professor of English Literature, Logic and Rhetoric.

Rev. Oramel Hosford, A. M., Professor of Astromomy and Natural Philosophy, and Læcturer on the Theory and Practice of Teaching.

Rev. Joseph L. Daniels, A. M., Parsons Professor of the Greek Language and Literature, and Instructor in German.

Stewart Montgomery, A. M., Professor of Natural Science.

Charles P. Chase, A. M., Rutan Professor of the Latin Language and Literature.

———, * Professor of Mathematics.

John L. Sewall, A. B., Principal of Preparatory Department.

George H. Howard, Professor of Music.

Miss Alice P. Goodwin, Principal of Ladies' Department.

Miss Olive Kirkland, A. B., Assistant Principal.

Miss Cornelia P. Dwight, Instructor in French.

Mrs. Harriet B. Northrop, Instructor in Painting and Drawing.

COURSES OF STUDY.

COLLEGE.—CLASSICAL COURSE.

Freshman Year.

First Term.—Livy; History of Rome; Homer's Iliad and Odyssey; Greek Prose Composition; Greek Grammar—Hadley; Algebra completed.

Second Term.—Cicero De Senectute; Latin Prose Composition; History of Rome; History of Greece; Herodotus and Thucydides; Geometry completed.

*Instruction in this department is at present given by Profs. Hosford and Chase.

Third Term.—Horace—Odes; Memorabilia of Socrates; History of Greece; Plato; Trigonometry,

Sophomore Year.

First Term.—Horace—Epistles, Satires and Ars Poetica; Latin Versification; Sophocles—Œdipus Tyrannus; Euripides—Medea; Analytical Geometry—Loomis.

Second Term.—Tacitus; Juvenal; Lysias—Select Orations; Rhetoric.

Third Term.—Latin Hymns; Demosthenes—De Corona; Surveying—Loomis, or Botany.

Junior Year.

First Term.—German; Logic; Anatomy and Physiology.

Second Term.—Natural Philosophy—Mechanics and Hydrostatics—Snell's Olmsted; German; Chemistry, with Lectures.

Third Term.—German, or Latin, or Greek; Natural Philosophy—Pneumatics and Optics; Geology, with Lectures.

Senior Year.

First Term.—English Literature; Mental Philosophy; Astronomy—Snell's Olmsted.

Second Term.—Mental Philosophy; Evidences of Christianity, with Lectures; Political Economy; International Law; English Literature.

Third Term.—Moral Philosophy; Art, or Lieber on Civil Liberty; Guizot's History of Civilization in Europe.

Lessons in the English Bible, or Greek Testament, compositions, declamations, and extemporaneous discussions, weekly throughout the course.

Candidates for admission to the Freshman class, who have pursued their preparatory studies elsewhere, are examined in the following books and subjects, or their equivalents:

Latin Grammar, including Prosody; Cæsar, two books; Cicero, seven orations; Virgil, three Bucolics and six books of the Æneid; Arnold's Latin Prose Composition to the Passive Voice; Smith's Smaller History of Greece, and of Rome; Greek Grammar, including Prosody; Xenophon, Anabasis, three books; Homer, Iliad, two books; Higher Arithmetic, including the Metric System; Loomis' Algebra, through Quadratic Equations; Loomis' Geometry, four books; English Grammar and Geography.

All candidates for advanced standing in this and the following courses, are examined, in addition to the preparatory studies, in those already pursued by the class which they propose to enter.

SCIENTIFIC COURSE.

Freshmen Year.

First Term.—Algebra completed; Mediæval History; French Language; Free-hand Drawing.

Second Term.—Geometry completed; French; Modern History.

Third Term.—Trigonometry, Loomis; French; Botany, Gray's Lessons.

Sophomore Year.

First Term.—Analytical Geometry, Loomis; Botany, Gray's Structural; Physical Geography, Ansted.

Second Term.—Chemistry, with lectures; Rhetoric; Mineralogy, or Calculus.

Third Term.—Chemistry; Surveying, Loomis; Constitutional History.

Junior Year.

First Term.—German; Perspective; Logic; Anatomy and Physiology.

Second Term.—Natural Philosophy—Mechanics and Hydrostatics—Snell's Olmsted; Zoölogy; German.

Third Term.—Natural Philosophy, Pneumatics and Optics; German; Geology, Dana.

Senior Year.

First Term.—English Literature; Astronomy, Snell's Olmsted; Mental Philosophy.

Second Term.—English Literature; Mental Philosophy; Evidences of Christianity; Political Economy; International Law.

Third Term.—Guizot's History of Civilization in Europe; Moral Philosophy; Art, or Lieber on Civil Liberty.

The Latin, or Greek, of the College course will be accepted in lieu of the Mathematics in the above course beyond the freshman year.

Lessons in the Bible, compositions, declamations and extemporaneous discussions, weekly, through the course.

Candidates for admission to the Freshman class of this department must sustain a satisfactory examination in English Grammar and Analysis, Arithmetic, including the Metric System, Algebra through Quadratic Equations, four books of Loomis' Geometry, History of the United States, and Geography.

LADIES' COURSE.

First Year.

First Term.—Cicero's Orations—Chase and Stuart; Algebra completed; History of Rome.

Second Term.—Cicero's Orations; Latin Prose Composition; Geometry completed.

Third Term.—Cicero's Orations; Trigonometry—Loomis; Botany—Gray's Lessons.

Second Year.

First Term.—French Language; Botany continued, or Analytical Geometry, or Physical Geography; Virgil's *Æneid*—Chase and Stuart; Latin Prosody.

Second Term.—Chemistry, or Calculus, or Mineralogy; French; Virgil's *Æneid*.

Third Term.—French; Constitutional History of Chemistry; Virgil's *Æneid*.

Third Year.

First Term.—German; Anatomy and Physiology; Logic.

Second Term.—German; Rhetoric; Zoology, or Modern History.

Third Term.—Natural Philosophy—Pneumatics and Optics; German; Geology—Dana.

Fourth Year.

First Term.—English Literature; Mental Philosophy; Astronomy—Snell's Olmsted.

Second Term.—Mental Philosophy; Evidences of Christianity, with Lectures; Political Economy; International Law; English Literature.

Third Term.—Moral Philosophy; Guizot's History of Civilization in Europe; Art.

For some of the above studies, students may, at the option of the Faculty, substitute Music, or advanced studies in the other courses.

Lessons in the Bible, and Exercises in English Composition, weekly, during the course.

Candidates for admission to the first year of this course are examined in English Grammar and Analysis, Higher Arithmetic, including the Metric System, Algebra through Quadratic Equations, four books of Loomis' Geometry, Latin Grammar, Latin Reader, Cæsar, History of the United States, and Geography.

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.—CLASSICAL COURSE.

Junior Year.

First Term.—Latin Grammar continued through the course; Latin Lessons; Arithmetic, Loomis; English Grammar and Analysis; Elocution and Compositions through the course.

Second Term.—Latin Lessons; History of the United States; English Grammar and Analysis.

Third Term.—Cæsar, Chase and Stuart (two daily recitations); Arithmetic; Book-keeping (Elective).

Middle Year.

First Term.—Cicero's Orations, Chase and Stuart; Greek Grammar continued through the course, Hadley; Greek Lessons, Boise; History of Rome.

Second Term.—Cicero's Orations; Greek Lessons; Latin Prose Composition, Arnold.

Third Term.—Cicero's Orations; Virgil's *Æneid*; Latin Prosody; History of Greece; Xenophon's *Anabasis*, Boise.

Senior Year.

First Term.—Virgil's *Æneid*; Latin Prosody; Algebra, Loomis; Greek Prose Composition; The *Anabasis*.

Second Term.—Virgil's *Æneid*; Algebra through Quadratic Equations; Homer's *Iliad*; Greek Prose Composition; The *Anabasis*.

Third Term.—Virgil's *Æneid*; Homer's *Iliad*; Geometry, Loomis.

The course of study and instruction defined above, is designed *thoroughly* to prepare students for admission to the College department of this Institution, or to any other college in the country.

Students will be admitted to any stage of the course as, on examination, they may be found qualified.

Classes commencing the study of the Latin and Greek languages are formed twice in each year, at the beginning of the fall and winter terms.

NORMAL DEPARTMENT.—ENGLISH COURSE.

First Year.

First Term.—Arithmetic—Loomis; Geography; English Grammar; Exercises in Reading and Spelling, and Vocal Music through the year.

Second Term.—Algebra—Loomis; English Grammar and Analysis; Natural Philosophy.

Third Term.—Arithmetic completed; English Grammar and Analysis; Physical Geography.

Second Year.

First Term.—Physiology and Hygiene; Mediæval History; Book-keeping.

Second Term.—Zoölogy; Rhetoric; Drawing; Modern History.

Third Term.—Mental Philosophy; Geology; Botany.

Prof. O. Hosford, for eight years Superintendent of Public Instruction in this State, has general supervision of this Department, and in lectures upon the Theory and Practice of Teaching, will give the pupils the benefit of his extended experience and wisdom. He will also lecture upon school organization and government, and upon the school systems of different countries.

Other members of the Faculty will give occasional lectures on subjects belonging to their departments.

The English course of two years, above defined, is designed to prepare teachers for the Common Schools, and those who thoroughly complete the course will receive a Normal Certificate of recommendation for this grade of schools.

Candidates for admission to this course will be examined in Orthography, Geography, Grammar to Syntax, and Arithmetic to Percentage.

All students in this department are required to attend weekly exercises in the Bible, composition, declamation, and discussion.

Those teachers who wish a more extended course of study in Natural Science, Classics, or Modern Languages, can pursue a prescribed course under the direction of Prof. Hosford, by joining classes in the College department, and on its completion will receive a Normal Diploma.

Expenses.

Tuition: College classes, each term.....	\$7 00
Preparatory classes, each term.....	\$5 00 to 7 00
Room Rent: In Parsons Hall, a year.....	\$7 50 to 12 50
Incidental Charge: For care of public rooms, repairs, and use of Library and Reading Room, each term.....	3 00
Table Board: In clubs or private families, a week.....	\$2 00 to 3 00
In Ladies' Hall, payable monthly in advance, for gentlemen, a week.....	2 50
Board: In private families, with furnished room, fuel and lights, a week.....	\$3 00 to \$5 00
Rooms in Parsons Hall are unfurnished.	

Expenses in Ladies' Hall.

Board: With room furnished with stove, table, chairs and bedstead only, a week.....	\$3 20
With corner room thus furnished, a week.....	3 50
With room completely furnished, a week.....	4 00
With corner room completely furnished, a week.....	4 25

These prices include fuel and lights. The rooms are, in all respects, arranged for two.

Those who work daily in the domestic department an hour and a half, or its equivalent, are allowed on the price of board, a week..... \$1 00

Aid to Students.

By a vote of the Trustees, the Executive Committee are authorized, "at their discretion, to remit the tuition of deserving young men, of any evangelical de-

nomination, who are preparing for the Christian ministry," such favor not extending to the usual incidental charge, to room rent, or to the tuition in any study outside of the regular course.

Worthy young men preparing for the ministry, who are in the classical collegiate department, can ordinarily receive aid to the amount of \$100 a year from the American College and Education Society.

The Board of Education of the Presbyterian Church aids Students under the care of Presbytery, to the amount of \$100 to \$132 a year.

Further aid to deserving students is often provided by benevolent friends of the college.

Tuition is remitted to the daughters of Home or Foreign Missionaries.

Prizes.

By the generous endowment of a Rhetorical Prize Fund, by Samuel F. Drury, Esq., of Olivet, \$50 is yearly distributed in prizes for excellence in composition and oratory, as follows:

Twenty-five dollars at the Drury Prize Exhibition of students of the Classical, Scientific, and Ladies' Departments, at the close of the Spring term.

Twenty-five dollars at the Drury Prize Declamation of students of the Preparatory course, at the close of the spring term, of which twelve dollars will be given in prizes for the two best essays by ladies.

Drury prizes for 1877 were awarded as follows:

First prize to Willis Edwards Parsons; second prize to Clark Chester Otis.

For excellence in English composition, first prize to Miss Ellen Effie Topping; second prize to Miss Caroline Mason Prentice.

For excellence in declamation, first prize to John Thomas Blanchard; second prize to George Frederick Parsons.

Library and Reading Room.

The College Library contains six thousand volumes of well selected books. In connection with it is a reading room, well supplied with journals of news, politics, science, literature and art. For access to both no additional charge is made. Each student is entitled to take books from the library, and to retain them two weeks.

The library and reading room are daily open to all students.

Literary Societies.

The students sustain three prosperous literary societies; the Soronian for young ladies, and the Phi Alpha Pi and Adelpic for young gentlemen. All have libraries and special assembly rooms.

These societies unite in inviting some gentlemen from abroad to deliver an annual address before them in connection with the College Commencement.

Religious Culture.

All students are required to attend weekly exercises for the study of the Bible. These exercises generally accompany the Sunday school at the College church.

All students are required to attend devotional exercises daily in the College chapel, and public religious worship twice on Sunday. Unless special request is made to the contrary by parents or guardians, all students are required to attend public worship at the College church.

The students also sustain two organizations for religious and philanthropic work, entitled the Young Men's and the Young Women's Christian Associations. They maintain weekly religious meetings, and conduct Sunday schools in the neighborhood of the college. A Missionary Society is also sustained by the students, before whom an address is delivered on Sunday evening of Commencement week by some speaker from abroad.

ART DEPARTMENT.

In this department, the object is not only to give the student a definite knowledge of the scientific principles of the Art of Painting and Drawing, but also to awaken and cultivate a taste for the beautiful. Special attention will be given to correct and careful outlining, and also to perspective drawing.

The Art Room belonging to this department has been furnished with easels, casts, patterns and all needful appliances. With these facilities and the instruction of an accomplished teacher, much interest has already been awakened in a large number of pupils.

Outline and Perspective Drawing will be taught to all students without extra charge. Drawing from Models in Plaster, and from Crayon studies, also Painting in Oil and Water Colors, will be charged extra. For Drawing in Crayon, \$5; with use of casts, \$6; and for Painting, \$12 per term.

MICHIGAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

Chartered 1874, Prof. G. H. Howard, Director.

This Conservatory offers the finest advantages for the study of Music, Instrumental, Vocal or Theoretical, either exclusively or with other studies. The methods of instruction are similar to those of the best Conservatories in this country and Europe.

The course of instruction is thorough and comprehensive, being arranged with a view to maintain a high standard of musical taste. The aim of the management is to ensure a complete mastery of all branches which are undertaken by the student, rather than to give a superficial knowledge of a few pieces of questionable character or inferior quality. A real education of the musical faculties is accomplished, rather than an illustrative training in styles which are to be blindly imitated by the pupil.

Instruction is given in Piano, Organ and Cabinet Organ Playing; Singing—English, Italian, German and French; Vocal Culture, Glee and Chorus Singing; also, the Theory of Music, embracing Notation, Rhythm, Melody, Harmony, Thorough Base, Analysis, The Choral, Modulation, Theme-Development, Theme-Treatment, Counterpoint, Fugue, Canon, Musical Form and Composition.

The Piano Forte.

The following outline of the course in Piano Playing illustrates the completeness of the curriculum in all the departments. Four years is the time usually needed for its completion, but this will depend wholly on the capacity and progress of the individual. The Director selects from the studies specified for each term those which may most profitably be pursued, leaving some, however, optional with the student.

First Year.—First Term: Beyer's Preliminary School; or Knorr's Guide for the Pianist; or Wohlfahrt's Young Pianist's Guide. Plaidy's Technical Studies: Studies in Position, Tension, Motion and Touch; Exercises for "form-

ing" the hand; Single and Two-finger Exercises; Five Note Exercises; Transportation to Key of D; Scales of C, G and D. Analysis and Synthesis, Rhythmic, Melodic and Harmonic. Reviews, oral and technical.

Second term: Beyer's Preliminary School completed; or Knorr's Guide through 50th page; or Wohlfahrt's Guide completed. Plaidy's Technical Studies: Five Note Exercises; Major Scales completed. Analysis throughout the course. Three pieces,—one a Sonatina of Beethoven, Diabelli, or Spindler. Memorizing.

Third term: Knorr's Guide completed; or Czerny, Op. 139 (1 and 2); or Bertini, Op. 100; or Concone's Etudes Melodiques; or Heller, Op. 47. Five Note Exercises (Plaidy). Minor Scales and Scale Review. Three pieces. Playing from memory. Reading at sight from Diabelli's Melodious Exercises.

Second Year.—First term: Wollenhaupt, Etudes; or Concone, Etudes Melodiques, No. 2; or Heller, Op. 47, No. 2; or Czerny, Op. 139, No. 3. Moving Figures; or Chords and Major Arpeggios (Plaidy); Action of Hand and of Arm. Tone. Accent. Expression. Memorizing. Reading of Vocal Score. Fingering of Church Music. Use of Metronome. Three pieces. Sight Reading. Playing in General Exercises.

Second term: Bertini, Op. 29; or Heller, Op. 46; or Czerny, Op. 849 or 636; Moving Figures completed; or Minor Chords and Minor Arpeggios (Plaidy). Tone in Chord playing. Phrasing. Sonatas by Clementi and Haydn. Mendelssohn's Songs without Words. Six pieces. Sight Reading from Mozart's four-hand Sonatas; Reading of Motets, Glee's, etc. Memorizing, two pieces.

Third term: Bertini, Op. 32; or Heller, Op. 45; or Köhler, Op. 128; or Aloys Schmitt, Op. 16; Czerny, Op. 848. Arpeggios or Moving Figures. Scale Review for higher Velocity and Power. Reading of Oratorio Choruses. Song Accompaniments throughout the course. Four pieces—two memorized; Sonatas of Mozart.

Third Year.—First term: Cramer's Etudes, or Heller, Op. 16 or 81; or Czerny, Op. 740, Nos. 1 and 2; or Jensen, Op. 32; or Behrens; or Rosenhain; Czerny, Op. 337, Bk. 1, 10 Studies; Dominant Seventh Arpeggios, Arpeggio Review, Arpeggio Moving Figures. Reading Oratorio Choruses. Study of Transpositions, six pieces. Sonatas by Beethoven and Mozart. For Sight Reading, Haydn's Symphonies. Concert Playing.

Second term: Czerny, Op. 740, Nos. 3 and 4; or Clementi, Gradus ad Parnassum (Tausig); or Moscheles, Op. 70, Book 1; or Eschmann. Bach's 48 Preludes and Fugues; Czerny, Op. 337, Book 1, completed. Second Scale Review. Scales in Double Tones. Kullak's Octave School begun. Study of Transposition continued (Cramer or Bach's Preludes). Reading of Mozart's Symphonies and Overtures. Sonatas by Beethoven, Mozart and Schubert. Fantasies, Waltzes, etc., by Mendelssohn, Schumann, Chopin and others.

Third term: Chopin, Op. 10; or Clementi's Gradus completed; or Moscheles, Op. 70, Bk. 2. Bach's 48 Preludes and Fugues. Study of Improvisation. Reading of Beethoven's Symphonies and Overtures. Czerny, Op. 337, Bk. 2, and Kullak's Octave School, Bks. 1 and 2. Sonatas by Beethoven, Clementi and Dussek. Nocturnes and Impromptus by Chopin and Schubert. Suites by Bach and Handel.

Fourth Year.—Those preparing to teach may here substitute the Normal course for certain other studies at the beginning of this year.

First term: Chopin, Op. 25; or Henselt Op. 4; or Moscheles, Op. 95.

Sonatas by Beethoven, Chopin and Schubert. Concertos of Beethoven, Mendelssohn and Bach. Rhapsodies of Liszt. For general reading, Scarlatti, Bach and Handel. Essays on music. Chorus accompaniment.

Second term: Liszt, Grand Etudes de Paganini; or Schumann, Op. 3; or Rubinstein, Etudes. Classification of Works. General Analytic and Synthetic Review.

The Art of Instruction.

A Normal Course is instituted, and those desirous of preparing themselves for teachers can enter its classes. The director has had much experience in the preparation of teachers for their profession. The studies of the Normal Course are so carefully and clearly outlined as to render it an important feature of the Conservatory.

Singing and Voice-Culture.—The instruction in voice-culture embraces careful training in the control of the breath, and the use of the vocal and articulating organs for the production of pure tone and distinct enunciation. It is an invariable law that true voice-culture and singing words so as to be clearly understood are intimately connected.

Vocalises by Zoellner, Concone, Bordogni and others are used with songs, ballads, opera and oratorio selections. Songs which are not pure in sentiment, although otherwise attractive, are never employed.

Voices are not strained or abnormally developed, as is too often the case, but cultivated, expanded and extended in true accordance with their natural capacities. Hence the progress is rapid and thorough.

The Organ.—A new and very complete Pipe Organ, of two Manuals and two and a quarter Octaves of Pedals, was placed in the College Church in September, 1876. Students are thus afforded the best facilities for lessons in Organ-Playing, and an opportunity for Organ Practice which is rarely found, even in many of our largest cities.

Instruction is given in the Organ Touch, Fingering of Organ Music, Obligato Pedal Playing, Registration, Playing from Vocal Score, Church Service in all Forms, and Improvisation. Pupils are instructed in Choir Accompaniment, and when advanced sufficiently are afforded practical experience in accompanying the Quartette and Chorus Choir of the College Church.

The Course includes, also, selections from Bach's Vorspiele, Fugues and Toccatas, Mendelssohn and Merkel's Sonatas, Handel's Concertos, etc. Free-Style Playing also receives due attention.

Harmony.—Harmony, Counterpoint, Musical Form and Composition are taught with a view of making them of practical use in Piano-forte and Organ playing and in Singing. This includes a thorough knowledge of modulation and of the art of improvising. Theory is here made of practical benefit to the student by teaching its application to church playing and accompanying.

Lectures.—Prof. Goodwin will lecture on Music in Worship, and Prof. Hosford, on Acoustics.

The Director will also deliver six lectures every year upon the Practice and Theory of Music and the Art of Instruction.

General Exercises.—General Exercises take place each Friday afternoon, in which instruction on various musical subjects is imparted and pupils contribute the performance of vocal and instrumental selections. Analyses of Piano-Forte and other compositions are also given. These Exercises thus afford a most valuable means of general culture, and an excellent preparation for the most cultivated musical circles.

A concert is given by the pupils of the Conservatory at the close of each term, at which they are expected to perform when sufficiently advanced. These concerts are of a very high order, some of the best classical compositions being performed at them. Besides these a series of organ recitals is given each year, a specimen of which is as follows:

FOURTH ORGAN RECITAL, BY PROF. GEORGE CHADWICK.

Monday Evening, Jan. 22, 1877, at 8 o'clock.

PROGRAMME.

- | | |
|---|----------|
| 1. Toccata and Fugue in C major, | Bach. |
| 2. Vorspiel: "Christ, unser Herr, zum Jordan kam," | Bach. |
| 3. Variations on a theme by Beethoven, Op. 45, | Merkel. |
| 4. Adagio, Op. 256, No. 2, | Volkmar. |
| 5. Fantasia in D minor, for two performers, Op. 87, | Hesse. |
- With the assistance of Miss Lizzie Battle.

Miscellaneous Items.

Upon entering the Conservatory, students will be examined in the various branches which they propose to study, and will be classified according to their advancement.

Names must be registered and tuition paid before lessons are assigned.

Pupils are not received for a shorter period than one term.

Pupils must furnish or hire instruments for practice. Instruments can be hired at the Ladies' Hall and in the village.

No deduction is made for absence from lessons except in cases of protracted sickness, when the Conservatory will share the loss equally with the pupil.

Those who substitute music for any study in the Ladies' Course are required to devote at least two hours per day to the study of the Pianoforte or Organ, or Vocal Music, and also Harmony and Composition for at least three terms.

Pupils must invariably pay for music when they receive it.

Tuition and other Expenses per Term, Payable in Advance.

In classes of not more than four pupils, two lessons per week, each...	\$12 00
Private lessons, two lessons per week.....	18 00
Private lessons, one lesson per week.....	10 00
<i>Harmony</i> , in classes, two lessons per week, each.....	5 00
<i>Notation</i> , in classes, two lessons per week, each.....	5 00
Use of Piano or Cabinet Organ, one hour per day, per term.....	3 00
Use of Pedal Organ, one hour per day, per term.....	3 00

Pupils pursuing the studies of this department, either privately or in classes, are admitted to the general class exercises in Elocution, the Elementary Singing Class, to the Lectures on Music, and to all the Concerts of the Conservatory, free.

Those taking two or more studies at the same time are entitled to free instruction in Harmony.

Terms in the Conservatory correspond with those in the College.

Pupils in the Conservatory are subject to the regulations of the College.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The condition of the finances is substantially the same as it was last year.

Respectfully submitted.

HORATIO Q. BUTTERFIELD,

President.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, MONROE, MICHIGAN.

REPORT OF PRINCIPAL TO THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Rev. C. N. Mattoon, D. D., President; Rev. A. L. Bloodgood, Secretary; Prof. E. J. Boyd, Treasurer; Charles G. Johnson, Esq., Col. E. Chapman, Hon. John P. Hogarth, James Armitage, Esq., Wm. H. Boyd, Esq., Hon. Geo. M. Landon, Rev. Wm. S. Taylor, Rev. Geo. B. Eastman, Rev. A. K. Strong, D. D., Rev. D. P. Putnam, Rev. David Casler, I. E. Ilgenfritz, Esq., Col. B. S. Compton.

The next term of this institution will begin September 13th, 1877.

This will be the opening of the 28th year of its history. During each successive year it has graduated a class of young Ladies, very many of whom are filling places of responsibility and high social positions to the credit of their *Alma Mater*.

Prof. Boyd and his excellent lady still continue Principals of the Institution.

Miss Warner, a cultivated christian lady from New England, who has filled the position of Preceptress so acceptably, will remain.

Prof. Alex. Fleischmann, who has no superior in music, is director of Piano, Organ and Singing. With him is associated, Mrs. Capt. Geo. Yates, as vocal teacher, and Miss Anna Boyd as teacher of Piano and Organ.

Miss Florence S. Boyd, teacher of Drawing and Painting.

With competent teachers in other departments, the design is to provide a place for the education of our daughters, where they will receive the same kind of personal care and supervision they would in their homes.

There are accommodations for upwards of forty boarding pupils.

In view of the financial pressure incident to the times, board and tuition have been reduced to fifty-five dollars per quarter of ten weeks each, with rooms furnished, gas and fuel.

While we would appeal to the long record of the past, it is the earnest wish of the trustees and friends of the Seminary to make it even more worthy the confidence of the public in the future, and a perpetual means for the training

of young ladies for all coming generations in both the substantial and ornamental branches of female education.

For further particulars, apply in person or by letter to

PROF. E. J. BOYD.

The above circular is issued by order of the Board of Trustees.

REV. C. N. MATTOON,
President.

REV. A. L. BLOODGOOD,
Secretary.

CHARACTER OF THE SEMINARY.

It is the earnest effort of the founders of the Seminary not only to furnish a good school, but especially a quiet and happy home; where principals, professors, and teachers constitute one family, sitting at the same tables, enjoying the same pleasures, and conforming their manners to the usages of refined society.

While not sectarian in organization or character, it is a christian family in which affection, courtesy, and refinement shall prevail. The pupils attend church at least once on the Sabbath, wherever their parents may direct, accompanied with one of the teachers.

COURSE OF STUDY.

Academic Department.

Mental Arithmetic, Robinson; Practical Arithmetic, Robinson; Descriptive Geography, McNally; Elements of Grammar, Pinneo; Elements of Drawing, ———; History of the United States, Barnes; Independent Sixth Reader, Watson; Pictorial History of England, Goodrich; Natural History, Tenny.

First Collegiate Class.—Higher Arithmetic, Robinson; Elementary Algebra, Robinson; History of England, Berard; Analysis of Sentences and Words, Green; Anatomy and Physiology, Hutchinson; Government, Shurtliff.

Second Collegiate Class.—University Algebra, Robinson; Mythology, White; Ancient History, Swinton; Natural Philosophy, Steele; Chemistry, Steele; Botany, Wood.

Junior Class.—Geometry and Trigonometry, Davies; Rhetoric, Quackenbos; Study of Words, Trench; Astronomy, Steele; Study of Milton, Boyd; History, Swinton; Poetry, Shakespeare; American Literature, Cathcart.

Senior Class.—Mental and Moral Science, Hickok; Geology, Steele; English Literature, Underwood; Lectures on Fine Arts and Literature, by Prof. Boyd; Analogy of Religion, Butler; Natural Theology, Chadbourne; Logic, Whately.

Art Class.—Study of Painting, Sculpture, Architecture, etc., with Lectures by the Principal.

Optional Studies.

In addition to the Regular Course above, other studies are selected from the following list; or those that prefer it can pursue one or all of the following studies, without any of the Regular Course:

French.—Otto's Grammar; Sous La Neige, Porchat; Lamartine and Racine works; Compositions and Conversations; La Petite Fadette, Geo. Sands; Le Siege De La Rochelle; Borel's French Grammar; De L'Allemagne; Plays in French; La Literature Francaise.

German.—Otto's Grammar; Undine; Schiller' Poems; Jungfrau von Orleans; History of German Literature; Ergmont.

EXPENSES.

Board and tuition in all English branches, rooms fully furnished, and carpeted, gas and fuel per quarter of ten weeks, have been reduced from \$65 to \$55, to meet the present hard times.

Piano lessons per quarter from \$12 to \$15.

Organ lessons, \$18.

Use of instrument \$3 per quarter for one-half hour.

French, German and drawing, each \$5 per quarter.

Painting in oils, \$15 from objects and nature.

Each pupil furnishes a pair of sheets and pillow-cases, also towels and table napkins.

Payment for board and tuition is required in advance. Deductions are only made in cases of protracted sickness.

In all such cases one-half of the charges will be refunded.

A deduction is made from the bills when two or more come from one family. Also a most liberal deduction to the daughters of clergymen.

SPECIAL STUDIES.

Any student desiring to give special attention to music or languages or the art of painting and drawing, will find here unusual advantages under the best instructions.

There is a music hall with more than a dozen of pianos for practice, and a pipe organ; also a room fitted up as a studio with models and paintings for the use of pupils who may devote their time entirely to any of the extra branches, and become proficient therein.

Pupils may be admitted at any time during the academic year, only paying from the time of entrance; but as classes are formed at the opening of the term it is highly important that pupils be present on Thursday, the 13th of September, when the academic year begins.

Winter term the 7th of February, 1878.

RULES.

It is our policy not to burden young ladies with arbitrary rules and useless restraints. We adopt only such regulations as are needed to secure due attention to study and the formation of correct habits and worthy characters. Parents will also be glad to know that, although not under convent surveillance, their daughters are always well protected when upon the street. In matters of government throughout all the departments it is quite noticeable that firmness and consideration are happily blended, so that the girls never seem to chafe and fret under arbitrary and unreasonable regulations. Rules are few, but rigidly enforced.

BUILDINGS AND APPARATUS.

The Seminary buildings are large and commodious. To them are attached convenient recitation rooms, parlors, music rooms, dining hall, lodging rooms, and drawing and painting rooms.

Every room is lighted with gas.

Valuable apparatus has been purchased to illustrate the department of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry.

Blackboards have been profusely distributed. A large carriage and sleigh are furnished, in which pupils take daily rides, without charge.

Pupils may devote themselves to any of the ornamental branches above.

Pupils from abroad will find ample arrangements for board, and a pleasant home in the family of the Principals, where most of the professors and teachers reside.

A fine organ, with all the modern fixtures of sub-bass, is placed in the study hall, which is used daily at worship, and on which the young ladies can take lessons and practice.

The institution has thirteen pianos, and one grand piano for practice and lessons. Also one of the best cabinet organs.

In music there is a special department where pupils can prepare themselves for teachers under the very best masters.

The value of real estate and apparatus is over \$25,000.

E. J. BOYD, *Principal*.

GERMAN AMERICAN SEMINARY.

H. S. Tarbell, Esq., Superintendent Public Instruction, Lansing, Mich.:

DEAR SIR,—In compliance with the law and your favor of the 28th ult., I herewith submit the following report:

The German American Seminary is located at Detroit, on Lafayette street east, and was founded and chartered in 1861. Its site is a tract of land 100 feet front, improved with a grand main building, a gymnasium and house for the janitor, valued at about \$25,000. In addition to this it owns 5,500 acres of land (so-called swamp lands) lying in the State of Michigan, and valued at \$1.00 to \$5.00 per acre. Its annual income for the last fiscal year from all sources was \$6,709.51. It has a chemical laboratory and a library numbering 500 volumes. The school is divided into three departments of two, four and two years respectively. The first two years or grades are known as the "Kindergarten" department, after Fröbel's system (connected with this institution for the last ten years), the second four the Primary (Elementary), and the last two years the Grammar (Real) school.

Number of instructors: Nine.

NUMBER OF STUDENTS IN THE DIFFERENT CLASSES.

Kindergarten	30
Class 4th, Elementary.....	32
Class 3d, "	29
Class 2d, "	33
Class 1st, "	34
Class 1st, Real (Grammar).....	23
Class 2d, " "	28

STUDIES PURSUED.

English, German, French, Arithmetic, Geometry, Algebra, Physics, Chemistry, Natural History, Geography, History, Drawing, Penmanship, Singing, Gymnastics, Needle-work.

BOOKS USED.

Monroe's Readers, Swinton's Grammars, McNally's and Guyot's Geography, Swinton's Condensed History, Lange's Leitfaden der Geschichte, Peterman's Deutsche Lesebücher, Gundlach's Liederbuch, Plötz French Course.

This institution possesses superior means of instruction, consisting of physical and chemical apparatus, valuable collections, maps, etc. Graduates are ex-

pected to master English and German equally well, besides acquiring a fair knowledge of French.

OCCUPATION OF PUPILS IN THE KINDERGARTEN.

Building, stick and ring laying, perforating, embroidering, weaving, plaiting, folding, intertwining, peas-work, and modelling.

KINDERGARTEN APPARATUS AND APPLIANCES.

Fröbel's "gifts," large rooms, piano, tables, benches and material for occupation.

EFFECT OF THE SYSTEM.

It promotes a graceful carriage, physical development, clearness of ideas, and harmonious growth of the whole nature.

Very respectfully yours,

KARL H. McMANN,
Secretary of the German American Seminary.

DETROIT, Nov. 13, 1877.

RAISIN VALLEY SEMINARY.

To the Superintendent of Public Instruction :

DEAR SIR,—The real estate held by Raisin Valley Seminary, and on which the school buildings, Principal's residence, and observatory are situated, comprises about thirty-four acres, valued, with the buildings, furniture, etc., at about twelve thousand dollars.

The endowment fund of the Seminary is nearly twenty-four thousand dollars, yielding an annual income of two thousand dollars. Receipts from other sources the past year sixteen hundred dollars. Total receipts \$3,600.

Number of instructors 4; number of students 101.

Number in Preparatory Department	45
“ Middle Class	20
“ Junior Class	34
“ Senior Class	2
Total in all classes	101

The course of instruction, books used, terms of tuition, and other items called for by the statute, will be found in the printed announcement accompanying this.

Very respectfully,

ERASTUS TEST.

REPORTS FROM TOWNSHIP SUPERINTENDENTS.

[NOTE.—It has been thought that these reports would possess greater interest and convenience to the reader if they should be arranged so that whatever has been said by each upon a particular subject should be presented consecutively. I have therefore taken the liberty to select portions from each report and arrange them under the headings which follow. About half of what was furnished is here printed; all that seemed of local interest only, or that can be learned by a reference to the statistical tables in this report, has been omitted.—SUP'T PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.]

LEGISLATION.

ALLEGAN COUNTY.

ALLEGAN TOWNSHIP—P. A. LATTI.

I would suggest that a law providing for the licensing of teachers for the first and second grade, good for the entire county, would tend very much to increase the professional interest among teachers. This could be done by instituting a board of county examiners, with authority to meet twice a year for such examination.

DOUGLAS TOWNSHIP—F. E. JOHNSON.

I would be in favor of having the commencement of the term of superintendency at the opening of the school year.

SAUGATUCK TOWNSHIP—E. B. WRIGHT.

The school year should begin with the superintendent's year. Now I am obliged to split my predecessor's year in halves, and make my report from a probable estimate, whereas, if the school year began with my year, I should be able to report more understandingly.

ALPENA COUNTY.

ALPENA TOWNSHIP—H. C. MYERS.

Is it not possible to have a law passed giving the superintendent of schools power of refusing certificates to all not having a certificate of attendance at some institute?

ANTRIM COUNTY.

CHESTONIA TOWNSHIP—C. H. KELLY, M. D.

Let the superintendent and board of inspectors form a county board to meet and examine teachers once a year, giving certificates to teach any school in the county, meantime the county superintendents may give certificates as now. Again, let the superintendent be elected in the spring as now, but not enter upon his duties until the beginning of the school year. This will give them time to post themselves, and they can make a correct report, which few of them can do in the middle of their term of office as they are required now to do. Also let the county board be required to establish a uniformity of text-books for the county, and let the State Superintendent have power to expel immoral and drunken superintendents when a town board is composed of a clique, as now in Mancelona, to the detriment of the schools and the annoyance of all lovers of our excellent school system, kept in office by his own relations, composing the township board.

BARRY COUNTY.

CARLTON TOWNSHIP—C. A. BAKER.

The office of superintendency is one that should be filled for the term of three years. When a man has become acquainted with his duties of said office he should be retained.

MONITOR TOWNSHIP—J. DELL.

Legislation should do something to limit the supply and regulate the prices of books. They should sift all that are in the market, and select the best, and should say, that these, and these only, shall be used in the schools.

BAY COUNTY.

PINCONNING TOWNSHIP—G. A. EWING.

My only suggestion for legislation is in relation to the present law including pupils from five to twenty years of age to our public schools. Insert the figure six instead of five, and I think the order in our schools would be improved.

WILLIAMS TOWNSHIP—C. BRADFORD.

I cannot see any imperfections in the intention of the law, but I would like to see town superintendents holding their office more than one year, as they would be better qualified for their duties by experience.

Could the people see the benefit of retaining in office the superintendent, as they see that changing teachers is not beneficial, a reform would soon take place.

BERRIEN COUNTY.

GALIEN TOWNSHIP—C. THURSTON.

There ought to be some provision made to supply children with text books when they are wanted. Parents promise to get books when they go to town, the result is children go to school two-thirds of the term without books.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

BRANCH COUNTY.

NOBLE TOWNSHIP—W. M'ILLAN.

As regards school legislation, I think the greatest need here is a more strict and pungent law to compel attendance at school, placing the duty of enforcing the law in some other hands than where it now is. As it now stands the law is a dead letter here. It should be enforced for the good of our schools. There should be some legislation to compel districts to furnish apparatus suitable for school work.

SHERWOOD TOWNSHIP—C. C. LAKE.

Would it not be well if the law would make it the duty of the board of inspectors to purchase books for the libraries? I would also recommend that a law be made requiring township superintendents to meet in convention at least twice a year for the purpose of securing a uniformity of action in regard to the examination of teachers and of grading certificates.

CALHOUN COUNTY.

CLARENCE TOWNSHIP—H. J. COURTRIGHT.

We have two public examinations each year, as required by law, but the teachers prefer private examinations. I think it would be well if the law required an extra fifty cents for all private examinations; then teachers would pay more attention to public examinations, thus saving each township a few hundred dollars unnecessary expense.

NEWTON TOWNSHIP—A. E. GLEASON.

As regards future legislation, I think the law in reference to directors' reports might be made better. As the law now stands there is no specified time mentioned, hence there is a loss of both time and money.

CASS COUNTY.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP—H. R. SCHUTT.

My experience with directors reports still urges upon me the necessity of a legal enactment for assembling the directors at a proper time each year at the town house or clerk's office, where, together with the clerk and township superintendent, the reports could be made correctly, as all the data would be at hand. Many directors are voted into office against their inclination, and it must be admitted that in many cases they are incompetent to execute so simple a requirement as the making out the report.

MILTON TOWNSHIP—H. R. BACKUS.

I think it would be well if the township superintendent's term of office could begin with the school year and continue two years. I am in favor of some legislation in regard to the text books used, for in no other way can it be secured without some loss of friendship for the school officers in some districts.

NEWBERY TOWNSHIP—J. B. WARNER.

As regards legislation, I would suggest that there be some way provided whereby the township superintendent may make his annual report correct]

As it now stands it cannot be done, when his term of office commences on the first of April, and the school year commences on the first of September.

PENN TOWNSHIP—M. PEMBERTON.

I would recommend that a law be enacted requiring the library be kept in the school house, and that the library money be used within some stated time. Quite frequently superintendents who are not re-elected, knowing they have no report to make, leave their business in a bad shape. A law making the office coeval with the school year, would be a great improvement.

Some means ought to be provided by which teachers of known ability and tried success could obtain a State certificate.

CHEBOYGAN COUNTY.

INVERNESS TOWNSHIP—D. J. GALBRAITH.

If the township superintendency is to be continued, the Legislature should pass a law requiring the superintendents of every township to meet at a central place in the county three times each year for the examination of teachers and grant certificates holding good for the county, giving township superintendents the privilege of giving permits to teach until another meeting of such boards. This would be a material improvement on the present system, as doubtless there would be found some one of such a board qualified to conduct an examination. It would also have a tendency to do away with a great deal of favoritism brought about by local superintendency.

EATON COUNTY.

HAMLIN TOWNSHIP—G. E. LAKE.

The law should provide for an annual meeting of township school superintendents.

ROXAND TOWNSHIP—WM. C. HOWELL.

I would recommend that we have a law passed for the examination of teachers on the last Saturday of March and the second Saturday of October in each year. And any teacher presenting himself for an examination at any other time should pay one dollar for his certificate. Also that each district shall furnish apparatus sufficient to illustrate the branches taught.

GENESER COUNTY.

DAVISON TOWNSHIP—E. HOLLENBECK.

Who shall accomplish needed reform? A superintendent appointed, not by nor subject to political caprice, but by a board of trustees or some higher educational authority. Give him territory enough to keep him busy, but no more schools than he can attend to well. Let him prescribe the text books to be used in his jurisdiction. Let him prepare a uniform course of study to be followed in each district so far, perhaps, as the grammar school grade, with one or two schools in each township to prepare pupils for the high school grade. Then, if desired, the pupils can prepare for the high school and graduate at the University. Put the whole charge of hiring teachers in the hands of the superintendent and trustees, with examinations competitive.

Give the board and superintendent more than advisory power in the matter of building, aids to teaching, and other school expenses.

The expenses of the schools ought to be a town, not a district tax. There ought to be an uniformity of buildings, furniture, system of instruction and expense throughout at least each township. I don't believe we shall ever approximate success nor have our money's worth until some plan similar to the city superintendency of schools is adopted in the country schools and enforced. I wish the leading educators would devise some plan, one that can be got through the Legislature. Then let the teachers be educated to do the work of the grade in which they teach. Teachers would not have all the studies from A to algebra to hear every day. They would not need University education to teach winter schools, and could not demand the highest wages. The primary schools would need but few and inexpensive aids to teaching. The chief school of the township could be better furnished.

It is a patent fact that the pupils who wish to go farther than practical arithmetic, must, as a rule, leave home. Thus the Union school robs the country schools of their best talent. If pupils could be educated at home until they are prepared for the high school, it would cost them less and they would receive more attention than they now do in the city schools. On the other hand I have known many pupils of twelve and fourteen years, who were good readers, studying primary arithmetic, and had never written or studied geography, grammar, or practical arithmetic. Lack of systematic instruction and supervising power. The needs of education cry loudly for reform—shall we have it?

MT. MORRIS TOWNSHIP—J. H. TYLER.

It is thought that one superintendent for each representative district would be the best plan, thus dividing the work in some of the more populous counties and uniting others more sparsely settled. Be that as it may, I would advocate a change to the county system, and if the duties prove too onerous for one man, let the law provide for an assistant.

GRATIOT COUNTY.

PINE RIVER TOWNSHIP—H. N. ROBINSON.

If the people of this State are determined to do away with the county system (which I consider one of the foulest moves on the progress of our schools) would it not be well to enact a law giving the township superintendent a longer term of office so that he might include in his report one or two full school years of his own work and observations?

NEW HAVEN TOWNSHIP—W. S. EVEREST.

There should be some provision made by law by which an uniformity of books may be obtained, so as to enable the school board to establish a prescribed course of study, and to assist the teacher in classifying his school.

There should be some law to compel a more perfect attendance at school.

The law relative to the time for the meeting of the board of school inspectors, should be changed to some other day than Saturday, there being many who regard that day as Sabbath.

NORTH SHADE TOWNSHIP—R. GARNER.

As to legislation my opinion is that a law establishing teachers' wages, according to the grade of certificate held (in district schools), and making superintendents liable for improperly licensing any teacher as to grade, would have the effect of producing a higher class of teachers. In such case the schools would be more completely under the control of the State, and less under whimsical officers who are often ignorant of the true interest of education.

NORTH STAR TOWNSHIP—E. FRANKLIN.

Our school law, fixing Saturday as the day for the regular meeting of the school inspectors, should be changed. The school inspector elected in this township last April observes that day as Sabbath, therefore will not meet with us.

HILLSDALE COUNTY.

ALLEN TOWNSHIP—E. P. NORTON.

It appears to me that the term of office of the township superintendent should be two years, and that this term should commence at the beginning of the school year. This would enable the superintendent to make a full report of his own doings. It also appears necessary that the legislature should specify when public examinations shall be held. There should be at least three days appointed, one about the first Saturday after the first Monday in April, the second near the first of September, to examine teachers for union schools; the third about the second Saturday in October.

There appears to be some defect in the law passed, requiring teachers to pay a fee at the time of receiving a certificate. If the superintendent grants a first grade certificate, the holder can teach two years and pay but one fee, while those holding a second or third grade are obliged to pay every year, and those holding certificates from other authority than the township superintendent, are entirely exempt.

FAYETTE TOWNSHIP—H. WARREN.

More power might be given to the superintendent with less danger than is now held by the average county director, who displays little interest in the schools after he has engaged a teacher at the lowest possible price.

RANSOM TOWNSHIP—J. D. BROWN.

The people generally seem to be satisfied with the working of the present system of superintendency; but if it is retained there ought to be some regulations in regard to the qualification of teachers. At present a person may get a first grade certificate in one town and in another be barely able to get a third.

It would be a good plan for the State Superintendent to say what per cent a teacher stands, then prepare a set of questions as a model, or the standard to be used.

The statistical report should be made to correspond with our year, as our year should correspond with the school year. It is almost impossible for us to find out the statistics you require, especially relating to expenses.

HOUGHTON COUNTY.

CALUMET TOWNSHIP—E. H. OSBORN.

I had hoped that two years of the township superintendency would have proved ample time to satisfy every one of the injurious tendencies of the system and its depressing influences on our schools, and that instead of drifting backward and from year to year lowering the standard of qualification in teachers, and as an inevitable consequence lowering the standard of our schools, that some action might have been taken by the last Legislature looking to a return either to the county system as it stood before the change in the law, or to that system with some modification which perhaps might be made, rendering it unobjectionable, but still providing for the proper examination of teachers, which I am fully satisfied fails to be accomplished under the aforesaid law.

INGHAM COUNTY.

AURELIUS TOWNSHIP—C. H. BATEMAN.

I should like to see a law establishing uniformity of text books for this county or the State.

MERIDIAN TOWNSHIP—J. E. WINN.

Superintendents should be elected for the term of two years, whether they supervise the schools of a township, a legislative district, county or State. It takes one year for a man to become acquainted with the work and requirements of the office. The school year should commence the first part of April or else the superintendent enter upon his duties the first of September. As it is now we are under the necessity of reporting facts which we know nothing about. With the exception of the dates of certificates there was no record of any thing in this office when I accepted it. This is not as it should be; let each man report his own acts. Under the present law the superintendent is chairman of the board of inspectors, and yet the directors are instructed to file their annual reports with the clerk. This is wrong. The directors' reports contain much matter which is valuable to the superintendent and which should be in easy reach of him.

At present the boundaries of graded districts cannot be changed without the consent of a majority of the board of trustees of such districts. This is wrong also. It gives them the authority to act upon their judgment and maintain them too, in preference to that of other people's, of other district boards, and in defiance of the board of inspectors.

The foregoing is but a glimpse of the defects of the present law, and nothing of the additions that should be made to it.

LANSING TOWNSHIP—J. BAUMGRAS.

I, for my part, do not consider that clause of the law relating to special examinations faultless. It surely ought to place some restrictions upon the candidates at least as far as actual necessity demands it. Much of the disagreeable portion of the work arises from this. They should either be compelled to pay a fee for the duty imposed, or wait until the next regular examination day. I hope our legislature will consider this one item among others.

I have sounded the opinion of the several teachers with whom I am officially connected, in reference to the law exacting a fee from all teachers receiving

certificates. They consider the object very worthy and much to be desired, but the manner of getting the means not entirely fair.

IONIA COUNTY.

LYONS TOWNSHIP—D. C. OAKES.

I favor county superintendency system. The law that makes the superintendent's year and the school year unequal is bad. I can make out my own report better than I can make the report of some other man just gone out of office.

OTISCO TOWNSHIP—J. T. JOSLIN.

I think the law should be so amended as to make all teachers pay for their examinations except on regular examination days.

JACKSON COUNTY.

BLACKMAN TOWNSHIP—C. WOOD.

The existing law gives no right to any teacher to board around in the district. Many of our districts are anxious to have good schools as possible with as little money as possible, therefore hire their teachers and agree with them to board around. Now as there is no law authorizing it, would it not be well to re-enact the old law in all districts that may desire it. Let the Legislature make a general law, and then let each district determine whether or not the law shall take effect.

COLUMBIA TOWNSHIP—D. E. HASKINS.

I believe the township superintendency is not what we want. Have a county or legislative district territory for one man.

I am not in favor of the tax for institutes going out of the county, nor of the institute tax without another one is also paid by every teacher not attending. This should be supplemented by another law allowing them the time actually in attendances at institute. I would prefer the tax be given to the one working the hardest to succeed in the township, or if it must go into the State Treasury let it form a fund for the support of indigent teachers who have taught not less than ten years in the State.

We ought to have penalties attached for the violation of our school laws, which we know is done in nearly every district. I don't believe that one dollar out of a hundred of our library fund goes for that purpose, and that is only a small item, besides some things that are done contrary to law.

SUMMIT TOWNSHIP—R. E. GALLUP.

I hope our next Legislature will so amend the school law that all teachers not appearing at the regular examinations shall be required to pay for the extra examinations.

KALAMAZOO COUNTY.

CLIMAX TOWNSHIP—F. HODGMAN.

The county system of schools spreads the man out too thin, and the township system spreads the work and the pay too thin. In the one case the man cannot perform the duties, and in the other he will not. We should have an interme-

diate system between the two that will give a capable man just enough to do and pay him a reasonable compensation for doing it. There ought to be a change in time for making reports, or else there should be more of them. The township superintendent is elected in April, and has nothing to show for the work of his predecessor for the last half of his term. He is called on in the middle of his year to make a report, and in many cases is unable to make a correct report of anything back of his own term in office. The old superintendent should make a final report of his own doings when he goes out of office, and the new should be furnished with blanks upon entering the office, that he may know what is expected of him.

PORTAGE TOWNSHIP—G. T. HALL.

I wish to enter my protest against the election of township superintendents; they should be appointed. Any person with average observation can see that the way our party politics are run, the only man perhaps in a township qualified for the office does not stand the ghost of a chance if he happens to belong to the party that is in the minority.

KENT COUNTY.

CASCADE TOWNSHIP—H. C. DENNISON.

Our school laws might be improved. The superintendent should have territory sufficient to employ his whole time. The present law of township superintendents is inferior to the former system. We should have a law establishing days for examinations.

PARIS TOWNSHIP—A. D. CHESEBRO.

This democratic form of government is not a success in some directions, particularly in the election of superintendents. They should be appointed by the supervisors so that somebody should feel responsible for their failure or success. I would increase their salary rather than otherwise. There should be a law devised to establish a uniformity of text books throughout the State, and at less than half the present cost. They should not be changed in less than five years, then cautiously and with strong reasons for so doing.

SPARTA TOWNSHIP—J. H. MAYNARD.

I have but one remark to make relative to school legislation, that is: we had better return to the county system of superintendency, or at least making the superintendent a salaried officer, who shall devote his whole time to the work, and so divide the territory that he may visit each school twice each year. If we had competent men in every town, which we have not, they could not and would not be troubled with the office.

If our Solons at Lansing would not be quite so economical in this direction they might spend less in building prisons.

LAPEER COUNTY.

GOODLAND TOWNSHIP—J. D. MASON.

The law should specify the amount of time the superintendent should be employed, and the amount he is to receive for said services; also, section 65

school law should be so amended as to prohibit protracted or long continuous meetings being held in any school building, while school is in session. I have known several schools nearly ruined thereby. But it is impossible to vote such meetings out, when the largest majority of the district attend them.

MARATHON TOWNSHIP—E. A. BROWN.

I will say in regard to school legislation that I am in favor of a return to the county superintendency in some form, for in many of our townships it is impossible to find men qualified for the office, but perhaps no system would be without its faults.

MAYFIELD TOWNSHIP—F. H. IVORY.

There ought to be some legislation in regard to establishing an uniformity of text books throughout the State, so that a scholar in passing from one school to another would not be obliged to procure a new series of text books.

LEELANAW COUNTY.

BINGHAM TOWNSHIP—M. A. HUESS.

The term of office for township superintendents should be changed. They should commence their work with the school year. As it now stands we are unable to fill out our statistical reports from the fact that our predecessors leave us no information pertaining to these matters.

LEELANAW TOWNSHIP—S. H. HUTCHINSON.

One difficulty that the township superintendent has to meet in making out his annual report is that he has to embody the work of his predecessor for about half of the school year with his own, hence it is less likely to be a full and accurate report. His term of office should commence with the school year.

The time of holding office (one year), as the law now stands, is too short for eliciting the greatest interest in school affairs or for securing thorough and uniform methods of instruction.

ELMWOOD TOWNSHIP—A. B. DUNLAP.

Two or three branch Normal Schools should be established in different parts of the State, as is the case in New York State. By this means our common schools would be greatly benefited by normal instruction.

It was a mistake in abolishing the county superintendency, for the want of competent men to act in these new townships as superintendents is very seriously felt in all this region. The law should be renewed. This is the opinion of all observant and intelligent men.

LENAWEE COUNTY.

CAMBRIDGE TOWNSHIP—D. E. THOMAS.

If the Legislature would pass a law requiring the district boards to adopt a uniform series of text books, have three terms during the year, give the school board power to classify the schools and require them to instruct the teachers to take the classes over as large a portion of the text books as may be deemed sufficient by the school board, require them to visit each school at the end of the term for the purpose of examination, and promote such scholars as are

worthy, it would raise the standard of district schools and would give the school boards something beside a name.

The law in regard to township superintendents is deficient in not requiring the township to pay for special examinations. Last spring the Board became law makers, passing a resolution that all special examinations should be at the expense of the teachers.

RIGA TOWNSHIP—F. G. CHANDLER.

I hope the day is not far distant when the Legislature will pass an act compelling our common schools to use a uniformity of text books throughout the State,—a law similar to the one up before the Ohio Legislature last winter.

WOODSTOCK TOWNSHIP—H. WILCOX.

We want a repeal of the law of '77 relative to charges made to those who receive a certificate. Living as I do, twenty miles from the county seat, I may have \$2.50 or even \$2.00, and charge the township \$2.00 for time required to deposit it.

MACOMB COUNTY.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP—O. D. THOMPSON.

If the township system is to be continued would it not be better to have each officer take his place September 1st? But give us county or district superintendency.

STERLING TOWNSHIP—F. MONFORT.

I think this township superintendency is all wrong. If county supervision was too much work for one man, give him a part of a county, at all events give him work enough to do to keep him in practice. In Macomb county there are two representative districts. Why not amend the law so that the people elect or the supervisors appoint a superintendent for each representative district? Under such a law it seems to me the school work would be nearly equally divided. I would also have the time changed for his election from our annual spring election to our biennial election in the fall, and elected for a period of two years.

MECOSTA COUNTY.

AUSTIN TOWNSHIP—N. O. WARD.

Uniformity of text-books is what we want, and in view of this fact I would beg leave to direct your attention to certain school laws which, if properly amended, would render the law creating township or county system, as the case may be, less distasteful to the people, and in my opinion make our school system much more efficient. There is a clause in the said law which makes it the duty of the school boards to select the books to be used in school, and it also provides that said selection shall not be changed for a subsequent period of two years, thus giving to book publishers and their agents the power of compelling the people of said districts to purchase their books at extravagant prices. It is said that the text-books of our schools cost more than the tuition. I would suggest, as a remedy, that we have a Council of Public Instruction; also that the State Superintendent be chairman of said committee, and make it a part of

the duties of the said council to select and establish a uniformity of books for the State, and make arrangements with these publishers to have them furnished at as cheap a rate as possible, and have the price of each book printed on the title page and cover of said book, and make it a violation of law for any person to sell them above the established rates. This would have effect to reduce the price of books one-half, besides establishing the uniformity so much desired by all educators; and in view of the fact that our schools are deficient in school apparatus, I would be in favor of a legislative grant to aid in furnishing these requisites sufficient to enable the said Council of Public Instruction to add one hundred per cent to all sums raised by local efforts for that purpose, and to make it a part of their duties to purchase apparatus at wholesale prices and have them for deposit at the educational office, subject to the orders of district boards. This would exert a powerful influence in providing the schools with those requisites which tend to increase the interests and facilitate the progress of pupils, and add greatly to the value and efficiency of the labors of the teachers.

SHERIDAN TOWNSHIP—O. E. MUSGRAVE.

I would recommend legislation to have each superintendent assume his office at the beginning of the school year.

MONTCALM COUNTY.

EVERGREEN TOWNSHIP—E. FOLLETT.

I am of the opinion that the law establishing township superintendency was a retrograde step in regard to the schools of Michigan for the reasons, first, it is not in every township that a person can be found qualified that will attend to the duties of the office for the fees that the office pays, and often in the rural towns persons are elected who could not get a third grade certificate. Thus the law places many schools in very incompetent hands, to say the least. Again, the present system is far more expensive and less beneficial to the people. In my opinion a law should be made something like this: None but good qualified teachers should be eligible to the office; they to hold office from two to four years, as shall be considered beneficial; to be paid a good salary; counties too large for one man should be divided into two districts. I hope that a more rational system than the present will soon be in operation.

FAIRPLAIN TOWNSHIP—S. M. GIBBS.

From the workings of the superintendency as made known in Fairplain it is evident that the good of the schools would be promoted by a law requiring the directors to attend public examinations and to have teachers on hand at that time.

BUSHNELL TOWNSHIP—J. H. CHAPMAN.

We need an uniformity of text books throughout the State, which should be furnished by the State at a much less rate than we now can get them.

FERRIS TOWNSHIP—O. F. MASON.

I should recommend a board to be appointed by the proper authorities of the State whose duties it should be to recommend an uniform series of text books

for the use of our common schools, and no text book once adopted to be changed under four years.

MONTCALM TOWNSHIP—H. S. SHARP.

In regard to legislation, I believe a much better system than the present one for our schools would be, if the Legislature would divide the counties of the State into districts in which the schools were under the supervision of commissioners elected or appointed whose duties and salaries were fixed by the legislature and not left in the hands of the local authorities, as the board of supervisors, etc., as was the case with the salary of the county superintendent, in which case members of the board voted to cut down the salary of the superintendent simply to make their townsmen suppose they were working for economy and reform, until the efficiency of the office was destroyed.

OAKLAND COUNTY.

BRANDON TOWNSHIP—J. B. ALLEN.

If it is inadvisable to restore the county superintendency, would it be a good idea to change so as to unite several towns,—perhaps have one superintendent for each State representative district? Under the present system the compensation does not justify any person engaged in other business to give the time to this office that its duties require.

NOVI TOWNSHIP—DANIEL GAGE.

There should be some legislation to prevent districts from employing or licensing persons to teach under fifteen years of age; also the law should fix upon the date for our regular examinations, then it would be generally understood and candidates would govern themselves accordingly.

OSCEOLA COUNTY.

HERSEY TOWNSHIP—P. S. HOLDRIDGE.

School legislation should be left where it is for ten or fifteen years, or until the people get acquainted with it so they will know what to do.

OTTAWA COUNTY.

POLKTON TOWNSHIP—WM. F. STAMP.

Our schools would be very much improved could we secure a uniformity of text books throughout the State.

SAGINAW COUNTY.

BLUMFIELD TOWNSHIP—BARNHARD HAACK.

I submit the text books question by the following suggestion: By proper legislation a commission is created consisting of (say five) expert school men; the Superintendent of Public Instruction to be *ex officio* their president, whose duty it shall be to meet at the office of their president and prepare and establish a full plan of study to be observed by all of the primary schools of Michigan; also to adopt and introduce text books of study according to their established plan. If they find no adequate text books now in use, the commission offer

premiums for the best to be laid before them for examination in a given time and invite practical instructors to compete. After they have adopted one text book for each and every branch of study, competition is invited among the book trade for the purpose of having a reasonable price fixed and to avoid monopoly. As soon as the text books appear in market it is to become obligatory on the part of every teacher receiving a certificate to take care that no other books be bought for use in school, and after two years only such are to be allowed in the schools.

The necessary expenses connected with this arrangement, commissioners, compensation, premiums, etc., may be met by the appropriation of a part of the two-mill tax. I think the loss, if it can be so called, can be made up in one year by the savings, not only in the price of the books, but also in preventing the demand for new books with almost every new teacher. The expense would hardly be felt. The valuation of a district is \$21,000. The mill tax thereon yields \$42.00, of which towards the expense of the contemplated scheme a contribution of one dollar would be needed.

CHESANING TOWNSHIP—W. O. MASON.

Allow me to suggest that superintendents should have more than advisory powers in matters pertaining to schools. They should be furnished with visiting record books, which should be printed in such form, that if properly filled out at each visit, the superintendent could have the data for properly making out his annual report. A blank should also be furnished, which he should be required to fill out and deliver to his successor.

SANILAC COUNTY.

LAMOTTE TOWNSHIP—F. DAVIS.

With regard to legislation so far as my experience goes, I think county superintendency would give better satisfaction and advance the schools more than the method now practiced, for the reason of the inability of many towns to furnish a suitable man that makes educational matters his business.

MARION TOWNSHIP—G. C. VINCENT.

I would be glad to see the legislature giving us a law by which we could provide our schools with an uniformity of text books, by counties or otherwise, as school boards will not, or cannot remedy this difficulty. Also, I believe that a return to the county system of superintendency would be of great benefit to our schools, as many of our townships are in a deplorable state for want of a competent superintendent.

MARLETTE TOWNSHIP—HENRY M'CREA.

I would suggest that the office of superintendent be made more permanent, and that the township school board be made the examining board, and that private examinations be disallowed, except in rare cases.

ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

COTTRELVILLE TOWNSHIP—D. O. BEARDSLEE.

Our legislature in 1875 passed a law which adds another source for district quarrels. The law referred to is the one passed to enable graded districts to

change the time of holding their annual district meetings. Whatever may be the object of this law, it seems to me that it would have been well to have inserted a clause giving legal authority for employing the teachers, with whom they have to operate during the ensuing year, to the new board only. Two cases of violent contention over this matter have come under my notice. These scenes were the most disgraceful ever witnessed in our village. It is to be hoped that our next legislature will alter the reading of the law, or add a clause which shall do away with all future contingencies arising from that source, and that they will also become convinced of the ridiculousness of our system of school superintendency, and substitute something better.

EMMET TOWNSHIP—T. KENNEDY.

The law regarding our school superintendency is defective. At present the superintendent has to report the official acts of his predecessor. This cannot be as satisfactory as if the party making the report did the duty personally. If the superintendent held office until completing his annual report, this difficulty would be avoided. Also their time of office should be extended to two instead of one year as at present. This would give an opportunity for more extended and thorough observation of the subject in all its bearings, and would help to enable the observer to better detect defects and suggest proper remedies.

FAIR HAVEN TOWNSHIP—J. ENELL.

Should I venture to suggest anything in reference to our school laws, I should say make our two-mill tax a county fund and then distribute that as also the primary school money to each district in proportion to the number of days of attendance by the children of such districts. The public money would thus be used for the purpose for which it was intended. As it now is, a large number of children draw school money who never see the inside of a school room. With a regulation as here proposed, each tax-payer would see that it was for his interest to see that the schools were kept as full as possible in his own district, that competent teachers were employed who could attract a large attendance.

KENOCKEE TOWNSHIP—P. A. M'GINN.

Our county and township superintendency has been tried and found defective. I would recommend that the county be divided into districts and that each district elect a superintendent, one for one year, one for two years, and one for three years, filling the vacancy annually and fixing their salary at about three dollars per day. It could be hoped that the action of this local board would be independent and would best subserve the interest of education throughout the State.

KIMBALL TOWNSHIP—I. C. BURCH.

Our township superintendency system would be improved if the law was so amended that superintendents were elected for two years instead of one. They would then have the benefit of more experience, while now, just as they are beginning to understand their duties, they are liable to be succeeded by new and inexperienced men.

ST. JOSEPH COUNTY.

MENDON TOWNSHIP—REV. A. E. BISHOP.

I would suggest as an amendment to the school law that a county examiner for teachers' certificates would be more economical and be productive of a regularity of grade in scholarship and ability. Then certificates would be legal in any township of the county. I would suggest the continuance of the office of inspectors of schools for the purpose of visitation, and abolish the office of township superintendent.

Also that certificates granted by the officers of teachers' institutes legally held be deemed sufficient for purposes within the requirements of the law.

TUSCOLA COUNTY.

FAIRGROVE TOWNSHIP—S. J. SMITH.

Under the present law I would suggest that the election of the township superintendent be held immediately before or at the time of the annual school meeting, so that the accounts may be kept and the returns made without the difficulties now surrounding the office.

Again, the election of the superintendent should be for three years instead of one, thereby giving time to do something that shall show progress in the work. Also the appointment should be one of competent authority (say the probate judge) and not of election. At present many incumbents of the office are elected wholly unfit for the work, and placed in the position by parties in political strife, and jealous over other matters, regardless of the real wants of the schools, only so that a victory can be gained at the elections.

WASHTENAW COUNTY.

BRIDGEWATER TOWNSHIP—G. S. RAWSON.

We would suggest that some measures be enacted that will protect the library money from being misappropriated by the board of supervisors and others and directed to its proper use, without compelling school officers to seek the assistance of the law in order to use it as the law directs.

WAYNE COUNTY.

HURON TOWNSHIP—G. S. CLARK.

The school law should be so amended that each superintendent should come into office at the commencement of the school year, for the reason that the newly elected man does not have sufficient time to prepare his questions and post his notices before most of the schools wish to commence their spring term. Again, it is not convenient to make out a report of another man's work.

WEXFORD COUNTY.

CLEON TOWNSHIP—A. F. CHOATE.

In districts having a prescribed list of text books, the board should in some manner be empowered to have and keep such books on hand as may be needed.

This would affect more especially districts that are new. It would prevent many difficulties and inconveniences.

SELMA TOWNSHIP—C. R. ALLAIRE.

We should have a law to enable the townships to furnish the school books for the schools as public property, and the care of such books to be delivered to the several district boards. By this means uniformity of text books could be secured, and teachers enabled to classify their schools as would best serve the interest of the pupils.

SUPERVISION OF SCHOOLS.

ALLEGAN COUNTY.

OVERISEL TOWNSHIP—J. K. KLEINHEKSEL.

It is difficult to decide the relative merits of county and township superintendencies. Both have their defects. The great defect of the old system was, the work was too much for one man, and of the new, the work is not enough. No man who is equal to the office can well afford to leave the duties of his profession and give due attention to the various duties of this office. Hence from many it receives only a second-hand attention.

Another defect of the present system is, it has taken away all uniformity of standard throughout the county. Every superintendent makes his own standard. The result is, all third rate teachers leave the township whose superintendent is what they term strict and apply for schools in neighboring townships where they are thought to be less particular. Perhaps the county institutes may remedy this in part. But in order to remedy it entirely there must be some plan devised for securing a uniform standard of requirements, at least for the county, if not for the State. Would it not be practicable for the department of Public Instruction to distribute questions annually for the use of the township superintendents?

BARRY COUNTY.

IRVING TOWNSHIP—M. B. BROOKS.

The town superintendency system is in my opinion not the plan that will be the most likely to improve the schools and keep pace with the times for the simple reason that in a majority of the towns there is no one to be found who is capable of doing justice to the work. Most of them have never held any thing more than a third grade certificate; their style of teaching is old, not in accordance with the requirements of the times. It seems to me that if territory enough is allowed to one superintendent to take his whole time and attention, and he chosen after an examination, the right man might be found to improve the schools.

ORANGEVILLE TOWNSHIP—G. C. NEVINS.

So far as I can learn our schools are doing as well as under the county superintendency, but if we are to improve, something different from the present system seems necessary.

BERRIEN COUNTY.

BENTON TOWNSHIP—J. C. LAWRENCE.

I think the sooner the county superintendency is reinstated the better it will be for our schools.

CALHOUN COUNTY.

ALBION TOWNSHIP—E. H. KNAPP.

It is hardly necessary to say that the work of the superintendent is quite limited and unsatisfactory, as always must be the case with the present mode of supervision. The interest felt in sustaining the office and securing the services of a competent person falls far short of the needs of the several schools.

HOMER TOWNSHIP—B. FANCHER.

The schools of the township have in general less vigor than formerly under the county superintendency. There are more applicants for schools without any increase of qualification, evidently under the impression that the lowering of the office implies a reduction of requirements. Without some change of the present township system we may expect a further decline. There is no bond of union between townships. There is no place for the application of an additional force; no one to carry forward any practical improvement in scholarship, method, or books outside of the township. The educational waters have become stagnant. We need some action, some efficient agency reaching out after the schools of the county, some intellectual, circulating medium of par value, with more control than book agents or an occasional institute. We want an engine in continual operation, reaching the foundation and bringing out streams of iving waters.

MARENGO TOWNSHIP—P. MULVANY.

On the workings of the township superintendency, compared with the county system, I have only to say that I think a representative district system would be superior to either. There are in sparsely settled townships many persons, chosen as superintendents, who are poorly qualified for office, whereas in representative districts the chances for selection would be better. I would have them elected at the general election—to hold office for two years, at a compensation of \$2.50 per day. This would give a wider field to work in, and would prompt a person to keep better posted in educational matters than the present circumscribed system.

TEKONSHA TOWNSHIP—A. G. RANDALL.

The superintendency work has not been as satisfactory as could be desired for this reason: lack of interest by district officers in the management of school affairs. When officers fail to recognize any difference between teachers holding first and third grade certificates, there can be slight prospects of progress in our public schools. The only remedy is to require the same examina-

tion in third as in first grade, distinguishing the different grades by per cent in standing.

CHARLEVOIX COUNTY.

INVERNESS TOWNSHIP—D. GALBRAITH.

Many of our township superintendents are unacquainted with the rudiments of a common school education. It is difficult to find men qualified for the office, and those who are qualified are unwilling to act in consequence of the very limited allowance made for their services.

CLINTON COUNTY.

BINGHAM TOWNSHIP—W. S. LAZELLE.

I have not given that attention to the superintendency of our schools which they require, owing principally to other matters of business and responsibility which have been resting upon me. I am personally in favor of a county superintendency system in lieu of the present one, by the laws of our State, which would in my opinion be the means of obtaining better talent, and giving that officer more time to prepare for the important work assigned him.

DALLAS TOWNSHIP—W. J. HAMMOND.

I have held the office of township superintendent ever since our State legislature saw fit in their great wisdom to create so responsible an office, and to my certain knowledge the primary schools of this county are gradually falling in the scale of progress. Ever since this new law, cheap teachers have sprung up like weeds in a neglected garden, and school boards will employ them. For my part, I am decidedly opposed to this office of township superintendent, and think something different and better should be devised by our legislature the coming winter.

WATERTOWN TOWNSHIP—L. TOWNSEND.

In my opinion there can not be any great improvement under the township superintendency system, as men will not leave their business to give the work the time and attention it requires.

EATON COUNTY:

WINDSOR TOWNSHIP—T. HULL.

I am decidedly in favor of a district superintendent system, though to make it more effective it should be revised. I should say, make the office perpetual during good service, and make it an appointive office instead of an elective one, giving the township board the power to appoint and to remove therefrom, adequate cause being shown in a regularly called public meeting for that purpose, the superintendent having a chance to defend himself in person or by council, or both. The number of examinations, and the time for visiting, limited by law. By this change it would be more removed from the muddy pool of politics and the thoughtless braggadocio and low electioneering of a township meeting where party stands clear above ability and learning. Then, again, the constant change in the majority of a township every year, detracts materially from the interest that one would take, knowing it to be a permanent office. Limit-

ing the work by law, would remove opportunities for speculating out of the office.

It seems to me that the township board would be far better judges of who should fill this office than a noisy caucus and a babbling and disjointed township meeting.

GENESEE COUNTY.

DAVISON TOWNSHIP—E. HOLLENBECK.

As to the township superintendency, I never had any confidence in it before I held the office, and my personal experience and observation have confirmed my previous dislike. Believing thoroughly in education of all the people, and knowing the ample provision made by law, the office has placed me in position where I must see more plainly than ever how sadly education is neglected, and how far below the possible are the results obtained. I entered upon the duties of the office last spring with reluctance, I shall quit the office with emotions of pleasure.

I arraign the system of township superintendency on the following counts:

The superintendent is at home. He must give offense by refusing favors to friends and acquaintances, or else be guilty of granting unmerited favors.

The duties are not numerous enough, nor the salary sufficient to keep him in business.

If he has other business he will attend to that, and neglect the duties of his office. In the township the citizens are usually farmers, merchants, or mechanics—chiefly the former; good fellows in their business but *not* educators.

They have but little knowledge of the practical needs of schools, and care less. Few towns have a man fit for the office. The superintendent has no power to introduce reforms. He can advise, and they will do as they please.

I found in one school only twenty per cent of the pupils were writing, and that they wrote what, when, and how they pleased, wholly without system, wholly without instruction.

I insisted in strong language on reform,—on every child's learning to write a decent hand by daily practice. I had better kept still. I only demonstrated what a ghost of a shadow of an office I held. The whole system is a fraud on the people, an imposition on the teacher, a nuisance to the superintendent, an abortive effort to reform, conceived in ignorance, and born in folly. It is in no wise superior to the old system of township inspectors, and costs about ten times as much.

MT. MORRIS TOWNSHIP—J. H. TYLER.

There is an association of superintendents in this county for the purpose of raising the standard of teachers and making it uniform throughout the county. If the meetings of this association were attended and assisted by all the superintendents of the county, it would prove a success, but as it is, it cannot accomplish much, for the majority fail to be present.

There is a great supply of poorly qualified teachers. If they fail in getting a certificate in one town, they usually succeed in another, the result is, that school is a failure. This, together with other reasons, is convincing the people that the township superintendency is just the reverse of an improvement.

MUNDY TOWNSHIP—D. LAWRENCE.

The act of repealing the office of county superintendent was a retrograde step. Very few towns are supplied with men competent and up with the times sufficiently to do justice as examiners, consequently our schools are filled from year to year with inferior grade of teachers, and of course so long as school superintendents and teachers are of an inferior quality the schools will be likewise.

GRAND TRAVERSE COUNTY.

PENINSULAR TOWNSHIP—H. G. REYNOLDS.

Aside from the statistical report there has been but little superintendent's work done in our town the past year. Our township is twenty miles long, and six schools being distant respectively from my house, two, five, six, ten, fifteen miles. The superintendency in this region is not expected to cost anything, and it is something of a tax to visit schools, ten, fifteen miles away. My experience in the office has but convinced me of my former opinion, that Michigan made a great mistake in abolishing the county superintendency. The great argument against the system is the burden of expense thereby entailed upon sparsely settled counties, and this would be wholly obviated by the simple expedient of having one superintendent only for two, or, if necessary, more than two such counties.

Now the responsibility is thrown into ten times as many hands, and in no one of them is it received as other than secondary business. Not only are township superintendents less accountable, but they are less capable on account of their greater number, as well as their lack of accountability, or of being guided and influenced by central authority.

Township superintendents are urged to meet together for mutual consultation, but the purpose is chiefly to obviate in some measure the mistake of having authority divided among them all instead of being concentrated in one county superintendent.

There is no uniformity at all, and teachers continually complain of this superintendent, and that (and none more than myself) because, whereas, other superintendents granted them high grade certificates, these either lower the grade or refuse them altogether.

Thus it is through almost every feature of the system. The crowning absurdity of the whole system is the annual election, so that, owing to the widespread sentiment throughout the State in favor of rotation of office, a superintendent is no more than fairly installed in office and beginning to be useful, than he is replaced by a new green hand.

An illustration: I am this year called upon to decide upon the merits of my predecessor in office, also of our last county superintendent, both of whom think of teaching this winter. Again, we are elected in the spring and our annual report is made in the fall, after serving but six months. Then, too, our report loses its influence on account of our stewardship. It is not a report of our work to our superior by which we will be commended or condemned. It is merely a statistical report. A poor superintendent may send a good report if he had an active predecessor, and a good superintendent may make a poor showing if his predecessor neglected his duties. It is not only to the educational department that this unfair report goes, but the one left on file in his own home

office over his own signature may be a most unfair presentation of his works. These are low considerations as concerning the superintendents, I admit, but they are of the kind which influence men's actions.

HILLSDALE COUNTY.

WRIGHT TOWNSHIP—J. H. VANDERVOORT.

I am greatly in favor of returning to the county system.

INGHAM COUNTY.

BUNKERHILL TOWNSHIP—W. H. HOWLETT.

We have succeeded thus far in keeping up a county association of township superintendents. It has been of great benefit to us. We have a uniform list of questions and blanks, such as notices, term reports, cards of honor, etc., and the expense is much less.

Although I am personally in favor of the county system of superintendency, I am in hopes the present system may not be disgraced by any act or neglect of mine.

MERIDIAN TOWNSHIP—J. E. WINN.

In my judgment the "unkindest cut of all" the Michigan schools have received, was delivered when the law creating the county superintendency was repealed, and the present system adopted. I believe the schools throughout the State are retrograding, both in government and discipline—thorough and systematic teaching and study. Men of the ability and culture requisite to properly discharge the important duties of the office, can but seldom be prevailed on to accept the position, for the paltry remuneration they are to receive therefrom.

Some may urge that this is no argument against the present system, but more against the morals of society, that qualified men should accept the position through Christian principles,—the duties they owe to humanity and civilization. This talk of Christian principle, etc., looks very well on paper, but it fails to produce potatoes and salt.

Those incompetent officials that are thus necessarily chosen, license swarms of pretenders and quacks, and are therefore a cause of the great depression in wages, and the consequent final retirement of those noble workers who have adorned the teacher's profession. I am trying to remedy this state of affairs in this township by elevating the standard of scholarship and general qualifications required, and by so doing weed out the "beau hunters" and ambitious incompetents.

INGHAM TOWNSHIP—I. HOWELL.

I hear but little complaint in regard to the present system of township superintendence, however; I believe many are aware that it is inferior to the former system. I for one am in favor of returning to the county superintendency.

Of course any one to be successful in any business must make a preparation for the work.

We township superintendents cannot afford to thoroughly prepare ourselves for the office, owing to not having enough to do to occupy our whole time.

We are obliged to seek employment in other directions, and the office is of so little value to any man that it is almost impossible to get a competent person to accept the position, when if he could have work enough to occupy his entire time, he could afford to prepare for the work. We farmers' boys are not competent for the business.

IONIA COUNTY.

BOSTON TOWNSHIP—S. E. BUSSEY.

My opinion is that the township superintendency is a failure. There ought to be two districts in each county, and sufficient appropriation to remunerate fully its officers, who then could devote all their time to the work. My work may be all undone by my successor.

EASTON TOWNSHIP—W. B. COLTON.

I apprehend one difficulty to the success of the present system of township superintendency, and that is the short term of office a man has. If he be qualified to discharge its duties and have sufficient backbone to act independently, according to his best judgment, he will give sufficient offense to destroy his chances for re-election.

OTISCO TOWNSHIP—J. T. JOSLIN.

I have tried to organize a society of county superintendents, that we might thereby promote the interest of the schools by uniformity of action and to make the township superintendency as efficient as possible. At best it is far below the county system plan in point of usefulness.

ISABELLA COUNTY.

LINCOLN TOWNSHIP—W. E. PRESTON.

Many superintendents will grant certificates to persons no more fit to teach than I am to be governor, and when they come to me to be examined I am forced to refuse the certificate, which causes trouble. I would recommend that the State Superintendent make a list of questions to be printed and distributed to the township superintendents, thereby securing a uniformity of questions, and that a certain per cent be required to entitle the applicant to a certificate.

DEERFIELD TOWNSHIP—G. D. BROWN.

The new system of superintendency is a retrograde step in the cause of education. Our townships are being flooded with a grade of teachers wholly unfit to bear the name of teacher, and the evil will not be obviated until we have the county system reestablished, or some modification of it.

JACKSON COUNTY.

HANOVER TOWNSHIP—C. E. SNOW.

There is a defect in the law limiting the term of township superintendency to one year. One has but little incentive to inaugurate any system for the advancement and well being of schools which he may not be able to carry out on account of the shortness of time for which he is elected and which his success-

ors may totally disregard. There appears to be no uniformity of system among superintendents, although in our county we have tried to obviate this in a degree by holding county conventions, and we hope by this unity of action to exert a beneficial influence on the general tone of our schools. There is much that might be said in this connection which can be of no avail until our wise legislature see fit to remodel the law.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP—A. W. FOOT.

Our schools have fallen since the county superintendency went out of office. I strongly endorse the old system for the reason that in not half of the towns a competent man can be secured for the position. It is either some green boy or an old foggy who dates back to studies that have long since gone out of date. It needs a man up with the times, and to give his whole time to the business.

NORVELL TOWNSHIP—D. HYNDMAN.

Let us hope that our law makers have in view some ultimate good to be accomplished by whatever new school laws or changes of old ones they may from time to time enact. Yet in the creation of township superintendency I fail to discover the improvement on the old system. As I view it, we are lowering the standard in our common schools greatly every year this system is allowed to exist. For example: In our county I know of several instances where the individual elected was sadly incompetent for the position, and so it will always be so long as men are nominated and voted for with all the ardor of party feeling, without fully weighing the merits of the case. How many townships are there in which even with judicious choice it would be difficult to find a man in every way suitable for the office? Either he is behind the times in his ideas, or he is altogether incompetent from other standpoints, and who, of all the voters, in the township, are going to trouble themselves about the matter farther than to form a general opinion as to his capabilities, and many do not even go thus far, but are blindly led by partyism. Now, in this respect, the damage is certainly lessened by having a county superintendent, for the greater the territory from which we select, the more likely are we to be able to find a suitable candidate. Not only so, but when we elect an official to a position, which, like this, should receive close and careful attention, who is most likely to prepare himself for the position and attend thoroughly to his legal duties, the man who is elected to superintend the schools of a township by occasionally neglecting his legitimate calling to visit school, or some such work, or he who being elected feels that his total and undivided business is to attend to such business as his position demands, and that he will receive adequate remuneration for fitting himself for its requirements? As to the expenses, it will be found, by summing up the charges by the host of township superintendents and officers, that they aggregate fully as much as would the services of men in a truer sense. Another grave error which prevails among our examiners and district boards, is that in examining candidates no regular standard is laid down, and teachers compelled to reach it. And though candidates are found incompetent, yet as the school is in a backward state, and they can be obtained for a mere pittance, therefore such candidates are allowed to flaunt a recommendation of their ability to teach in the eyes of the local board, and the school has a teacher. Now I ask any reasoning mind if the standing of a school be low, is not that a sufficient reason why we should secure a teacher of known ability, that the dormant energies of their minds may be aroused.

I here give examples of the ability of men elected under the present law :

Question—What produces the change of seasons?

Answer—the revolution of the earth on its axis. (Marked perfect.)

Question—What per cent of 25 is 125?

(After considerable work) 125 is presented, the reason of its being correct given, and the result and explanation accepted. If therefore we run such risks under the present law, is it not high time that we plead guilty of having tried an unsuccessful experiment, and remedy the matter before more mischief is accomplished.

KALAMAZOO COUNTY.

CLIMAX—F. STODDARD.

The superintendent's work is not performed as it should be from the fact that men who have thus far been chosen to fill that position are business men who cannot spend a day's time with the schools, without a personal sacrifice, unless at some exceptional times, and so have confined themselves to doing as little as they could, and satisfy the demands of the law. Men whose time is worth three or four dollars per day will not spend any more time at two dollars than they are obliged to. The change from the county to the township superintendency has not thus far been any detriment to the schools here. They were never half looked after under the old system, and are no worse off now.

PAVILION TOWNSHIP—H. VAN AUKEN.

I do not like the present system of superintendency. With our superintendents it is not a matter of primary but secondary importance, whereas it should be given their best and most vigorous thought.

PORTAGE TOWNSHIP—G. T. HALL.

I have refused certificates to unqualified persons, who went into other towns and received them. This state of things can only be remedied by keeping up a thorough organization of township superintendents in each county. We in this county had such an organization at first, but owing probably to the fact that a majority of our towns elect new men to the office each spring, and these new men, and I might say some old ones, feel indifferent in the matter, wanting to get through with as little trouble to themselves as possible, and expecting to be superseded at the close of the year,—owing to these facts, it is difficult to keep up such an organization or make it subserve the purpose for which it was designed.

KENT COUNTY.

PARIS TOWNSHIP—A. CHESEBRO.

To be an efficient superintendent of schools requires a person of greater abilities than to fill any other official position in the county.

WYOMING TOWNSHIP—O. C. TAYLER.

A gentleman who was present at my last examination, after looking over the list of questions to be used, inquired what per cent I required to be answered. I suggested 80. Well, said he, the questions are plain and simple enough and ought to be all answered readily, but you won't get fifty per cent of them

answered correctly. Now, why is this? Are our best teachers all leaving the State, or quitting the business? I am inclined to think this is the case, and the reason is obvious. Under the present law four-fifths of the township superintendents are deplorably ignorant themselves, and their examinations are a mere farce. Superintendents are selected by township caucuses with a view to their availability for election, and are run under the prestige of party without any regard to their fitness for the position. The entire educational interests of the State are in the hands of these superintendents, as far as common schools are concerned, and the result is and must be lowering the standard of qualification of teachers and consequent injury to our common schools. A man who is intrusted with the privilege of licensing teachers should not hold his office at the caprice of a fickle political caucus ring, but by the appointing power of county or State, whose duty it is to know that his appointee is qualified. And until some such system is brought about the grade of our common schools will continue to lower.

LAKE COUNTY.

LAKE TOWNSHIP—H. S. JENKS.

As regards the superintendency system, my opinion is that the Legislature made a great mistake when they made the change, for the reason that township superintendents, like myself, are mostly farmers, born and reared as such, with but little experience in the manner of giving advice or instruction in the management or government of schools under their charge, and have but a limited education. We are obliged to work to earn our daily subsistence, and cannot devote time to fit ourselves for the position.

LAPEER COUNTY.

GOODLAND TOWNSHIP—J. D. MASON.

I think the county superintendency is far preferable to the present system.

HADLEY TOWNSHIP—F. C. DE LAND.

Our school system is all right so far as instruction is concerned, but owing to the apathy and indifference of many of our inhabitants the full benefits of our privileges are not secured. In some ill-conditioned districts the offices are given to men not adapted or competent to fill the place, and the effects are readily seen in our schools. In many of our townships we do not find available men that are qualified for the office of superintendent. But we must make the best of our circumstances, trusting to the good sense of our Legislators to regulate our present evils.

MAYFIELD TOWNSHIP—F. H. IVORY.

I am of the opinion that the township system is not as beneficial to our schools as was our former system of county superintendency, for the reason that generally our township superintendents are incompetent for the office. They know little about the management of schools, and still less of books.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

LEELANAW COUNTY.

GLEN ARBOR TOWNSHIP—N. B. SHERIDAN.

I think that the township system is the best, as the teachers come more under the immediate supervision of authority.

LEELANAW TOWNSHIP—S. J. HUTCHINSON.

Township superintendency, as compared with the county system, cannot, as a rule, secure either the equal degree of ability or of interest in its duties. In our thinly populated townships the superintendency is necessarily a side occupation, subsidiary to some other main one of gaining a living, hence less interest is taken.

Incompetency for the office exists in greater ratio under the township than county system. Teachers will not be examined as thoroughly or as critically, and hence there will be less preparation among teachers, and more unqualified teachers will be employed. Local partiality will also often determine such selections rather than merit.

SOLON TOWNSHIP—HIRAM TERRY.

I think the township superintendency is a failure, at least in some townships, for the reason there is no one qualified for the office, as is the case in this township.

LENAWEE COUNTY.

ADRIAN TOWNSHIP—J. E. BAKER.

I feel satisfied that there has been a marked decline in this and neighboring towns in the standard of schools since the abolishment of the county superintendency. The work does not have the care a professional could give it, and it is a lamentable fact that many of our towns do not have the persons, or cannot secure individuals that can do justice to the schools.

ROME TOWNSHIP—W. ROGERS.

The county superintendency system, in my judgment, is far better than the present system, although possibly more expensive. The superintendent's whole time could be given to the business, thus making the work more practical, and much more efficient, and the office generally secured a more able and competent incumbent.

Our township superintendents are men whose business draws their minds in a great measure from their duties, in many cases giving but little time to examinations of candidates, or school visiting, thus rendering their work inefficient, and improperly done.

RAISIN TOWNSHIP—I. CHASE.

I do not think our schools are in as good condition as they were under the county system. It would be for the welfare of our schools to return to the county system or some other means equally efficient. The requirements for examinations should be raised, thus diminishing the number of teachers, and securing more capable ones.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY.

GENOA TOWNSHIP—P. T. GILL.

In regard to township superintendency, it is an improvement over the old system, as the schools have been visited three times as often and more hours given to a visit. It would be improved if the office was made of longer duration and commenced with the school year.

MANISTEE COUNTY.

ONEKAMA TOWNSHIP—C. W. PERRY.

I have the honor to report that the work done by the superintendent of schools in this township has been and is of very little practical benefit to the schools, nor do I see how such a state of things can be avoided in at least nineteen townships out of twenty throughout the State under the present system, a system abolished in all other States twenty years ago. It cannot be expected that a person can give the business the attention it needs and deserves, as it does not pay enough, neither is there work enough to occupy one's whole time, hence it will get neglected for his main business.

MARQUETTE COUNTY.

TILDEN TOWNSHIP—(?).

In regard to township superintendents, I find that in many townships they are elected whether capable or not. In my case I was elected in April, schools closed in July, and in September annual meeting and close of school year. Now, what could I accomplish in this time, finding no records of my predecessor, officers all ignorant of all school laws, etc? I am inclined to think that when the county superintendency was abolished it was a poor job, to say the least. Any county can afford to elect a learned, capable person for that position, and pay well for his services. Then there would be a way of holding uniform examinations of teachers. However, now a candidate can apply to several township superintendents and find a thorough examination with one and play with the other. I examined a lady and found she could spell R. B. Hayes thus: "Hase," and that Jackson was President since Lincoln; yet she held a second grade certificate, issued at the city of Negaunee.

MASON COUNTY.

FREESOIL TOWNSHIP—J. E. SMITH.

We have gained nothing by the change from county to township superintendency.

VICTORY TOWNSHIP—G. H. BLODGETT.

The township superintendent is generally too loose in granting certificates and in many parts of the State poor cheap teachers are underbidding those who have qualified themselves for the work. This can only be remedied by placing better qualified men over larger districts. I believe the county superintendency, with suitable modifications, would secure the best results.

MECOSTA COUNTY.

ÆTNA TOWNSHIP—N. SAUNDERS.

If township superintendents were required to make their report to you about the first of April each year, a more complete and satisfactory report could be made, as their term expires about that time.

MILLBROOK TOWNSHIP—L. CARMAN.

It is the opinion of very many that the county superintendency should be reestablished. A large majority of our towns have not suitable men for the office, and where capable ones are found, their business occupies their time while schools are a secondary consideration. Much has been lost by the change.

MONTCALM COUNTY.

DAY TOWNSHIP—ASA MORSE.

However well the system of township superintendency may work in older communities, the county system is preferable in new counties. A township superintendent cannot afford to prepare himself for the work. You may say that such men should not accept the office, but in these new settlements it is difficult to find suitable material, and when found it is seldom these will accept where there is so much required for little pay.

REYNOLDS TOWNSHIP—E. S. HOLN.

My observation leads me to conclude that the township superintendency is not the best thing for our schools.

It is hard in some districts to get men competent for the position. Again, they are changed too frequently, and this being the case no one can accomplish what he desires, or what ought to be accomplished, and further there is not remuneration sufficient for one to give it his undivided attention, consequently things are neglected.

MIDLAND COUNTY.

PORTER TOWNSHIP—NEIL M'CALLUM.

A return to the county superintendency, or something of that nature, we think would be preferable to the present system.

NEWAYGO COUNTY.

BRIDGTON TOWNSHIP—W. S. MERRILL.

Our greatest want at present is co-operation among the township superintendents of the county. This we have tried to effect by calling institutes and conventions, but they do not take hold of the matter earnestly enough to make them successful. The general opinion is, with our best teachers, that the township superintendency is a failure.

OAKLAND COUNTY.

ROYAL OAK TOWNSHIP—S. J. WILSON.

Many of those whose duties it is to employ teachers are compelled to rely

upon the township superintendent, to ascertain their ability to teach and govern a school, hence I claim the change from county to township superintendency of great importance, and if township superintendents do their duty great good will result to our school interests from the fact that it will localize the labor, and each superintendent will take pride in making improvements in the schools under his care.

OCEANA COUNTY.

GRANT TOWNSHIP—O. R. WHITE.

The greatest difficulty in securing competent supervision for our schools seems to be to find a competent person who will take hold of it at all. There is so little to do, that one does not want the trouble of it.

I submit this as a fact, so far as we here are concerned, that the county system was much to be preferred, as securing greater uniformity, more able supervision, and more prompt attention to the wants of the schools. I have observed quite a change, and that change not for the best since the establishment of the present system.

More than half of all the taxes our people pay are school taxes, and, too often, this money is expended to little purpose, on account of the indifference of parents and school officers.

OTTO TOWNSHIP—J. WILLIAMSON.

Township superintendency is a failure with us, as we have no person qualified for the office.

OSCEOLA COUNTY.

EVART TOWNSHIP—A. KELLOGG.

In this new country the system of township superintendency is a failure, so far as its efficiency is concerned. It is a mystery why the last legislature did not repeal the law. They could not have made a worse one for this thinly settled part of the State. It is a hard thing for any man that has anything else to do to attend to this little paltry business.

OSCEOLA TOWNSHIP—E. T. LUMBER.

As to the township superintendency, I am thoroughly disgusted with it. The superintendent should be in advance of the teacher, or at least his equal. He must make schools his business and only business, and be paid for it accordingly; and we shall never have a superintendency, except in poor name, until we require all his time and energy in the work.

I call for a law that will place the very best and ablest men in these important positions; and where no man can be found in the county or district who comes up to the desired standard, there should one be imported. And not till then shall we have a superintendency.

MIDDLE BRANCH TOWNSHIP—A. W. HARRINGTON.

My experience teaches me, and the experience of others, that the repeal of the county superintendency system was a mistake, especially for us in these new thinly settled townships. We cannot take the time to post ourselves for the work; neither can we understand the wants of a school as a professional man does.

OTTAWA COUNTY.

WRIGHT TOWNSHIP—C. DUNNING.

The township superintendency as it is is a miserable failure. No qualified teacher can at present work here, because certificates have ceased to show the school boards that the owners can take charge of school and make a success of teaching.

JAMESTOWN TOWNSHIP—S. M. SAGE.

The township superintendency system labors under many disadvantages. One is, that of changing each year. If the office were for a term of years, more good might be accomplished. Until some change is made in this direction, our system cannot accomplish much.

HOLLAND TOWNSHIP—A. VISCHER.

We have too many though well meaning, yet illiterate, inexperienced, and incompetent superintendents,—many who have probably never entered a school-room since their boyhood days, except perhaps in their own districts, until they were elected superintendents. Now they are to judge of the competency of others. How can they? Scholars they never were; and even if they were, it is so long since that new systems, new names, new rules have so long superseded the old. Their learning they have turned to practical account, each in his own calling, forgetting all the terms and theories which gave it to them. Their present work is too limited to receive a whole or even a considerable part of their time and attention. It does not pay, so it becomes to them a secondary matter. I would like to see a wholesome change in our system.

TALMAGE TOWNSHIP—J. J. ROBINSON.

Our township system does not work as well as was hoped for it. Men who must earn their living either by some profession or manual employment are apt to look after their own affairs first. With such, school interests become secondary, if not wholly neglected. A system that requires a man's entire time would secure better results and be less expensive. Again, men accept this trust who know or care nothing about schools or teachers. An instance to illustrate the manner in which some discharge their duties: One man, speaking of the best way to make the office pay, said he earned \$27 in one day. He made a trip on his regular business, received his regular pay, called on several schools and charged \$2 for each visit. He stated that he would not stop ten minutes in a school-room without a fee of two dollars.

SAGINAW COUNTY.

CHESANING TOWNSHIP—W. O. MASON.

I have not the slightest idea of what use you intend to make of these reports, but allow me to suggest that if you will select a bushel or so of them and read them to the next Legislature it will have more influence towards abolishing the township superintendency system than all the arguments and eloquence you can bring to bear upon them.

JAMES TOWNSHIP—L. TRAKAT.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction, with the coöperation of the Normal School, and perhaps a few old experienced schools, should prepare a kind

of school superintendents' guide, in form of a small pamphlet not exceeding a common newspaper sheet in size, containing, in strongly marked outlines, and in a simple, comprehensive style, the best and most approved method of teaching the elements of primary instruction, every school superintendent to be supplied with a copy to use as a guide in coöperating with his teachers to insure a uniformity of method throughout the State.

MAPLE GROVE TOWNSHIP—W. H. REED.

Doing away with county and substituting township superintendency I think was a good thing; at least this town is doing much better. Now there is growth where before all was *dead*.

SPAULDING TOWNSHIP—D. M. PENDLETON.

If township superintendency continues many years there will be many inferior teachers, and consequently our schools must suffer.

SANILAC COUNTY.

MAPLE VALLEY TOWNSHIP—J. MAKELIN.

Our school officers look more to the price they pay the teacher than their qualifications, and right here is where the township superintendency is a failure; nor is this all. One-half of the superintendents are incompetent to examine for a third-grade certificate, and the consequences are, our best teachers are going into more remunerative employments. But I earnestly hope our next Legislature will enact a county superintendency, something after the old system.

MARLETTE TOWNSHIP—HENRY M'CREA.

Michigan took a retrograde step corresponding to about forty years when she abolished the county superintendency and the system connected therewith. Educational interests in the rural districts must suffer until the present system is abolished and a better one supplied.

MINDEN TOWNSHIP—P. SULLIVAN. *

The people were unwise when they voted for the township superintendency, which is yet their choice. I know some superintendents who are as unfit for the office as I am to build a locomotive. The consequence is injurious to good teachers, and to the rising generation, for they give certificates to some young persons, who ought themselves to be pupils.

SPEAKER TOWNSHIP—F. A. HILL.

The people of Michigan were foolish in this change to township superintendency. As the result the schools in this vicinity are going down hill.

SHIAWASSEE COUNTY.

SHIAWASSEE TOWNSHIP—G. M. REYNOLDS.

I believe the township superintendency is a radical mistake, and never can be successful. It is too little of a good thing. No man of the requisite ability to make a good officer can afford to long be an incumbent at two dollars per day, and twenty days in a year. On the other hand the county system was on the other extreme.

In my judgment we need a compromise of these extremes in a district system, in which a county shall be divided into three or four superintendency districts, and a man given in charge of each district for a term of years, at a compensation between that of the present, and the old county system.

ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

GRANT TOWNSHIP—D. G. FINLAYSON.

A great obstacle to the success of our schools is the system of township superintendency. By this plan no uniformity of discipline, classification or examination, is secured in the county or State; and in many townships competent men do not fill the office, and thus the county is flooded with incompetent teachers that are employed on account of the cheapness of their services.

Perhaps the greatest objection to the system of township superintendency is the peculiar duties required by the incumbent, the great amount of preparation necessary to be made to properly conduct an examination, and which is not compensated by the meager salary paid; therefore I should greatly prefer the county system.

BURCHVILLE TOWNSHIP—H. H. BROWN.

Superintendents of this county should raise the standard of per cent in examinations, and not issue certificates of the third grade on less per centage than for first and second grades. Certainly a teacher proposing to teach only the branches required by a third grade certificate should be able to do as well as teachers holding higher grades of certificates.

FORT GRATIOT TOWNSHIP—GEO. W. HOWE.

I must confess I have never been in favor of the township superintendency system. While the county system did not prove altogether desirable, through dissatisfaction with one or two of the incumbents, yet I believe it to be the best we have ever had. In my judgment the office should be an appointative one, and in this county there should be one in each of our three representative districts, each as well paid as the best of our county officers, so that he could devote his whole time to the duties of his office.

KENOCKEE TOWNSHIP—P. A. M'GINN.

I cannot in all cases commend the system of township superintendency. It is objectionable for many reasons. It may work very well in towns where there are competent men, and the people will elect only such to the office, but it too often happens that the fittest man is not elected to the position. However, if this system is to remain, I would strongly recommend that the township superintendents be elected for two years, and that their term of office begin with the school year. I would not recommend a return to the county system, it has been tried and found wanting. Under that plan it matters little whether the aspirant to office was qualified or not, if he possessed sufficient shrewdness to manipulate the political reins of his party. This was usually deemed his standard of fitness, his nomination before a convention in a county where his party was in the ascendant, being equivalent to an election. How many well meaning citizens, under political excitement, overlooked the qualifications of their candidates, and unthoughtfully aided in electing men unfitted by nature and education for this position, political drones who thought more

of the spoils of the office than for the advancement of the schools placed under their charge, many of whom did not scruple to distribute certificates without regard to age, learning or ability, that they might have a claim upon their friends to retain them in office.

WALES TOWNSHIP—D. DRAKE.

The repeal of the county superintendency has brought a large class of unprepared material into the field of teaching, for now most any one can get a license to teach. In my opinion our schools will never be what they ought until a law is enacted compelling teachers to become educated before they profess to teach others.

TUSCOLA COUNTY.

FAIRGROVE TOWNSHIP—S. J. SMITH.

The repeal of the county superintendency system was in my opinion a retrograde step, and so expressed by me at the time of its repeal, which opinion has been strengthened by the experience of the practical workings of the present one. Upon my election last spring I found it to be not only difficult, but I must confess to a lack of courage to attempt to harmonize and bring into concert of action twenty-four men, with little pay, scattered over a large county, and having other leading pursuits. You cannot well make twenty-four men with a small stipend do the work which ought to be done by one man having a fair salary. Had the county superintendents received a fair salary and been allowed sufficient time for the work there would have been no clamor for the repeal of the law that created that office, as is abundantly proven by its practical workings in the counties that took this wise and liberal course. As long as our board of supervisors act upon the penny wise and pound foolish plan we must expect dwarfish work to follow.

FREMONT TOWNSHIP—M. M. JARVIS.

As regards the township superintendency, I think it has been of untold detriment to our primary schools. Several reasons might be given in support of my assertion. A few only will I enumerate. The sum total of the expense in each county, I am well assured, is greater than the county system, and causes the poor townships to groan under the same weight as the richer ones. Many of the townships have not men that are qualified to fill the position, and if perchance they have competent men they will not be troubled with its duties nor keep themselves posted with school work to enable them to be of any service. Again, it is but a farce, as the superintendent has no power to remedy defects. Township superintendents are very apt to be very accommodating to their neighbors, and especially their relatives, hence there are but few certificates refused.

There is no uniformity of examination existing. What one superintendent has for his maximum grade may not be the maximum of his next door neighbor. All things considered I think we have a bitter dose for the next eighteen months, and possibly longer. I suppose we must down with it and sweetly smile, no matter how much we may wish to make a wry face. Can the State Superintendent use the prerogative of his office and issue uniform questions throughout the State and establish the per cent to be answered in order to obtain a certificate, so that we can have less chicanery and more uniformity? Do not think I

am dictating, but I am so thoroughly disgusted with the whole affair that I am eager for a change. The people at large are heartily sick of the system, but as they are law abiding they stagger along with the load without any violent outbreak, but very anxious that our next Legislature may legislate more wisely.

MILLINGTON TOWNSHIP—J. A. DAMON.

The county superintendency system is better than our present system. More efficient work can be done at less expense, and hope to see it reestablished.

VAN BUREN COUNTY.

ALMENA TOWNSHIP—C. O. NASH.

I think a better plan could be adopted than the township superintendency. The territory is too small for one man, and by this plan we are getting a class of teachers less qualified, less competent, and as a result we receive less for the money paid. Such economy is unprofitable.

HARTFORD TOWNSHIP—J. E. SWEET.

The people seem satisfied with the present system, but I think the change was a mistake, and the sooner it is rectified the better it will be for teachers and schools. A superintendent should be elected for a longer time than one year, and be able to devote his entire time and energies to the work. I believe a superintendent in each representative district is what we want and need.

WASHTEENAW COUNTY.

MANCHESTER TOWNSHIP—C. F. FIELD.

Although the township superintendency system seems to give ordinary satisfaction in our county, yet it seems to me that a position of so much importance to our educational interests ought to be one which could command all the time and talent of one man. This of course would necessitate a sufficient enlargement of territory under the control of the superintendent to make it pay financially. Whether a return to the county system would be the best means of accomplishing this may be a question, but under the present system the work seems to be too much divided and under the control of too many minds to obtain the best results.

NORTHFIELD TOWNSHIP—E. GIBNEY.

I am sorry to say we are encumbered with too many school officers, and these are scarcely ever chosen with regard to propriety or capacity. When teachers apply for their wages it cannot be obtained without considerable trouble, and in some cases is entirely lost.

I am of the opinion that the people would be better served were our district officers abolished and three school officers created in each township, these discharging the duties now performed by district officers, with this provision, that the township treasurer shall be the keeper of all school funds until wanted, liable to orders from their elected officers.

WAYNE COUNTY.

PLYMOUTH TOWNSHIP—I. DUBUAR.

There are a number of objections to the township superintendency. First, those who are competent are usually unwilling to accept the office. There are not sufficient motives in what is expected of the township superintendent, or in the pecuniary compensation received, to induce or justify him in view of other duties to keep himself posted in educational matters.

VAN BUREN TOWNSHIP—L. D. BROWN.

I am disgusted heartily with the township superintendency system as it is. Some one must fill the office, for the law compels the electors to choose a township superintendent, and in choosing one the electors are governed by their prejudices and self interests, rather than the qualifications of their candidates. Nine out of ten superintendents are governed by self-interest in granting certificates.

I find that almost any one who has just squeezed through the primary branches will come before a superintendent expecting and even demanding a certificate. If a superintendent should be governed by the idea of right and justice, and should chance to refuse a certificate to somebody's Mary Ann or Eliza Jane, his head is laid low at the next spring election, and the one that will regard the demands of Mary Ann and Eliza Jane will be hoisted in his place. Thus the intention of the law is thwarted by the electors themselves. I find also that teachers who have taught for years fail to answer one-half of the questions on the branches they profess to teach, and there is nothing in the system of township superintendency to encourage teachers to renewed exertion to keep themselves posted, or to stimulate any pride in their work. This is not only my opinion of the system, but it is a settled conviction of those who are interested in the public schools of our township, that the system, as it is, is a backward movement of the very worst kind, not only in decreasing the standard of the teachers, but in destroying that which might have been, but now cannot be, union of relation between common schools and high schools, the same as now exists between high schools and universities,—the one a stepping stone to the other. There seems to be no uniformity of examinations in the county, probably owing to the fact that what is everybody's business is nobody's business, therefore there has been no call for a convention to establish an uniformity of action in the work of the superintendent.

WEXFORD COUNTY.

BOON TOWNSHIP—H. M'NITT.

The present system of township superintendency in the hands of capable men will have many advantages. Frequent visits will give them a better knowledge of both teacher and scholar, and enable them to judge of the efficiency of the one and the wants of the other. If any changes should be made I think it should be to place the schools more under the control of the State Superintendent and his subordinates in the township, and less subject to the caprices of school officers.

SHERMAN TOWNSHIP—L. P. CHAMPENOIS.

I find by careful observation of the workings of the system of township superintendency in this part of the county, that it has not had, by any means, the beneficial results expected of it. For while under the county system the person aspiring to the office must have the necessary qualifications to stand the test of public criticism, in a political contest the township officer is too often a tub thrown to some little local whale, and the results are, if he wishes to retain the position, as many do, he must be more or less ruled by the influences which placed him there, and this to a much greater degree than under the county system, and I know of many instances where certificates are granted when the person was in no way qualified to teach, simply because their claims were pressed by influence which the officer dare not resist.

CONDITION AND PROGRESS OF SCHOOLS.

ALCONA COUNTY.

ALCONA TOWNSHIP—DONALD M' NEIL.

I was appointed to fill vacancy May 19, 1877. I visited three of the schools and found two in good working order and one very poor. The superintendent elected at the annual meeting left no records by which I could ascertain facts of the proceedings.

ALLEGAN COUNTY.

ALLEGAN TOWNSHIP—P. A. LATTA.

I entered on the discharge of my duties as township superintendent the third day of April, 1877. Since that time have held two public examinations for teachers and granted four certificates of the first grade and five of the second. During the months of May and June I visited all of the district schools and departments, spending a full half day in each, closely observing the method of instruction, discipline and management, making such suggestions as I deemed of utility to the teachers and pupils.

I found the schools of the township very well conducted and a good interest manifested among teachers and scholars. Considerable has been done the past year in the way of repairs and improvements of school grounds. The graded schools of Allegan, under the efficient management of E. D. Barry, are improving rapidly, and furnish the district schools with a good class of teachers, so that I have no trouble in obtaining good instructors.

CLYDE TOWNSHIP—JOHN D. HULL, M. D.

The number of primary schools in this township is only three, but this is in some measure accounted for from the fact of the unstable and transient condition and business of the inhabitants. I think, however, that prospects are rapidly improving; the inhabitants are changing to permanent settlers and ex-

pecting to devote their attention to agriculture, and this will give impetus to educational interests. We have two very good school-houses, and the third district is nearly ready to build one.

Now, in reality this township furnishes the scholars for a flourishing school, but the house is in Manlius, near our town line. This is an old settled part of our town, settled by wealthy farmers. This school has but few peers in the county. I consider that all our schools are in a healthy and improving condition. I intend as soon as possible to establish a system of uniform text books and make such other improvements as are calculated to promote the educational interests of our town. I have had the office of superintendent but a short time, but I can see good results germinating from my efforts. I have at least persuaded school officers that good teachers are the cheapest, and with their coöperation can soon effect important improvements.

DOBB TOWNSHIP—SYLVANUS FELTON.

The schools of this township are in a healthy and flourishing condition. We have an able corps of experienced teachers. The wages are good, and in some cases extra.

GUN PLAINS TOWNSHIP—B. THOMPSON.

With regard to the schools in this township, I can report favorably. There are in this township eleven districts and twelve school buildings; and as there are employed in the Plainwell graded school a principal and seven assistants, I have what is equal to eighteen schools to superintend.

Four of the rural districts employed male teachers during the winter months. The others, either because the schools did not require male teachers or because they required higher wages, employed only female teachers during the whole year. Very few of the teachers held second-grade certificates. District No. 9, having nothing but a shanty for a school building and not having been able to run their school profitably, voted at their last annual meeting to destroy their district, and the township board of inspectors has divided the territory amongst the contiguous districts, and as soon as these districts agree to accept what has been apportioned them, the destruction of said district (No. 9) will be completed. The building in district No. 3 is an old log one with rickety benches and desks. The school-house in district No. 8 is an old frame building, moderately comfortable. The other school buildings are very good and quite comfortable. They are poorly supplied with blackboards, and not a school outside of Plainwell has an outline map or globe or any other school apparatus.

I cannot close my report without alluding to Plainwell graded school. Thus far I have had in my mind only rural schools.

This school is in district No. 2. There are two school buildings. The main one is a splendid brick edifice that would be an ornament to any town or city. It was intended to accommodate all the pupils in the district, but we find it necessary to reoccupy the old building, which is still a comfortable house, having an upper and lower room, and occupied by the first and second intermediate departments. The main building is occupied by the high school, the grammar school, the third intermediate, and first and second primary departments. For the past four years Prof. N. A. Barrett was principal. He was a thorough educator, and having an able staff of assistants, the schools progressed finely.

Prof. W. W. Cole, a graduate of Chicago University, is the present principal, and we feel confident the schools will continue to prosper under his superintendence.

TOWNSHIP—W. E. WIGHT.

On entering upon the duties of township superintendent last spring, I found things in very bad shape. The former incumbent had lost and destroyed most of the books and circulars belonging to the office, consequently I cannot give as full a report as I otherwise could. A number of our schools have adopted the three term system,—having a vacation two months through the summer, thereby keeping up a good attendance through the year.

Most of the districts are small, with from ten to thirty scholars. There is not sufficient interest taken among parents and school officers. They are not particular in their selection of teachers, but think the cheaper the better. It would be a sight to see a district officer enter the school-room. I have been informed that in one district the director was serving his second term, and had never been inside the school-room.

MARTIN TOWNSHIP—F. D. HARDING.

The general condition and prospects of our schools are good. The teachers throughout the township have been well qualified, and with a few exceptions give general satisfaction. I hope with the coöperation of officers and teachers to bring our school up to a still higher degree of efficiency.

MANLIUS TOWNSHIP—R. ROUSE.

Our schools as a general thing have been successful. One district is making improvements by putting in blackboards. I find a lack of these throughout the country.

OVERISEL TOWNSHIP—J. K. KLEINHEKSEL.

The time has been when little children were sent to school to relieve their parents of their care, and the older boys went to deceive and oppose the teacher, or to be the heroes of some smart adventure.

In later years the current of opinion has been gradually changing, the number of competent teachers has greatly increased, new and more commodious school houses have been built, school boards, supported by public sentiment, have been able to secure better discipline and instruction.

In five of the six schools in my township all the branches required by the lowest grade certificate are taught, and in three districts United States History, Physiology, and Algebra, are pursued in addition.

Our schools are intelligent and teachers are enthusiastic. Disobedience from an honor has become a shame, and teachers need no longer fear the resentment of parents if anything unusual happens in school. Yet several obstacles must be removed before the highest success can be achieved.

OTSEGO TOWNSHIP—F. E. JOHNSON.

We have but four regularly organized districts. This is comparatively a new town, therefore the increasing population will soon demand a reorganization of school districts. I cannot report the schools of our town as being in a very prosperous condition. The extent of my labors, thus far, has been confined to visiting schools, making suggestions to teachers and scholars. I held a public examination on the first Saturday of September. There were two present, each received a second grade certificate. I have had two special examinations since, granting a third grade license.

I have succeeded in getting a uniformity of text books in three of our schools, and I think the fourth will soon surrender.

ALPENA COUNTY.

ALPENA TOWNSHIP—H. C. MYERS.

It is almost impossible to give a correct report of this district, as it is composed of three townships, Alpena, Long Rapids and Wilson. In our own township, I think we have better teachers, better schools than ever before known here.

ANTRIM COUNTY.

CUSTAR TOWNSHIP—M. M. ELDER.

We have five schools in good condition in this township, and one more district organized, and will have school there this school year. Our schools are small but increasing every year.

BARAGA COUNTY.

ARVON TOWNSHIP—W. BEEN.

The condition of the schools in this township is good under the circumstances. District No. 1, comprising the slate quarries and the richest part of the township, ought to be better. District No. 2, comprising the agricultural part, is doing well. This is a new Scandinavian settlement, and although the inhabitants are poor, yet they appreciate the advantages of school. They have built a good and commodious school house, by means of contributions, and the prospect now is, they will soon have a good district library.

BARRY COUNTY.

BARRY TOWNSHIP—J. A. CAIRNS.

Since my election last spring I have visited each school in the township, and have examined carefully the discipline, mode of instruction, etc. I found most of the schools in good working order, yet there is much room for improvement. We have ten school houses middling well arranged, well seated, etc., yet with one or two exceptions poorly ventilated. Few district boards have complied with Sec. 57 of the School Laws.

CARLTON TOWNSHIP—C. A. BARBER.

I have devoted five and one-half days to visiting schools in this township, and found them to be in a prosperous condition. Our schools have but little in the way of apparatus.

There is a tendency to make arithmetic the sole study, though algebra and history are taught in most of the schools in the winter.

IRVING TOWNSHIP—M. B. BROOKS.

Our schools are in as prosperous a condition as can reasonably be expected from the amount of money expended for the same.

CASTLETON TOWNSHIP—J. M. ROE.

I have devoted considerable time to school interests, and by creating an earnest regard for good school in the school boards, I have obtained their coöperation in securing and maintaining the best schools during the past year that this township has ever had.

The Nashville school is the only graded school in our township. It is becoming one of considerable importance. It is composed of three departments. A new building was erected for the primary, the grounds inclosed, and about one hundred maple trees planted during the past year.

Three or four new buildings, a more complete uniformity of text-books, and the adoption of the three-term system, are what we mostly need, and when these are secured we can progress with success.

ORANGEVILLE TOWNSHIP—G. C. NEVINS.

I would say that the schools of this township compare favorably with those about us. Though we have but seven buildings, we have besides five fractional districts. It appears to me that the views of superintendents may differ as to some of the replies in the accompanying reports, so that, comparatively considered, a wrong impression may be received. For instance, to Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 8 of "buildings and grounds," I reply none, though the opinions of many would be different, as our accommodations are as good as country districts usually afford.

PRAIRIEVILLE TOWNSHIP—M. C. CRANDALL.

Our schools the past year have been well sustained, and made commendable progress.

RUTLAND TOWNSHIP—H. J. DUDLEY.

The character of my work has been to promote the interest of the schools, both morally and intellectually.

Our schools have been generally a success.

BAY COUNTY.

ARENAC TOWNSHIP—J. J. DECKER.

Our township is comparatively new. There are five districts in the township, of which four have a winter term of school and five have a summer and fall term.

I have endeavored to visit each school twice during the term. In most districts have found the teachers quite competent to manage the schools.

I have examined five teachers, of whom one received first, one second, three third-grade certificates.

It being impossible to get teachers together at a public examination, I have been compelled to have special examinations in case of teachers wishing to commence school late in the season.

AU GRES TOWNSHIP—R. L. EVANS.

In district No. 1 of our township is a well conducted school. Only those holding first-class certificates will be employed in future. The scholars are progressing rapidly, and some of them are sufficiently advanced to commence physiology, which I intend introducing this year. District No. 2 is conducted

by a third-class certificate teacher. In this school shall introduce geography and grammar this year. The board will soon erect a suitable building in the central part of the district, which is much needed, the present one being without accommodation or comfort.

BANGOR TOWNSHIP—W. E. MAGILL.

The school districts of the city of West Bay City embrace all those formerly included in the township of Bangor, except some fractional districts. District No. 1 is in good condition and conveniently arranged. No. 2, brick building, is well supplied with school apparatus, books, etc., well ventilated, and in good condition.

The government of the school in this district is not what it should be. To this remark I am happy to make some exceptions in the lower departments. There has been no uniformity of purpose in the school board during the past year, but there has been a change in the school board, which, it is hoped, will be for the better. At the commencement of my term of office I instituted public examinations of teachers, but regret that I did not receive the coöperation of the school board in this matter, hence they were not a success. Some of the teachers also seemed more anxious to get their certificates than for the success of the schools.

The school building in district No. 3 is very small, not sufficient to accommodate more than one-half of the scholars in the district. The same false notion of economy prevails here in regard to capacity of the school building and the number of teachers to be employed as in district No. 2. The school is in good condition, however, in other respects. It is well supplied with books and furniture and has a good teacher.

In conclusion I would say that the sentiment usually manifested in the cities and larger villages of Michigan in favor of good schools, with commodious, well furnished buildings, and well paid teachers, does not seem to prevail here. It is hoped that much of this is due to the fact that this is a new town, where business is as yet the all-absorbing theme; that as the city grows older it will take a similar pride in its schools and educational institutions to that which has characterized some of the older towns of this State, which has given Michigan an enviable position among the States of this Union.

BENZIE COUNTY.

GILMORE TOWNSHIP—R. O. CRISPEN.

Our schools are not very prosperous. This is partly owing to the fact that the great majority of our population are foreigners, who take but little interest or pride in sustaining a good school.

BRANCH COUNTY.

BETHEL TOWNSHIP—O. D. CURE.

The schools of our township are as a general thing in a flourishing condition. There seems to be a steady, onward growth in the interest of education. There are great pains taken to secure the ablest and best teachers for our schools, those who by past experience have shown themselves to be such, thereby hoping not only to secure better government, but hope to awaken in the minds of our

youth an enthusiastic desire to reach a position in life worthy of an energetic struggle.

In the eight districts of our township, there are three that have adopted the three-term system, a great improvement as I think over the old system of two-terms, as it gives an opportunity for many of the children to attend regularly that could not under the old system. We have been very fortunate in selecting such teachers as have shown good judgment in the organization and discipline of their schools.

BATAVIA TOWNSHIP—O. A. VANDERBILT.

Our schools, during the past year, have been highly creditable to the teachers, what they have lacked in education and experience, they have made up in earnestness. Our people are liberally disposed towards the schools and are willing to pay well for good teachers.

BERRIEN COUNTY.

THREE OAKS TOWNSHIP—C. CONNER.

There are five school districts in this township. District No. 1, in which Three Oaks is situated, has two school buildings, one a small frame building, the other a two-story brick building, with three departments. The buildings of the other four districts are medium sized, and not in good repair. I think the schools in the township will compare favorably with the common schools of the country.

SODUS TOWNSHIP—J. STROME.

I have visited the schools of this township twice during the year, and in the majority of the schools I have noticed quite an improvement. This township is improving its school buildings and grounds, and getting suitable furniture.

PIPESTONE TOWNSHIP—W. T. REESE.

I take pleasure in noting the progress of the schools in this township during the year past. No teacher has entirely failed, while many have met with remarkable success. There is a general satisfaction with the work done. I have found the teachers generally earnest and faithful in their work, with a good sense of the responsibility of their position.

During the past winter we conducted a Township Teachers' Association, in which most of the teachers participated. These meetings were productive of good results to the schools. We purpose to continue them the coming winter.

ORONOKE TOWNSHIP—J. H. SUNDAY.

The schools in this township the year past have been taught by inexperienced, cheap teachers of the third grade, consequently they are not in a very prosperous condition. Our future prospects are not flattering, as school boards will employ third grade teachers in preference to first, because they can be obtained for just such compensation as they see fit to offer them.

NEW BUFFALO TOWNSHIP—N. E. SMITH.

It is difficult to make any thing like a comprehensive resume of the work done in this township, from the fact that I cannot learn that my predecessor did any thing except to issue first grade certificates to all persons in the township whom he supposed might ever wish to teach. In the absence of any record

kept by the superintendent I can speak only of the present condition of things. District No. 1 is organized under a village charter upon the graded system with an efficient board and an energetic principal; the school is making commendable advancement in its several departments.

No. 2, with seven months by different teachers has shown that able management will accomplish much good.

No. 3, once the model school of the township, stands as a living monument of the ruin that may be brought by internal strife.

No. 4, the German element, fails of success from the fact they are content with poor teachers, and can get only such, for they deem it economy to hire the cheapest.

BERRIEN TOWNSHIP—C. B. GROAT.

I am glad to be able to report improvements in some of the districts by way of repainting school buildings and procuring globes, maps, charts, etc. There seems to be a general decline this fall of about twenty per cent from teachers' wages.

BENTON TOWNSHIP—J. C. LAWRENCE.

The work in our township has been done the past year by experienced teachers, and most of the schools have given good satisfaction. Many of the districts have engaged the same teachers the coming year. They have found out that it is poor policy to employ new teachers every year. Our teachers who are graduates of the Normal School have no trouble in obtaining situations and good salaries, which is an incentive to those who intend to follow the profession to prepare themselves at that school. The collecting of a fee from all those receiving a certificate will have a good bearing in securing a good attendance at the institutes.

BRANCH COUNTY.

GIRARD TOWNSHIP—W. VAN BLARCUM.

Teachers in this township, with a few exceptions, have been well qualified and have performed their duties faithfully.

NOBLE TOWNSHIP—W. MC MILLAN.

The general condition of our schools is fair. There seems to be a growing interest in some of our districts to procure good and experienced teachers, also, to continue their services for a series of terms.

CALHOUN COUNTY.

ATHENS TOWNSHIP—A. G. WATERMAN.

The teachers in our townships have done their work faithfully, and the effect is, the standing of our schools has been greatly improved. The school in our village is opening with a bright prospect. We have three teachers, and we hope by the time the next report reaches you we can claim a graded school.

HOMER TOWNSHIP—B. FANCHER.

The schools in the township are in a moderate condition, excepting the union school, No. 1, which is progressing finely.

MABENGO TOWNSHIP—P. MULVANY.

This is wholly an agricultural township, divided into six whole and three fractional districts. Owing to its contiguity to Albion on one hand, the city of Marshall on the other, quite a number of the young people of both sexes avail themselves of the superior advantages afforded by the college and union schools of those places. This of course has a tendency to lessen the direct interest to some extent, that would be otherwise taken in our district schools. Yet I sometimes think that the reflex influence of those higher institutions of learning often proves a stimulus to the younger pupils of the district schools to press on, and prepare themselves to enter similar places of learning.

CASS COUNTY.

HOWARD TOWNSHIP—J. A. SMITH.

Most of our schools have adopted a three-term system which seems to secure a better attendance. The advancement has been fair in all the schools the past year, and the future promises still better.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP—H. R. SCHUTT.

The primary schools of our township have been in progress the usual length of time and with reasonable success.

I have the gratifying evidence from every district that I have licensed no teacher but has received the commendation of the patrons.

LA GRANGE TOWNSHIP—C. G. BANKS.

Our teachers are better qualified than formerly, which is encouraging. A few of the rural districts seek to engage cheap teachers, and suffer in consequence. Those who make teaching a business, and are efficient, will command good wages.

MASON TOWNSHIP—T. B. SWARTZ.

We have but five schools in our township, one of which is a graded school with two departments. The teachers employed during the year, with a few exceptions, have been good live workers, and the general impression is in favor of good teachers, regardless of the wages paid them. Two of our schools have aimed to obtain cheap teachers, and have made qualifications a secondary matter. This has been pursued for some time, and the pernicious effects have become so apparent that they have concluded to have able teachers hereafter at any cost. There is a growing tendency to retain teachers for a succession of terms. This will result in good to the schools.

MILTON TOWNSHIP—H. R. BACKUS.

There are but two schools in the township having a full term.

A few of our schools in the township employ only well-known teachers of experience. These are the schools that advance the most.

CHARLEVOIX COUNTY.

BOYNE VALLEY TOWNSHIP—B. W. ELLISON.

The general condition of our schools is good, but would in all probability be much improved if the district officers would avoid the practice of changing

teachers every time, especially in terms of three and four months. It can be avoided in nearly every instance, thereby giving scholars a better advantage.

CHEBOYGAN COUNTY.

INVERNESS TOWNSHIP—D. J. GALBRAITH.

The schools in this township are not in a very satisfactory state. The teachers usually employed are those who offer their services for the smallest compensation, without regard to qualification. In fact, school boards are so frequently imposed on by certificates of a high grade in the hands of teachers of very limited qualifications, that they pay very little attention to certificates any more than to comply with the law.

CLINTON COUNTY.

BATH TOWNSHIP—T. A. STEVENS.

There is a commendable interest manifested by the teachers of this township to prepare themselves for their work. Many of our teachers are now attending school at Pine Lake, with a determination to raise their grade another year.

DUPLAIN TOWNSHIP—L. C. SHELLEY.

The past year has been one of some progress in our educational work, and we are encouraged to renewed efforts to make our common schools still more complete and satisfactory. Our schools, with a few exceptions, have been in session a fair proportion of the time, and most of them managed with ability, and a good degree of satisfaction prevails between teachers and patrons.

EATON COUNTY.

BELLEVUE TOWNSHIP—F. A. FORD.

The schools of this township have, with a few exceptions, averaged well. The failures have arisen from want of government. Our teachers mainly have labored faithfully for the advancement of the pupils under their care. Our school buildings are being gradually improved and new ones built, so we shall soon be able to make a better report as to our condition.

ROXAND TOWNSHIP—WM. C. HOWELL.

Our schools are progressing slowly. We are getting more of a uniformity in text-books, but we are still using too many that were thrown out of schools twenty years ago. With a few exceptions, our teachers take too little interest in their work.

WALTON TOWNSHIP—H. ELMER.

The pressure of Olivet College with its preparatory department affects in some respects our district schools, since many of the older and best pupils leave the district schools as soon as possible to enjoy the higher advantages afforded by the college. There is little demand for male teachers or for instruction in the higher branches in common school education.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

GRATIOT COUNTY.

NORTH STAR TOWNSHIP—E. FRANKLIN.

I find all the teachers in our township earnestly working, and in most cases with commendable results. A few, I am sorry to say, have not the natural ability required to become successful teachers. The popularity of the profession and the desire to obtain wages higher than at some other employment has given us some poor teachers, and the sooner they learn they have mistaken their calling the better will it be for our schools.

HILLSDALE COUNTY.

ADAMS TOWNSHIP—B. LASELL.

We started with the best teachers that we could select, and at the same time agreed to pay them well for labor performed. So far I can report success without a single exception, owing perhaps in part to the interest manifested on the part of the several school boards and faithfulness on my part. There has been an effort made to establish uniformity of books and an uniformity of rules and regulations to govern and control the schools. We shall spare no pains to elevate the standard of teaching in our township.

HURON COUNTY.

LAKE TOWNSHIP—G. M. STEWART.

Our schools are very backward, but prospects seem more favorable. A marked progress has been made during the year in some directions. Our teachers are deserving of praise. They have been wide-awake to the wants of the schools and have exhibited much energy and devotion in the interest of education. School officers are becoming more interested, more particular in the selection of teachers, more pains is taken in making the school-room comfortable, and in furnishing apparatus.

INGHAM COUNTY.

BUNKERHILL TOWNSHIP—WM. H. HOWLETT.

As a rule the teachers in our township are doing all they can to meet the wants of our schools. Three schools have not changed teachers during the year. I have issued about seventy cards of honor for regular attendance, about forty more than last year.

IONIA COUNTY.

EASTON TOWNSHIP—W. B. COLTON.

I have visited schools twice a term. I find the greatest benefit to be in the suggestions and recommendations made to teachers in reference to discipline and method of teaching. I have encountered many obstacles and very little coöperation by the district school boards. I have seldom been able to secure the attendance of any of them when I visited a school. Some think such visits an unnecessary expense. I have also incurred the displeasure of some by refusing to license incompetent persons.

OTISCO TOWNSHIP—J. T. JOSLIN.

My report is as full as it is possible for me to make, as my predecessor neglected to keep or hand over to me such accounts as would enable me to make a more complete report. Nearly all the teachers were examined before I came into office; but upon my visits I find some of them deficient in the required branches.

IOSCO COUNTY.

TAWAS TOWNSHIP—S. C. KENNEY.

I have visited all the schools in Tawas township outside of the one where I have taught three successive terms, and I find them well governed and taught by good competent teachers, who are not only enthusiastic in their labors, but do not fail to diffuse their enthusiasm throughout their schools, and whenever schools are taught and governed by such teachers, advancement follows rapidly.

ISABELLA COUNTY.

COE TOWNSHIP—W. T. ROSS.

Two of our districts have adopted the three term system, and making each term shorter. These schools are much better attended than those which are in session during July and August.

ROLLAND TOWNSHIP—D. DOXSIE.

This is a very new country and our schools are small and few, but we flatter ourselves that we are getting ten times our money's worth which we invest in educating our children. I heard a man say not long ago that his taxes were fifteen dollars, but he considered his school privileges worth more than fifty dollars. This is the general feeling with the settlers here. By the aid of our good school laws we will soon be situated so that our children can get an education at home.

JACKSON COUNTY.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP—A. W. FOOT.

I regret that I am not able to fill a report complete, but cannot on account of receiving nothing from my predecessor in regard to the condition of schools previous to last spring. I have no knowledge of the number of visits given or amount received for services. My report may not therefore be correct.

Our schools are progressing some. They are getting to be more uniform in action. Our poor schools are caused by low wages. Officers wish to hire cheap, consequently we have cheap schools. Good teachers look for better and more paying situations.

SPRINGPORT TOWNSHIP—B. A. JOY.

I am pleased to report that the several schools of this township are in a prosperous condition. Every district is holding the three-term system during the year, which we find to be a great improvement.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

SUMMIT TOWNSHIP—R. E. GALLUP.

The schools of our township have generally been well conducted, and have given good satisfaction, and several of the teachers have been retained for the second term. I have continued the practice which was inaugurated by the county superintendents, to give Cards of Honor to all scholars who are neither tardy nor absent during the term, and find the result to be very beneficial.

KALAMAZOO COUNTY.

CLIMAX TOWNSHIP—F. HODGMAN.

The general condition of the schools in this township is about on an average with those throughout the State. A fair degree of interest is shown in them by patrons. Teachers generally do their work as well as could be expected. Many of our houses are badly arranged, none of them have or can have separate class rooms.

KENT COUNTY.

ALGOMA TOWNSHIP—A. R. JEWELL.

I consider the schools of my township to be in very good condition. There seems to be on the part of teachers a glowing determination to keep better order, also to qualify themselves better for their tasks.

CALEDONIA TOWNSHIP—S. T. COLSON.

The condition of our schools is good and the prospects encouraging. The people are growing more in favor of the three-term system. I have endeavored in examinations to keep the standard well up, and have given candidates to understand that they must be prepared to show themselves competent if they wish to obtain certificates.

WALKER TOWNSHIP—N. FULLER.

Notwithstanding we are near the city of Grand Rapids and many of our most advanced scholars attend there, still we have good scholars in all the districts. Our teachers, the past season, have been earnest, energetic workers, doing all they could to promote the good of their schools.

WYOMING TOWNSHIP—O. C. TAYLOR.

The standard of qualifications in our township is very low. In fact I believe that certificates have been granted without examinations. Application has been made to me for license to teach by parties claiming to have taught several terms who are no more qualified than the average twelve year old scholar.

KEWEENAW COUNTY.

GRANT—R. H. REED.

I am opposed to the way our public instruction is conducted in our township: it is a swindle on the public, a shame and disgrace to the mining company and against the maximum good to the greater number.

The company on the ground of owning a greater portion of the land in the township, claim the right to govern the school board in every particular who were officers in their employ, and gave said officers to understand that they

must execute their wishes or leave. In talking about it one day with the president, he was frank to express the idea that if we did not wish to do as they wished it was all right, they would get some one who would.

The company being in financial straits ordered their "surface boss" to teach the school, they to pay him \$25 per month and the school board \$60 per month. This was against his wishes, as he said he could not do justice to either; but it was the company's desire and must be executed.

Accordingly he was hired. Then they said he was in our employ first, and consequently our work must be done first. The schools are a secondary affair. The result was, when they needed him the school had to stop, and he having considerable work to do, seldom was able to commence school before ten A. M., and often till eleven o'clock, dismissing at twelve or half-past twelve, and not commencing before two or three P. M., again dismissing as the case might be.

This caused a great deal of complaint throughout the district, as there was no regularity about the school.

Children would often go to school and find no teacher for the whole day. This led to irregularity.

Complaints were made to me by the score. I spoke to the board, and they said they must do as the company wished. I then spoke to the president, Mr. Henry C. Davis. I was told that when such complaints were made to ask who paid the taxes. He proposed that the parties who paid the taxes should be served first. I hold that such proceedings are wrong and highly detrimental to the public good, as well as unlawful, and should be prevented, if in no other way than by legislation. What right has a mining corporation to dictate to township officers and school district officers what shall be done with money they pay in as taxes? What right has a school district to pay a mining company's officer and have him employed the choice of his time? But such were the facts here during the year just passed, of which I can furnish proof and am a witness thereof myself, and which pains me to take cognizance of, but which I am conscientiously bound to from sense of duty.

LAPEER COUNTY.

MAYFIELD TOWNSHIP—F. H. IVORY.

The general condition of our schools is fair, but we lack in interest by district officers. They hire a teacher, and generally that is the last of it. They are more willing to take reports from scholars than to investigate for themselves; thus many a good teacher is condemned without a fair trial.

METAMORA TOWNSHIP—C. A. FRICKE.

Our schools are all prospering. Teachers have given general satisfaction, with one exception. Liberal provisions have been made for the support of our schools. District No. 4 has just completed a fine two-story schoolhouse, graded her school, and placed in its management an able and experienced teacher, which adds much to our school advantages.

LEELANAW COUNTY.

BINGHAM TOWNSHIP—E. MORSE.

I have held no public examinations, as this is only an expense to the township and no good comes of it, as there are but few schools and no regular time

for commencing them. I have charged nothing for such examinations except what the law requires to be forwarded to the county treasurer.

ELMWOOD TOWNSHIP—A. B. DUNLAP.

This is a new township and composed of a mixed population, the foreign element predominating; yet there is a liberality in taxation in support of common schools. There has been great difficulty in securing competent teachers, and this is still the case,—girls being employed for a short time, then engaging in other pursuits,—generally marrying.

SOLOM TOWNSHIP—HIRAM TERRY.

The schools are doing as well as could be expected under the present circumstances. The county is new and thinly settled, the people mostly poor. The schools are neglected by school boards and parents.

LENAWEE COUNTY.

DOVER TOWNSHIP—F. E. SHEPHERD.

The schools in our township are, with one exception, in a prosperous condition. The teachers employed are above the average in efficiency and scholarship. Many are employed for a succession of terms.

FAIRFIELD TOWNSHIP—EDGAR MORSE.

I am pleased to note a growing interest among our patrons pertaining to our primary schools. In many districts they have been in the habit of hiring young and inexperienced teachers, but of late we hear them inquiring for experienced teachers. The old plan of boarding around is rapidly falling into disfavor.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP—WM. E. WISNER.

I have licensed an unusually large number of young teachers, and as a result our schools have not been as successful as I could wish,—not from a lack of knowledge on the part of the teacher, but lack of experience.

Since our annual meeting our schools have been engaged by teachers of more practical experience and at better wages than one year ago, hence the outlook for the coming winter is more encouraging.

RIGA TOWNSHIP—T. G. CHANDLER.

The general condition and prospects of the schools in this township are more favorable than a year ago, and if we could get good teachers from the Normal School in every district in the township our schools would improve. There seems to be a growing interest in our community in educational matters, yet there are many who are utterly indifferent as to whether their children have the benefit of our common schools or not. In my opinion the compulsory system of education should be enforced. Our greatest needs are school apparatus, uniformity of text-books, and more black-boards to make our work effective.

MADISON TOWNSHIP—C. D. WEST.

In uniformity of books our schools are improving; also in substituting the three terms instead of two during the year. Our teachers fail to accomplish the best results, mainly from lack in government and from inefficient preparation for their labors.

MACOMB COUNTY.

SHELBY TOWNSHIP—F. PAYNE.

During the past summer five of the schools have been taught by teachers wholly inexperienced, having never taught before, but they have done remarkably well. Their work shows the effect of forethought, study, and labor. If I were to specify what has been our greatest deficiency, I should say not so much a lack of knowledge in the technical branches taught, but in a fund of miscellaneous information and an inventive genius with which to illustrate and make interesting the various branches taught.

MANISTEE COUNTY.

MARILLA TOWNSHIP—J. BRIMMER.

Our schools on the whole are in a prosperous condition. We have had the good luck of securing efficient and successful teachers, some of them that make teaching their business, and have taught for years. Wages are not so much a question now as a competent teacher. The condition of our schools is not what it should be, but we are encouraged from the perceptible improvement seen from year to year.

MASON COUNTY.

EDEN TOWNSHIP—B. F. BIDWELL.

I would state that I am far from being satisfied with the standard of teachers in our district schools. Scarcely any have made preparation for their work, and only enter the school-room as a means of obtaining a little money in a genteel way, not from any sense of duty or from any intention of making teaching a business. It is evident that there is a fault somewhere, but whether in the school, or in the district board, or with the township superintendents, I am unable to discern.

MECOSTA COUNTY.

HINTON TOWNSHIP—WM. JUDD.

The schools in this township have been under the care of good competent teachers, with one exception. I have urged upon school officers the necessity of employing the best grade of teachers, also the importance of procuring proper school helps, such as globes, maps, charts, etc.

SHERIDAN TOWNSHIP—O. E. MUSGRAVE.

There is not so much interest taken in the schools by school officers as there should be.

The financial affairs in both districts are in a bad condition. The treasurer of the district never makes any report because the primary school laws of the State are not specific on that point, and the directors' reports are very incomplete, and my predecessor left me no official acts of his, therefore my report must necessarily be incomplete.

MIDLAND COUNTY.

INGERSOL TOWNSHIP—J. MAYER.

District boards have in years past practiced a species of economy in securing cheap teachers, which has proved detrimental to our schools. But they are beginning to find out their mistake, and for the last two years efforts have been made to secure the best and most efficient, hence there has since been a decided improvement in our schools.

MONROE COUNTY.

MILAN TOWNSHIP—A. E. DENSMORE.

As for maps, globes, etc., there are none to speak of in some districts, and the district boards pay no attention to these things. Their duties seem to have been done after having hired a teacher at the very lowest wages possible. In short our schools are much neglected by school officers and parents.

RAISINVILLE TOWNSHIP—LEVI PITTS.

Our schools are supplied with some kind of books, but usually with two or three series in every branch of study taught. Many of our too well educated parents have an erroneous opinion that money raised for school purposes is money thrown away, therefore veto any measures brought forth to raise means for school purposes. However, there have been some improvements in this direction since some few of the districts have purchased globes and maps.

MONTCALM COUNTY.

REYNOLDS TOWNSHIP—E. S. HOLM.

The condition of our schools is fair. We have some inferior teachers, but happily we are getting rid of them, for I have raised the standard higher, and mean to work up still higher gradually.

MISSAUKEE COUNTY.

REEDER TOWNSHIP—PETER I. QUICK.

Our schools seem to be making commendable progress, and teachers appear interested in their work. I was particularly interested in one instance, which was to see mother and daughter attending the same school, and working with all diligence.

MUSKEGON COUNTY.

FRUITLAND TOWNSHIP—H. N. MARVIN.

Our people are taking an interest in the schools, and we hope soon to have an uniformity of text-books and all the necessary school furniture desirable. Our buildings are mostly new and in good condition.

MONTAGUE TOWNSHIP—REV. B. F. MURDEN.

We have been trying for the last three years, during my incumbency, to elevate the standard of instruction, and, I am happy to say, with some considerable degree of success.

NEWAYGO COUNTY.

MONROE TOWNSHIP—G. WRIGHT.

Our schools are decidedly improving, and will, I think, rank well with almost any county schools. The districts usually aim to secure good teachers at good fair prices, such will give satisfaction to concerned.

OSCEOLA COUNTY.

HIGHLAND TOWNSHIP—C. SMITH.

Our township is new, fully two-thirds of the land being yet in the hands of speculators and railroad companies. The inhabitants are generally poor, most of them having been without homes in the older States, and too poor to buy land, and have secured homes upon the public domain by settlement and occupation for a term of years. Some of these settlers have enjoyed very limited advantages for intellectual and moral culture in childhood. Others, more highly favored, have almost entirely neglected the opportunities within their reach. And while all have experienced the inconveniences of poverty, comparatively few trace these inconveniences to their primary cause, viz.: a want of intellectual and moral culture. Hence it happens that the people in this region are chiefly intent upon improving the pecuniary, while the moral, intellectual and social condition of themselves is left to take care of itself or be cared for by others. And those who are engaged in this work not unfrequently find the entire community maintaining an antagonistic spirit. As the result we have insufficient appropriations, short terms, irregular attendance, and in some instances determined hostility to all forms of school discipline by parents and guardians as well as scholars, the former in some cases visiting the school-houses as an infuriated mob, with clubs, knives, and revolvers, threatening summary vengeance upon "the pot of hell who dares to raise his skunk paw to enforce obedience to a set of tyrannical rules." Under these circumstances it seems necessary to educate the parents as well as children. Much credit is due to J. Holmes, Esq., my predecessor, for the wise discrimination exercised in licensing teachers, and it is hoped that some progress has been made in our schools during the year past. A better understanding than formerly seems to exist between parents and teachers, and pupils are beginning to regard the latter as friends.

LE ROY TOWNSHIP—P. GREEN.

The general improvement of the schools in this township during the year past is very encouraging. Our schools are in a more prosperous condition than ever before.

The teachers have all been alive to their work.

OAKLAND COUNTY.

ROYAL OAK TOWNSHIP—S. J. WILSON.

I found the schools in this township in a fair degree of prosperity and life generally, a few only exhibiting the fact of not having been supplied with earnest and thorough teachers. I endeavored to elevate the standard of teach-

ers by raising the per cent. of examinations, and met with a hearty support of school officers with few exceptions. These officers and disappointed candidates uniting to resist the desired improvement, has been the means of compelling me to take a decided stand for better teachers. We have a few districts only who make the amount of wages, and not qualifications, the desideratum of engagement.

OTTAWA COUNTY.

ALLENDALE TOWNSHIP—E. G. NORCROSS.

There seems to be a growing disposition among the patrons of the schools to want better qualified teachers, and yet they do not wish, generally, to pay wages asked by that class.

If directors would be more careful who they hire, also when having secured a good teacher, retain that teacher, regardless of a few extra dollars per month, we should see better schools and a better use made of the people's money.

GEORGETOWN TOWNSHIP—D. E. YARRINGTON.

Our schools, as I view them, are in a prosperous and improving condition. We have a good class of teachers that are reasonably well qualified for their work.

WRIGHT TOWNSHIP—B. HENDRICKS.

The schools in this township are in a prosperous condition. There appears to be more interest taken by patrons and school officers than formerly, and I predict that in the not far distant future this township will furnish as good a record as most of them.

SAGINAW COUNTY.

FRANKENMUTH TOWNSHIP—F. W. KOCH.

There are three private schools in our township. The same men employed by the district schools that are in the private schools. These schools are strictly sectarian, and the teachers are employed not so much from their fitness or ability as for standing as religious men. Of our three teachers in the public schools, there is really but one competent to teach the English language in our primary schools, their pronunciation, orthography, and grammar being so faulty. Still those men come up for examination every year, and are engaged by the directors. Should the superintendent refuse to grant certificates, the township would simply engage no other, then would elect some other man the following spring who would grant them certificates. Our public schools are sadly neglected. The irregularity of the schools is so great that the teachers are unable to accomplish anything. No uniformity of books can be introduced, as a great majority of the parents will not purchase them.

For the superintendent to try to remedy these evils would be perfectly useless. They will not adopt any measures to help the public schools, and unless some way can be found by which the control of the public schools is taken out of the hands of those who control them in the interest of the congregation, and by whom things are so conducted that they just barely, with a seeming right secure the public money, no improvement can be expected in our township; the

office of superintendent remains a sinecure—examinations and visiting schools is but a farce. What can be done to produce a necessary change I know not. If the different districts could be found to build their own school-houses, engage and support their own teachers who are fully competent to teach the English language, then this state of affairs could be changed, otherwise it will remain as it is for the next twenty years. Until then, nothing encouraging or interesting will be found in our annual report.

SANILAC COUNTY.

LAMOTTE TOWNSHIP—F. DAVIS.

Owing to the backward state of this part of the country, and the uncultivated condition and indifference of the majority of its inhabitants in regard to educational matters, I find our schools in a very bad condition, yet I have succeeded in part in introducing an uniformity of books, and now so fast as new ones are purchased they will be uniform.

MARLETTE TOWNSHIP—HENRY M'CRAB.

I regret to be obliged to report that the schools in this township are in a very backward condition. It seems to be the rule to change teachers twice every year. There is also a yearly change of superintendents. The teachers seem to have no professional pride. A poor third-grade certificate gratifies their highest ambition. Our training schools for teachers can do but little good outside of the cities and large towns while the schools are being taught by cheap low grade teachers.

SHIAWASSEE COUNTY.

WOODHULL TOWNSHIP—D. O. BEARDSLE.

Our schools are in good condition and the patrons seem to take a great interest in them since the county superintendents have ceased to rule, and our schools have been on the gain.

ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

COTTRELLVILLE TOWNSHIP—HARRY STONE.

It is with satisfaction that I submit my third annual report; satisfaction because the schools are in a prosperous condition with energetic officers and teachers qualified and almost unexceptionally willing to work in that peculiar sphere and manner in which only teachers are required to work.

FORT GRATIOT TOWNSHIP—G. W. HOWE.

I found myself unprepared to make any report last year for the reason my predecessor left me no record of his work; but in my present report I am prepared to say that while Fort Gratiot village has one of the best and largest union schools in the State, comprising four departments classified and arranged to the best advantage, occupying a very good building and provided with much that makes the school room attractive, we have also two of the smallest and poorest districts in the county, and still another without a building, which has almost become notorious on account of the sectional strife and jealousy which exists therein.

ST. JOSEPH COUNTY.

CONSTANTINE TOWNSHIP—J. W. BEARDSLEE.

The schools of this township have during the past year presented no peculiarities which seem to demand or justify comment.

Perhaps the most noticeable feature is the growing demand for cheap teachers, and the abundant supply which has arisen to meet that demand. The inevitable consequence of this is that the character of the instruction given is lowered in proportion to the price paid for it. Those schools which resist this demand are making good progress.

Nearly all now adopt the three-term system, and find it a decided improvement. On account of the frequent change of teachers, the important matters of classifications, grading and uniform text books, are too often neglected, although each year shows some improvement.

FAWN RIVER TOWNSHIP—J. C. HOFFMAN.

On taking charge of district No. 3, as teacher last fall, I found it ungraded, poorly classified, with no uniformity of text books, no course of study, and in a very poor state generally. Before opening the school, I wrote out a regular course of study, a complete list of books to be used for the school, with rules and regulations for the government of the school, all of which the district board adopted; and after a trial of seven months I have practically demonstrated the fact that a country district can be graded and classified, so as to follow a regular course of study, and under this system tenfold better will be the results.

STURGIS TOWNSHIP—G. D. THURSTON.

The year just closed has been one of marked success in the schools of our township, especially in point of discipline and study. Faithfulness in the discharge of duty on the part of both teachers and scholars has brought about the above results, and the school year upon which we have now entered we hope will prove one of still higher attainments.

WHITE PIGEON TOWNSHIP—E. R. WILLARD.

Our schools have done very effective work during the year past. Our teachers have been mostly those who have had experience, and are devoted to the interests of their schools.

Our village school ranks high and is steadily advancing. Its course of study has been revised, and is rigidly carried out. Its attendance from outside the village is increasing, so that it takes the most advanced pupils from the district schools, thus giving them advantages that are not ordinarily found in country schools.

VAN BUREN COUNTY.

ANTWERP TOWNSHIP—S. A. COLE.

A number of our schools are pleasantly located, and supplied with well qualified and faithful teachers, while others in the township suffer from the penuriousness of their district officers. Still there is great improvement in this respect from past years. Directors do not shirk responsibilities so much as formerly. They are taking higher views of duty, and are less influenced by individual interests, and the schools are becoming better.

PINE GROVE TOWNSHIP—O. L. MOSHIER.

I have labored to secure uniformity of books throughout our township, and have fairly succeeded. Another reason why our schools are doing better is, there has been less change of teachers. Some have engaged the same teachers for another year. This is one great step towards success. It is a detriment to our schools, this hiring so many cheap teachers. If it were possible to elect intelligent men to fill the office of district boards, this might be obviated.

WASHTENAW COUNTY.

BRIDGEWATER TOWNSHIP—G. S. RAWSON.

The schools of our township will compare favorably with schools of any of the farming townships in southern Michigan. Yet, did the people devote to them one-tenth the interest they do to their business, much more might be accomplished.

Our teachers, on the whole, are doing very well, but I would like to see more of a determination to be masters of their work. In the same county which contains the University and Normal School, and during the three years I have been superintendent, we have had no graduates, and but few from either institution as instructors in our schools. We have too many teachers who make teaching a catch-penny business, and under the present system of inspection it is none too difficult for such to obtain schools.

LODI TOWNSHIP—F. H. SWEETLAND.

In most of our districts our schools are prosperous, though they are poorly supplied with apparatus necessary for thorough instruction; neither are they properly visited by school officers. I have urged the necessity of an uniformity of text-books, and have succeeded in awakening some interest in the subject, yet no definite steps have been taken in this direction. It is impossible to have good schools without good teachers, and it is no less essential that parents correspondingly appreciate these schools and try to do their part in building up a healthy and vigorous interest in education in each district. Much will often depend upon the selection of the district board and the position which they maintain toward the school, whether it is a success or failure.

CRITICISM AND SUGGESTIONS ON SCHOOL WORK.

BARRY COUNTY.

CASTLETON TOWNSHIP—J. M. ROE.

My visits during my first years of experience as superintendent were confined to the school-room, and seemed to result in no particular benefit, so I changed method at the beginning of the past year by visiting school officers and influential patrons, and the result is very gratifying. My experience has taught me that the superintendent can accomplish more good by creating a working inter-

est in the minds of the people, and especially school officers, than can possibly be obtained by any amount of advice to teachers and pupils. I observe that the live interest manifested by our people has awakened a corresponding interest among teachers and pupils.

PRAIRIEVILLE TOWNSHIP—M. C. CRANDALL.

Teachers are generally more deficient in the capacity to govern and control a school than in the requisite knowledge of books. Teaching is something more than listening to recitations or pronouncing words to spell. It consists in teaching the pupil how to think correctly upon the subject under investigation. I have aimed to convince teachers in order to become truly successful they must study the object world more and teach practice as well as theory. System and classification must be taught and practiced in the earliest stages of education.

BERRIEN COUNTY.

PIPESTONE TOWNSHIP—W. S. REESE.

During the months of September and October (1876) I taught a seven weeks' select and normal school. A number of the teachers availed themselves of its advantages, and the result was teachers of a better grade. A school of the same character is now in progress with an attendance of thirty-eight, half of whom are teachers.

BRANCH COUNTY.

SHERWOOD TOWNSHIP—C. C. LAKE.

Last October superintendent of union township and myself held a two days' institute at Sherwood station. It was attended by thirty teachers, besides a goodly number of citizens. Such exercises are profitable and pleasant.

CALHOUN COUNTY.

MARENGO TOWNSHIP—P. MULVANY.

In my charge to teachers at the close of examinations I invariably dwell on the importance of order and system as the elements of success in their calling. Thoroughness is another element I lay great stress upon,—that whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well. It is the duty of the teachers to see that the child takes no steps forward until the track behind him is well beaten.

CASS COUNTY.

MASON TOWNSHIP—T. B. SWARTZ.

I find what teachers most need to know is, How shall I teach? They seem to understand better what to teach than how to present it in a systematic form to the pupil.

Teachers should have a good normal drill.

CHARLEVOIX COUNTY.

CHARLEVOIX TOWNSHIP—E. H. GREEN.

There ought to be a book for the use of the superintendent, in which he should make minutes of his doings and hand the same over to his successor.

Otherwise the one selected in April may know nothing of the work during the six months previous.

EATON COUNTY.

ROXAND TOWNSHIP—W. C. HOWELL.

We need more thorough teachers. We have too many machine schools, where classes are called out, go through a recitation, and are dismissed, day after day, not one principle mastered. Pupils are not made to think, but answer correctly from their text books, thus pass on through their books.

The next teacher turns back, goes over the same ground again. Term after term passes in this same style. Then parents begin to inquire why their children have so little knowledge.

GENESEE COUNTY.

DAVISON TOWNSHIP—E. HOLLENBECK.

One of the greatest defects noticeable in teachers in their work is their lack of ability to organize and classify their schools, to prepare a proper reasonable programme of daily duties, and then work to it. Practical instruction accompanied by illustrations of the best methods of classifying, arranging the order of recitations, seating, calling and discharging classes, is of practical utility to every teacher. Much of school work becomes a mere effort of memorizing from the fact that teachers adhere closely to text-books recitations. The pupil catches the letter, but the spirit of the recitation evades him.

INGHAM COUNTY.

STOCKBRIDGE TOWNSHIP—W. HOWELL.

I would like to inquire why applicants for third grade certificates are not required by law to pass an examination in mental arithmetic, and theory and art of teaching. Mental arithmetic is seldom taught in our schools, because teachers suppose it to be out of their line of duty. Some of our best educated teachers make a failure of teaching, because of their lack of government. It seems to me that these departments require at least as much attention as any other.

JACKSON COUNTY.

COLUMBIA TOWNSHIP—D. E. HASKINS.

I believe our system can be much bettered. We ought to have a central school in each township free to every scholar that has or can pass certain grades in the district school. Have this school closely graded, and when able to pass the grades in the township, let them pass to a central school to be also established in every county, and from there being well fitted to the Normal School or University if they choose. In this way our teachers in our district schools would not have to attempt to teach every thing, but would have fewer classes and could do their work well. The difference in the price of teachers for such a school, in the different schools, would pay the teacher at the central school, let alone the saving of time. This would bring all advanced scholars from the different schools in the township together, and thus make competition, and

competition must advance them. This central school might be under the control of the township superintendent and township board. Of course all district bounds would be abolished, but this ought to be done any way.

SUMMIT TOWNSHIP—R. GALLUP.

We should insist on more thoroughness in our schools. Too many of our scholars go over their work in haste in order to have something that is higher before mastering primary principles which are the foundation of all future success and the exponent of all future advancement. It seems to me there is too much that is of little practical utility crowded into our text-books. This has a tendency to discourage pupils.

KALAMAZOO COUNTY.

COOPER TOWNSHIP—J. M. DELANO.

I am urging teachers to do their work thoroughly, while at the same time they have due regard for the moral as well as the intellectual development of their scholars. I fear it is too much the object of many of our teachers to make what we call smart scholars rather than good ones, and the age seems to call for smart men rather than good ones, and we have them a little too smart for the age in which we live. Our common schools need to be so conducted that every child of common ability can there obtain a good practical intellectual and moral education. Next to the home influence, the school should make and mold the future character for usefulness.

RICHLAND TOWNSHIP—M. BRADLEY.

There is a tendency to bring too many branches of study into the ordinary school, to give time to what is not most practical in after life, which leads to neglect of what is essential and fundamental. Evidently our training in our schools is not so much in advance of the past as some have supposed; and the teachers of the present, be they graduates of the seminaries, normal schools or otherwise, in thorough training and fitness to teach, need to supplement their training by a longer experience and more careful study. While this is true, it is also true that many do succeed because they merit success.

KENT COUNTY.

PARIS TOWNSHIP—A. D. CHESEBRO.

I protest against so much studying of algebra to the neglect of other and more practical studies, matters that we are more or less in contact with all our lives, yet they are never brought to our notice in the school-room. We do not expect that we can have classes formed in our common schools in astronomy, chemistry, physiology, and botany, but if our teachers understood these subjects how much they might impart to their scholars in a familiar talk of five to ten minutes a day. How much more our children might know when going out into the world, and yet spend no more time in school than now.

LAKE COUNTY.

DOVER TOWNSHIP—A. BARROWS.

Our educational work loses half its value if moral teaching is not included. Denominational preferences are out of place in our public schools, but the-

principles of uprightness, truth, and obedience are the great elements of moral power and good government, without which our schools become corrupt. Integrity and a noble character are as important traits as arithmetic is in business matters.

MACOMB COUNTY.

ARMADA TOWNSHIP—A. S. HALL.

The general deficiency in our teachers is a lack of acquaintance with the technical branches which they are required to teach, and a general want of information on the current topics of the times, and a fund of supplemental information to illustrate and make interesting the branches they are required to teach.

OAKLAND COUNTY.

ROYAL OAK—S. J. WILSON.

I am much opposed to the very limited information necessary to secure a third grade certificate, and would suggest that algebra, and perhaps book-keeping be stricken out of the second grade, and make that the third grade, and give no certificates for less than a year. To the second grade I would add philosophy, and physical and descriptive astronomy.

In my own and other States, it is imperative to attend the county institutes in order to obtain a certificate, sickness only being a valid excuse.

I deem it advisable and necessary for superintendents to be empowered to compel teachers to attend a teachers' class that should be organized in some central place in each town during each term; these classes to meet monthly, on Saturdays, for the purpose of comparing the best methods of teaching, and to enable the superintendent to ascertain who the best teachers are, that are the best able to demonstrate and explain principles.

I consider the teacher who conducts a school on the plan, because the book says so, and is not able to tell the reason why, a very dangerous and costly piece of furniture in a school-room. Although not of the number who consider a little learning a dangerous thing generally, I should consider a teacher of very limited ability the most dangerous thing in community.

SAGINAW COUNTY.

SAGINAW TOWNSHIP—T. C. RIPLEY.

My observation leads me to the conclusion that in country schools there is too much classification and too little individual teaching. Intellect cannot be classified in common schools. If the smartest scholars are held back till the dunces learn their lessons, the proportion of dunces will be largely increased. It operates as trade unions do upon mechanics: a poor workman is entitled to the same wages as the good one, and as a consequence the motive to excel is destroyed.

MAPLE GROVE TOWNSHIP—W. H. REED.

To be a teacher requires large human nature,—to know how, when and where-to do. Teachers must put life and energy into their work, making their tasks pleasant and tasteful. The less rules the better, but so manage as to place-

each child on their own sense of right or wrong. Make the school one harmonious whole. Then the pupils will go to work with a will; there is a relish; school will be attractive; love and industry will prevail.

ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

FORT GRATIOT TOWNSHIP—GEO. W. HOWE.

As it lies in the power of the State Superintendent to do the work for many, I would request that he furnish a uniform series of questions prepared expressly for semi-annual examinations, together with instructions in regard to the standing required to entitle applicants to certificates in the different grades. A programme showing the time proper to be allowed for each exercise, and giving directions regarding oral exercises.

RILEY TOWNSHIP—D. H. COLE.

The graded and high schools should mainly be depended upon to supply the untry districts with teachers. If district officers could understand that it is not advisable to employ teachers who have had no other educational advantages than are found in our common schools, many more that aspire to become instructors would avail themselves of the advantages offered by our high schools.

ST. JOSEPH COUNTY.

BURR OAK TOWNSHIP—REV. S. FLEMING.

I have thought for many years there was too much didactic instruction, the aim being apparently to fill up the mind as a reservoir, and too little inductive instruction—explaining to the last effort of mind—and leaving little room for calling out the student's thoughts. Many years of teaching and observation have strengthened my conviction that the province of a text-book—as of a teacher—is to furnish principles and general methods, indicating and suggesting special processes, and leaving the student sufficient scope for application, and that the chief object to be sought is discipline rather than acquisition.

SHIAWASSEE COUNTY.

SHIAWASSEE TOWNSHIP—G. M. REYNOLDS.

An experience of nearly two years in the township superintendency has suggested to me the following defects in the working of our school system:

1st. The length of a term of office in the superintendency is too short. As now arranged a man can no more than become familiar with the mere routine duties of the office, say nothing of the needed familiarity with the needs and wants of the schools, the best methods of teaching.

2d. There should be uniformity of questions and tests of examinations throughout the State. What constitutes a qualified teacher in one town or county does not in another. To secure this uniformity the State should issue at intervals a series of test questions to the superintendents on the branches to be taught, and used uniformly during the prescribed interval.

3d. Teachers should be compelled, by law, to take examinations for 2d and 1st grade certificates after they have taken three third grade certificates. We need a higher grade of teaching qualification; but so long as teachers can get along term by term with an examination for a third grade certificate the major-

ity will be satisfied so to do. It also would be wise to settle, by law, a definite per cent on general examinations below which no teacher receiving a certificate shall fall, say for 3d grade, 70 per cent; 2d grade, 80 per cent; 1st grade, 90 per cent. Let such a rule be uniform and invariable, and it will go far towards inducing teachers to better efforts for higher qualifications, also some uniform and systematic plan should be introduced into our schools for the daily teaching in a regular course of the truths and principles of common morality and virtue. This is the one grand lack of our educational system. The most important thing of all is wholly neglected or indifferently passed by.

VAN BUREN COUNTY.

HARTFORD TOWNSHIP—J. E. SWEET.

School boards are too often satisfied with the fact that a certificate has been granted without reference either to the standing it shows or to the many other qualifications which can only be learned by personal intercourse and conversation. These natural qualifications often are more essential to success than any thing the normal or any other school can teach. The certificate cannot indicate. If school directors would exercise the same care and judgment in selecting teachers that they do in employing farm laborers, journeymen, mechanics, or business clerks, our schools would be better served. The fittest would survive and the unfit would seek other employment. In my examinations I seek to be thorough rather than critical. I keep in view the fact that supervision is often the best which supervises the least. The teacher who cannot or will not profit by advice and suggestions will be benefited still less by direct instruction or guidance.

I have held monthly meetings of the teachers in the township during the summer and winter terms, at which methods of teaching and other topics of interest are discussed. These normal classes have generally been well attended and have been interesting and profitable.

WASHTENAW COUNTY.

MANCHESTER TOWNSHIP—C. F. FIELD.

The difference between the graded and the ungraded schools is painfully apparent, the one by its systematic course, by its discipline, and by all the resources attendant upon system and discipline, is accomplishing great results and giving to our State a high reputation for its educational system. The other, by its lack of system and concentrated purpose, is effecting the very minimum of good. I have often proposed to the directors the plan of adopting an uniformity of books. They all agree that such a course would be beneficial, but at the same time are reluctant to take any steps to carry it out for fear of entailing extra expense on the people. But it seems to me that such a plan would be economy in the end. If the patrons of the schools could be made to realize the great increase in efficiency which would result in adopting system in the place of the present chaos; if they could be made to feel that their children could be instructed in the branches of a common school education just as thoroughly at home in their own district schools as in the union schools, and much more cheaply, there would be little trouble in effecting a great reform in our district schools. Is it not the duty of all friends of popular education to endeavor to

awaken an interest in the needs and the condition of our district schools, where so many receive their only education?

WEXFORD COUNTY.

BOON TOWNSHIP—H. M'NITT.

We have a law for the compulsory attendance of pupils, and it seems to me desirable that this law should be made efficient and operative. To do this it must be rendered unobjectionable to all. This can only be done by making it just to all alike. Religious instruction in school is not a thing in law, but custom. Yet it seems to us if the law compels the attendance of scholars it should protect them in every right that they might enjoy without such compulsory attendance. The school law recognizes this principle in expelling pupils for bad habits, infectious diseases, or anything dangerous to their fellows. Now I think it cannot be shown that any system of religious instruction is permanently good, and that therefore it would be just to support it by public tax as a measure of public morality; and moreover, as the constitution guarantees religious freedom, it would not seem that we could show strict justice to all by tolerating in school any system of religious teaching whatever.

HINDRANCES TO PROGRESS OF SCHOOLS.

ALLEGAN COUNTY.

GUN PLAIN TOWNSHIP—B. THOMPSON.

Our schools are poorly supplied with black-boards; not a school outside of Plainwell has an outline map or a globe, or any school apparatus. The absence of these articles lessens the usefulness of our schools, and in the majority of the schools the evil is likely to continue unless some compulsory measure be instituted or some inducements held out, such as allowing the State to furnish them at a very large discount from ordinary retail prices.

There is a disposition among some of the school officers to change teachers too frequently, and employ inexperienced ones because they can be had for less wages. The want of an uniformity of text-books and the irregular attendance upon schools are other great hindrances to our progress in school work.

BRANCH COUNTY.

BETHEL TOWNSHIP—O. D. CURE.

One thing that tends greatly to hinder, to some extent, the progress of our schools, is a failure on the part of our school officers to visit the schools and examine into the discipline and mode of teaching. If this duty on the part of officers was more observed, it would tend greatly toward encouraging and inducing teachers to employ every means that would suggest itself for their improvement. It is a fact not to be denied, that the art of teaching is something that

very few succeed in. Although our teachers are very good, perhaps better than the average, yet there is much room for improvement. Our schools are almost entirely destitute of the aids to instruction. None have globes or outline maps; some have charts, and two have dictionaries. About one-half of the schools only are supplied with a suitable record book. This is something which should not be overlooked, as it furnishes the districts with statistics that cannot be obtained in any other way.

SHERWOOD TOWNSHIP—C. C. LAKE.

The greatest hindrance I find to our progress is the practice of allowing pupils to read in books too hard for them. District officers are very negligent in regard to their duties, especially in regard to prescribing a course of study and a uniformity of text-books.

CALHOUN COUNTY.

CLARENCE TOWNSHIP—H. J. COURTWRIGHT.

The schools are neglected by parents and district officers, who do not seem to take much interest in educational matters.

CLARENDON TOWNSHIP—E. D. DICKERSON.

We have one great difficulty to contend with; that is, it is almost impossible to procure properly trained teachers. A large majority of them go directly from the common school to the work of teaching without any preparation whatever. But two of those who are to teach in this township the coming winter ever attended an institute. I think this number is but little below that of surrounding townships.

CASS COUNTY.

HOWARD TOWNSHIP—J. A. SMITH.

I find our teachers depend too much upon text-books, seldom going farther in explaining why a certain process produces certain results. Many teachers seem to have no energy in the school-room.

Parents and district officers seem unwilling to adopt a regular course of text-books. In my first visit two years since to the schools I found five series of arithmetics, three or four kinds of grammars, and as many readers and geographies. I have induced some of the districts to adopt a regular course.

LA GRANGE TOWNSHIP—C. G. BANKS.

The great hindrance in the way of educational improvement is want of interest on the part of parents. The universal complaint among teachers, they don't visit us. I think the institutes will have a tendency to remedy this difficulty.

MILTON TOWNSHIP—H. R. BACKUS.

The schools of this township I find are not classified, not having the required uniformity of text-books. Intend to have some action taken in regard to it this winter.

CLINTON COUNTY.

BATH TOWNSHIP—T. A. STEVENS.

Tardiness and irregularity are doing more than any thing else toward keeping

the schools in the rural districts in a backward state. A teacher may be well qualified and labor with commendable zeal, yet if his pupils are late in the morning and absent one or two days in the week, he cannot do thorough work.

VICTOR TOWNSHIP—CHAS. E. HOLLISTER.

The greatest need of the schools is a direct personal interest in having good schools on the part of parents. They can do more by visiting schools than most efficient superintendents. The incapacity of teachers and apathy of parents and school boards is very discouraging; yet we have not had so poor a school in this township as the best twenty to thirty years ago, when I was a pupil. A public meeting should be held annually in each township, which should be addressed by a live educator who would point out the waste of poor schools and stir the people up to action. Many who know a bad school from a good one do not distinguish between a poor and good one. Their ideal is too low and the way to improve the schools is to raise their standard, for no man works to make a thing better than his highest conception.

So long as a district employs inexperienced and poorly qualified teachers because they can be engaged for two dollars per month less than one who has proven his ability by our American success, we must conclude that the education of the people must precede any great improvement in the schools.

GREENBUSH TOWNSHIP—WM. COOK.

There is not a school in town with proper furniture. Four are supplied with very poor dictionaries, and one has a set of outline maps; a few black-boards, but most are painted with oil paint and are thought by the directors to be just the thing. The demand for cheap teachers is a great drawback to our schools, there being only one in town that strives to get the best at any price. The township superintendent ought to have a voice in selecting teachers.

WATERTOWN TOWNSHIP—L. TOWNSEND.

I find the schools in as prosperous condition as could be expected, but none of them are models. Why they are not is from a lack of interest on the part of patrons, too little wages paid,—consequently too low a grade of teachers,—a lack of classification in the schools, too great a variety of text-books, and a general desire on the part of teachers to advance pupils too rapidly.

EATON COUNTY.

BELLEVUE TOWNSHIP—F. A. FORD.

One great drawback to our schools, is the lack of uniformity in text-books. The district boards do not take the responsibility, and in a majority of cases do not decide what books shall be used, consequently we have too many classes, and too little time for each class. As for outline maps, etc., school officers think it money thrown away to purchase them, as they did not have them when they were young.

HAMLIN TOWNSHIP—G. E. LAKE.

The system of boarding around is rigidly adhered to. The custom of changing teachers every term is practiced entirely, much to the detriment of the schools. The text-books in use are various, some schools having more classes than scholars. There seems to be no remedy for these things,—the manner the schools are managed.

Our schools are certain to go back unless we can act more in concert.

GENESEE COUNTY.

MUNDY TOWNSHIP—D. LAWRENCE.

One great obstacle to the success of our schools is, the want of uniformity of text-books. There is every variety of books, and of course as many classes as books. From my experience as a teacher in well graded schools, I am convinced that a few classes are better than many. Another hindrance is the lack of interest in school officers and parents. Schools are seldom visited by either. The teacher is placed there with a room poorly furnished, seldom a dictionary, and often not a suitable blackboard. No attention is further paid to them.

GRATIOT COUNTY.

ARCADA TOWNSHIP—E. D. SAUL.

For my part I cannot see any substantial progress for our schools under the present system. In the first place any one can obtain a certificate, and a school at some price, thus compelling those who have fitted themselves to forsake the profession of teaching.

Another fault is in the constant change of teachers. Again, there is no uniformity of books. What would be the objection to using the same series of text-books throughout the State for a term of years? In this way when a scholar finished the course of study in the common schools, he would know what to do on entering an union school, in this way there would be some connection in our public school system. But as it is, it is a conglomerated system, so much so that a great deal of useless time and expense are sacrificed in passing through our schools.

BETHANY TOWNSHIP—J. A. WILCOX.

Allow me to suggest what I consider to be a serious obstacle to the progress of our schools. It is the carelessness and lack of intelligence among so many of our school officers in properly discriminating in the selection of teachers. They are quite likely to employ the first applicant that comes, provided the terms are satisfactory. The applicant then goes to the superintendent with a school conditionally engaged, and perhaps with a petition from the district officer that a certificate be granted, as the scholars are small, backward, etc. This is all wrong. The township superintendents are presumed to be, and if the people do their duty, will be more competent to judge of teachers' adaptability and capability than district officers.

HILLSDALE COUNTY.

CAMDEN TOWNSHIP—T. MILLER.

A mistaken notion prevails in some districts that good scholarship and professional training are not essential in the teachers of young children. Too little care has been exercised in some districts in the selection of teachers, and the cheapest, poorest employed, consequently such schools make but little progress.

But our school boards, I think, are waking up to the fact that a better class of teachers are needed if they are to have good schools. Another defect in our schools is the too frequent changing of teachers. If good teachers at a

fair price, and retained for a number of terms in succession, were secured, the schools of Camden might be improved. I hope the day is not very distant when an uniformity of text-books will be used, and a regular prescribed course of study laid down.

IOSCO COUNTY.

TAWAS TOWNSHIP—J. JOSLIN.

One hindrance to our success, especially in the rural districts, is the lack of uniformity of text-books. One cause of this lack arises too often from a change in text-books with the change of teachers.

ISABELLA COUNTY.

DEERFIELD TOWNSHIP—G. D. BROWN.

Uniformity of books is not a leading feature in this town. Settlers are here from all parts of the country, and each family is supplied with books used in the locality where they formerly lived.

JACKSON COUNTY.

HANOVER TOWNSHIP—C. E. SNOW.

I attribute our partial failures to several causes: First, the depreciation in teachers' wages. We cannot expect that the talent of our land will devote the best part of their lives and spend their means in qualifying themselves for a profession which yields but a nominal remuneration for their services. Again, the depression in financial matters, on which account education seems to become a secondary consideration and the means of living primary, forgetting that the highest order of the one is often dependent on the other.

LEONI TOWNSHIP—E. A. SAGER.

I find that none of our schools have an uniformity of text-books,—a very great disadvantage in the classification of the schools.

The desire of many of our districts to hire cheap teachers has been very damaging to the success of many of our schools. Instead of making an effort to secure teachers of ability and experience, they have employed those that could be obtained the cheapest, and the result has been cheap schools and a general dissatisfaction, whilst some of our teachers of known ability have been idle a portion of the year in consequence. The tendency is to lessen the interest taken by teachers in intellectual improvement, feeling that they are not sufficiently compensated to warrant them in spending more time than they are obliged to in preparing for examinations, attending institutes, or other educational gatherings.

KALKASKA COUNTY.

COLD SPRINGS—J. HELVERSON.

Lack of school apparatus, lack of uniformity in text-books, and irregular attendance, are the greatest difficulties that we have to encounter in this new and sparsely settled county. The people at present are too poor to attempt many improvements.

KENT COUNTY.

WALKER TOWNSHIP—N. FULLER.

One great drawback we have to contend with is the too frequent changing of teachers. A good teacher makes a good school, and when such are found, it is unwise to change because some inexperienced person will teach for less wages. District boards are at fault when they say times are hard, and we must employ for very low prices. Therefore they will engage persons who lack nearly every qualification for teaching, merely because such will teach for just what they can get. In many instances our best teachers are out of employment, and time and money is squandered by inefficient teachers.

LAPEER COUNTY.

OREGON TOWNSHIP—J. H. MILLER.

The principal defects in our schools seem to be irregular attendance and tardiness, hence it is impossible to keep our schools properly classified. This is owing largely to the want of interest among parents, their children being kept out of school for every trivial cause. I believe if a sum of twenty-five cents was required as an entrance fee, to be forfeited on an absence of over five days, unless said excuse be sickness, it would greatly obviate this difficulty. We also lack furniture, globes, maps, and black-boards not being of sufficient size to be of much use.

MAYFIELD TOWNSHIP—F. H. IVORY.

One trouble in our schools arises from the fact that they are obliged to follow the rules and regulations of school boards. Many of these rules are contrary to the ideas of the teachers, and are so imposing that when teachers try to enforce them it at once causes disruption between them and the school. A teacher not capable of making his own rules is not fit to teach.

LEELANAW COUNTY.

BINGHAM TOWNSHIP—MICHAEL A. HEUSS.

The great fault I find is, school boards are too anxious to engage cheap teachers. Good teachers can never teach at such cheap rates as are being offered here.

LENAWEE COUNTY.

CAMBRIDGE TOWNSHIP—D. E. THOMAS.

Our schools are in a sad condition; but one school that has a uniformity of books, and no classification in any of them. Proper apparatus for instruction is entirely ignored by the school boards. I have prevailed on one district to adopt the plan of the three term of school system and they find it a great improvement.

WOODSTOCK TOWNSHIP—H. WILCOX.

All possible influence, both by State and town superintendents, should be

used to bring school boards to see the importance of securing teachers of ability to manage our schools. Men who will have a first-class horse, will have a good, strong, faithful man on the farm, will place a novice over the culture of his children if that novice will work cheap. Some school boards do not seem to realize that pacifying the pupils,—not calling for or troubling the board,—is not teaching. Thoroughness and progression is seldom looked after by school boards.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY.

CONWAY TOWNSHIP—H. CONKLIN.

One of our great hindrances has been superintendents are so slack in their examinations. They license many who are incompetent to teach. Then, too, so many districts wish cheap teachers and always get them.

MACOMB COUNTY.

LENOX TOWNSHIP—D. B. ALLEY.

Our school boards are too apt to employ inexperienced teachers rather than pay reasonable wages to those who have experience and ability. Our teachers are not sufficiently ambitious, and our school officers are not prompt as regards uniformity of books. In district No. 12 they have five different series of readers.

MANISTEE COUNTY.

ONEKAMA TOWNSHIP—C. W. PERRY.

The greatest hindrances to the efficiency of our schools, I should say, is, first, the non-attendance and irregular attendance of pupils; secondly, lack of uniformity in text-books, thereby rendering it impossible to properly classify our schools.

MASON COUNTY.

RIVERTON TOWNSHIP—W. O. ALBRIGHT.

I find next to the township superintendency one of the greatest hindrances we meet with in this part of the country, is our limited means. We must necessarily economize closely, yet teachers' wages are fair in comparison with those in other business, but not high enough to retain the best teachers, consequently we are compelled to employ those chiefly who merely teach for convenience.

SUMMIT TOWNSHIP—O. RICE.

One of the great drawbacks to the educational interest of this newly settled country is the neglect to provide helps to teachers in the way of maps, charts, globes, also a uniformity of text-books is greatly needed. This constant change of teachers is an injury to any school. There is not a school in the township that has employed a teacher two successive terms within the last four years.

VICTORY TOWNSHIP—G. H. BLODGETT.

The greatest drawback has been, and to some extent is yet, the lack of com-

petent, thorough teachers. I am trying to raise the standard of our teachers by being more strict in granting certificates, and it is already having a beneficial effect.

MONROE COUNTY.

ERIE TOWNSHIP—E. W. HILTON.

There is an injury done to our common schools in the carelessness with which the election of our district officers is conducted, and then their carelessness or inability to serve. In many districts they want cheap teachers, let their qualifications be as they may. The consequence is the superintendent must put up with Hopkins' choice of low standard or nothing. Low wages are driving our best teachers into other professions. The superintendent has no other choice than to take up with those sent him.

LONDON TOWNSHIP—H. H. HERKIMER.

One of the many difficulties we have to contend with is a lack of interest among parents and school officers, and a disposition to run the schools cheap, hiring young, inexperienced teachers, consequently when this is done dissatisfaction arises causing frequent changes. This course is detrimental to any school.

NEWAYGO COUNTY.

BARTON TOWNSHIP—J. W. MARTIN.

The indifference of district boards, as to the grade of teachers we have, prevents the schools from improving as fast as they should. The success of our schools depend much upon the management of our district officers. In most cases they intend to perform their duties faithfully, are prompt to do what the law requires, but the optional part in most cases is neglected.

EVERETT TOWNSHIP—GEO. E. TAYLOR.

Much of the work of teaching in this township is entrusted to young and inexperienced teachers. Many of the school boards failing to discriminate between the tried and experienced, and amateur teachers, probably due to the fact they obtain them for less wages, while those of experience look for more remunerative fields of labor, the result is, much of the important work of teaching the youth has been left in incompetent hands. This in my opinion is one of the popular errors incident to a new country, resulting in a lack of enthusiasm, and systematic and thorough scholarship on the part of the pupils, and a corresponding lack with teachers, they failing to perfect themselves for their important work. Teachers soon learn that it is not necessary, under such circumstances, for them to excel in the work of teaching, in order to compete with those who make teaching a profession worthy of their best efforts. They can obtain a situation without it, and why should they, looking at it from their narrow point of view, make any useless sacrifice. Nearly one-half of the applicants attending my examinations during the past year, have never had the benefit of either normal or institute instruction, and yet they were properly notified of the time of holding the State Teachers' Institute in this county last fall.

OAKLAND COUNTY.

HOLLY TOWNSHIP—J. G. MITCHELL.

One chief obstacle to the progress of our district schools is this: school teachers are multiplying all over the State a hundred times faster than our school districts. Every one of our union and graded schools each year graduates from half to a dozen young persons who are qualified so far as education is concerned to teach a district school. They go before proper authorities and get a certificate. They are beginners and can afford to teach for less wages, and as a matter of economy are hired while teachers of ability and experience are left out, and many of these teachers, when they come to the practical working of the school room lack ability, judgment and capacity to conduct a school, and always will while their education is sufficient. The evil does not lie in educating the people, but in the standard of our examinations, or, I might say, the lack of any standard, it being left to the judgment of each superintendent. A plan might be devised by our Superintendent of Public Instruction by which the standard of attainment and requirements might be made uniform all over the State, and at the same time the standard of examinations very much elevated, and the districts saved from a class of teachers who undoubtedly never had a call to teach.

SAGINAW COUNTY.

JONESFIELD TOWNSHIP—J. W. ROBINSON.

Let a teacher commence, encumbered with our complexity of text-books, and after a week or so bring about something like organization; then let the children, as it is invariably the case in this township, stop home to pick berries or mind baby, or for some other potent reason: Jonnie a day or two, Kattie a week or so, and to sum the matter up, one-third of the school with or without a cause being on the transient list, we may bid good day to system for the rest of the term. The result, of course, I need not mention. American liberty is a great blessing, but a little Prussian despotism would, in this case, be a greater. There is yet another thing which I deem a serious hindrance to our rural schools. It is this: Fully one-half of the country teachers do not intend to follow teaching for a vocation, they are merely hangers on. They care only for the school because it is a good way to put in the winter or to replenish their wardrobe. Now it would be a good thing to get rid of such, and it could be done by raising the standard of certificates. These parties are usually our poorest scholars that seek for schools and obtain a third-grade certificate. Were they required to have a thorough knowledge of Practical Arithmetic, English Grammar, U. S. History with a little Algebra and Physiology, they would soon become scarce.

SANILAC COUNTY.

FORESTER TOWNSHIP—W. H. HALL.

There are a number of drawbacks to our schools, and to every school in this part of the country. School officers change teachers too often, and school books are changed too often. I contend that no school can prosper under such circumstances. No two teachers have the same method of instruction. The schools should be kept open nine months in the year, with the same teacher in charge. When this is done, the condition of our schools will improve.

ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

KIMBALL TOWNSHIP—I. C. BURCH.

The common schools of this State have a great many difficulties to contend with which do not seem likely to be remedied at present. One of our great evils is the lack of interest taken by parents and school officers. Another thing that retards our progress is the injudicious selection of teachers by school boards. They hire the cheapest that can be obtained, without regard to qualifications. The consequence is, our schools are mostly in the hands of incompetent teachers.

WALES TOWNSHIP—D. DRAKE.

The very low wages paid teachers in this township and the lack of interest manifested in the selection of teachers, has had a tendency to bring our schools under the management of young and inexperienced hands.

ST. JOSEPH COUNTY.

BURR OAK TOWNSHIP—REV. P. FLEMING.

In my opinion there is a greater evil than the expense of books. For instance, in reading, the scholars are hurried over the several books from first to sixth, without sufficient drill.

If the course contained but one-half the reading matter for the term of years required, the three books into which the lessons would be condensed would promote more thorough discipline and make better readers than the six now gone over hastily. In the several books of geography there is much repeated and much time spent in newly associating facts; in arithmetic and grammar the same.

PARK TOWNSHIP—WM. B. SIDLER.

Perhaps it is right that a reduction in teachers' wages should be made, but from the observation I have had, I believe it will result in the ruin of our common schools. The majority of our districts are being taught by young inexperienced persons. Older and experienced teachers are leaving the field for other pursuits.

TUSCOLA COUNTY.

WISNER TOWNSHIP—J. M'GILL.

We have as many classes as scholars, there being such a variety of text-books in use. Some of our people think what was good enough for them is good enough now.

VAN BUREN COUNTY.

KEELER TOWNSHIP—G. W. BAKER.

There is great indifference all through our township with officers and parents. In some districts they never visit the schools, while in others they call once or twice during the year. They are much more particular with laborers on their farms. There is a great variety of readers and geographies, and other books in proportion, which greatly retards the progress in our schools.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

WEXFORD COUNTY.

ANTIOCH TOWNSHIP—H. C. MYER.

The variety of text-books in use in our common schools and the employment of young, inexperienced teachers is the chief source of hindrance to their success and growth.

UNIFORMITY OF TEXT-BOOKS.

ALLEGAN COUNTY.

DOBB TOWNSHIP—SYLVANUS FELTON.

The greatest drawback in our schools is a want of uniformity of text-books. The subject has been discussed in some of the districts, and I hope will continue to be until the desired end is accomplished.

LEE TOWNSHIP—A. D. HURLBUT.

Might not something be done by appropriate legislation to give the schools throughout the State an uniformity of books, or would the remedy applied be more productive of evil than good?

WAYLAND TOWNSHIP—S. S. FOX.

Another great lack in our schools is uniformity in text-books. Only four out of twelve schools have anything approximating an uniformity, and three of those are graded departments of the village at Wayland.

ALPENA COUNTY.

ALPENA TOWNSHIP—H. C. MYERS.

We have no uniformity of text-books, every child using such books as he may have on hand. Is there no way to remedy this?

ANTRIM COUNTY.

CUSTAR TOWNSHIP—M. M. ELDER.

We have an uniformity of text-books in two of our schools, and the rest are considering the subject and will adopt the plan.

JORDAN TOWNSHIP—H. WARNER.

I tried to hit on some plan to secure books of one kind in all our schools, but the directors and most of the parents thought they were too poor to throw away their old books and buy new ones, and so the idea was abandoned.

BARRY COUNTY.

BARRY TOWNSHIP—J. A. CAIRNS.

We find many patrons of the schools are opposed to a prescribed list of text-books, and district boards themselves are generally ignorant of the importance of having an uniformity of text-books, consequently the law is inef-

fectual. The district board No. 3, last winter, prescribed a list of books to be used, and some of the patrons manifested anger, thought it out of place, etc.

BAY COUNTY.

ARENAC TOWNSHIP—J. J. DECKER.

There is a great lack of uniformity of text-books in this township. I have urged it upon districts and district boards, but of little avail. One district only has adopted the plan. I think we must have more general laws in reference to text books. A little State legislation in regard to it would do no harm in my opinion. Would it not be well to have a county convention of township superintendents for that purpose in each county.

BERRIEN COUNTY.

SODUS TOWNSHIP—J. STROME.

I have made an effort to adopt an uniformity of text-books, but have been only partially successful. It is almost useless to make the attempt during these hard times.

NEW BUFFALO TOWNSHIP—N. E. SMITH.

We have added materially to the efficiency of our schools by adopting a uniform list of text-books throughout the township for a period of five years. The people are becoming so thoroughly convinced of the advantages of such a course that they will probably continue in the plan.

BRANCH COUNTY.

BETHEL TOWNSHIP—O. D. CURE.

We lack to a considerable extent uniformity of text-books. There are very few of our schools that have anything like an uniformity. This is quite a hindrance to our progress. Ever since my first term in office, I have been endeavoring to secure an uniformity of books, but there has been but little accomplished. People are not apt to buy more books than they are obliged to, and of course I cannot make this matter obligatory.

GIRARD TOWNSHIP—W. S. VAN BLARCUM.

There is not a sufficient uniformity in text-books to enable teachers to do as well by the schools as could be desired, still there is a marked improvement in this direction as compared with the same school ten years ago.

CASS COUNTY.

SILVER CREEK TOWNSHIP—W. BENNER.

There has been an uniformity of text books prescribed throughout the township, and the schools have adhered, as a general thing, to the list.

CHARLEVOIX COUNTY.

EVELINE TOWNSHIP—E. A. LEWIS.

I must call your attention to this being a newly settled country, consequently entirely out of our power to secure a uniformity of books.

EATON COUNTY.

KALAMO TOWNSHIP—C. D. SHAFFER.

I find the greatest detriment to our schools in this township is a lack of uniformity of text-books. I have endeavored to induce district boards to remedy this, but with poor success. I think that a law enacted in each county similar to that in Berrien, would be to our advantage.

GENESEE COUNTY.

CLAYTON TOWNSHIP—J. PASSMORE.

In regard to text-books, we have no uniformity whatever. In most of the districts I found the teacher having eleven classes, where, if suitable books were in use six classes would have been all required.

The superintendent should have power to establish some rule by which a uniformity of books could be had throughout the township.

DAVISON TOWNSHIP—E. HOLLENBECK.

The matter of text-books, course of study and classification, as now managed, is one of the greatest marplots in the path of progress, and will remain so until the whole thing is removed from the control of pupils and patrons, teachers and district boards. Pupils are too fond of premature promotion and too immature to know what is needful. Patrons are too much afraid to spend a cent. The amount of remonstrance they will make over a fifty cent book for Jonnie is simply astounding. The members of the school board are not usually educators. They have not the judgment that usually comes of familiarity with a special subject like education (I speak of country districts). They have a dim recollection of how they were educated thirty and forty years ago. They don't know what is necessary and feel it. They don't want to incur expense. They fear their constituents and know it. If they attempt liberality they fall into the hands of unscrupulous agents, who palm off high priced, worthless aids to teaching, leaving them sadder, but scarcely wiser men.

GRATIOT COUNTY.

LAFAYETTE TOWNSHIP—C. ROBERTSON.

An uniformity of books in the State is what is needed, and the sooner we have it the better it will be for our children.

LAKE COUNTY.

CHASE TOWNSHIP—A. N. SMITH.

If we could procure an uniformity of text-books in our State, or even counties, and get our schools properly classified, the progression would be much faster.

LAPEER COUNTY.

OREGON TOWNSHIP—J. H. MILLER.

Our school boards have generally neglected to adopt any series of text-books, but through the influence of teachers the books in use are much more uniform than formerly.

LENAWEE COUNTY.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP—WM. E. WISNER.

Another great obstacle to our success is our variety of text-books. We have a law that district boards shall regulate this matter, but no attention is paid to it. We have a great variety of books, some ancient copies that should have been thrown out twenty years ago.

ROME TOWNSHIP—W. ROGERS.

Little attention is given towards securing an uniformity of text-books, a thing much to be desired, as much better instruction can be given by this means.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY.

DEERFIELD TOWNSHIP—C. H. M'KEON.

The success of our schools is retarded by a diversity of text-books, and but little has been done to remedy the evil.

GREEN OAK TOWNSHIP—J. MARSHALL.

It would seem that something should be done in regard to establishing a uniformity of text-books throughout the State. It is impossible for a teacher to do justice in any district school in this part of the State with from two to four different authors to contend with instead of one.

MACOMB COUNTY.

MACOMB TOWNSHIP—F. C. KETTLER.

The lack of a uniformity of text-books greatly cripples our work and progress. I hope another and more determined effort will be made to secure a law compelling a uniformity of text-books.

NEWAYGO COUNTY.

EVERETT TOWNSHIP—GEO. E. TAYLOR.

Another grave error, and one I find to be too general for the welfare and success of our common schools, is the almost total lack of a uniformity of text-books, much of the work being thrown away, and that enthusiasm secured by class drill is lost to the school, discouraging both teacher and pupils. In many cases where school boards desire to bring about this system, the people treat it as an innovation upon their liberties and rights, and often combat instead of seconding their efforts in promoting the interests of their schools.

It is sincerely hoped that this error may be obviated by appropriate legislation.

NORWICH TOWNSHIP—A. J. BENNETT.

The district officers do not use proper endeavors to secure a uniformity of text-books, and in many instances show an entire lack of interest in the schools.

I shall endeavor to secure a uniformity of books in our township.

OAKLAND COUNTY.

GROVELAND TOWNSHIP—B. S. PIER.

We have in our township a uniformity of text-books, though the people look upon the latest editions as an innovation.

I love the cause of education, and think I could advance it had I more time at my disposal.

HOLLY TOWNSHIP—JAMES G. MITCHELL.

The provisions of section 57 of our school laws are utterly disregarded, and a dead letter so far as they apply to a uniformity of text-books. Not one district in the township having complied with them. The selection of text-books is left to parents, teachers and children, the school board having no interest in the matter. The matter should either be committed to the township board or to some higher authority.

OTSEGO COUNTY.

CORWITH TOWNSHIP—A. A. FOSDICK.

In August last a county convention was called to agree upon an uniformity of text-books, to be acted upon at the annual meeting in September. The troubles we have experienced in a multiplicity of text-books will, we hope, be done away with in our township and county.

LIVINGSTON TOWNSHIP—J. E. CORLETT.

We have selected a series of text-books, and recommended them to the several districts for adoption. I understand they were adopted in nearly all of the districts in the county. We also prepared a memorial to the House of Representatives, putting forth our views on this subject of uniformity of books throughout the State, and I hope something may be done to secure an act relative to the same.

OTTAWA COUNTY.

TALMAGE TOWNSHIP—J. J. ROBINSON.

We have no uniformity of books, nor do I see how there can be such as would be desirable, without some law regulating the matter. At present there is a likelihood of books being changed with every change of teacher.

SAGINAW COUNTY.

CHAPIN TOWNSHIP—DAVID V. BELL.

I might say our schools were in a good condition were it not for the want of a uniformity of text-books, but hope this matter will soon be remedied.

SANILAC COUNTY.

FORESTER TOWNSHIP—W. H. HALL.

School books are changed too often, and prices are too high for the children of the poorer class. An effort should be made to have series of books controlled by the educational department, and prices affixed by the same. This uniformity should extend throughout the State.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP—WM. H. EARNEST.

I would be glad to see an uniformity of text-books, if it were possible.

ST. JOSEPH COUNTY.

BURR OAK TOWNSHIP—REV. S. FLEMING.

I find what is supposed to be common in district schools,—a great diversity of text-books, which of course is annoying to teachers and detrimental to schools.

One reason for the unwillingness of parents to provide uniform books lies in the fact that there are too many books in a series and too expensive.

WASHTENAW COUNTY.

ANN ARBOR TOWNSHIP—E. BAUR.

A want of an uniformity of text-books in our schools impairs greatly the work of the teacher. In some of our schools we have nearly as many reading classes as there are scholars.

It is impossible to classify a school unless pupils of the same grade are provided with the same books.

The incentive to study is invariably greater in large classes. A spirit of emulation is created, and is found wanting when pupils recite singly or from different text-books.

INSTITUTES.

BRANCH COUNTY.

GIRARD TOWNSHIP—W. S. VAN BLARCUM.

Our teachers protest against being taxed to support the institutes, then have them appointed at a time when they cannot possibly attend. They think it should be held sometime during the month of July or August, so as not to interfere with spring or fall schools.

SHERWOOD TOWNSHIP—C. C. LAKE.

Teachers' institutes I consider a great help to our schools, and am glad that provision has been made for their support. I think there would be a more general attendance if the membership fee was abolished, as teachers are many times obliged to spend time and money for board.

CALHOUN COUNTY.

CLARENCE TOWNSHIP—E. D. DICKERSON.

Should we not have provision made for an institute of at least four weeks' duration in every county in the State each year or alternate year, requiring every teacher to attend under penalty of refusing a certificate? Our regulations are not stringent enough in regard to preparation for the work of teaching. Will not the time soon come when the law will require all who teach after a specified time to be a graduate at some institute?

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

CASS COUNTY.

MASON TOWNSHIP—T. B. SWARTZ.

In view of our teachers needing institute drilling, I would suggest the propriety of holding township institutes once a month during the winter months of school. These might be held on Saturday. The result would prove beneficial. I heartily endorse the act establishing county institutes. I believe them a great benefit.

PORTER TOWNSHIP—W. M. LEE.

During the last Legislature there was a law passed providing for institutes throughout the different counties. This new feature seems to meet the approval of the large majority of the teachers, and I think it will be a success.

CLINTON COUNTY.

GREENBUSH TOWNSHIP—WM. COOK.

We need the proposed institutes in this part of the State very much. Our young teachers know very little of the improved methods of instruction.

HILLSDALE COUNTY.

ADAMS TOWNSHIP—B. LASELL.

We intend to hold an institute in our township the coming winter, the work to be done mostly by the teachers; some class exercises from each school, hoping by this means to benefit both teachers and pupils.

AMBOY TOWNSHIP—J. D. EDINGER.

There are many different opinions in regard to the institute law, some claiming that the fee should be equal, not regarding sex, while others, with myself, think it should vary with regard to the grade of certificate received; but as it is there is certainly great benefit derived by attending the institutes.

INGHAM COUNTY.

INGHAM TOWNSHIP—JOHN M. SHANK.

At the examination of teachers I was requested by an adopted resolution of the teachers of Ingham township there assembled to tender their disapproval of the law compelling them to pay a tax for the support of county conventions. I myself am of the opinion that it is unjust to tax labor for the support of that which is a common benefit to the whole country. It is true that the teacher may receive that which will enable him to receive higher position or better pay, but supposing position is considered, the public receive the benefit. I believe if the money should be raised it should be raised in some other way than this.

IONIA COUNTY

BOSTON TOWNSHIP—S. E. BUSSER.

The teachers' institute fund meets the approval of teachers generally. The fee has always been paid willingly. An institute in Ionia county would be well sustained.

ISABELLA COUNTY.

COE TOWNSHIP—W. T. ROSS.

Of the nineteen teachers in our township only six attended the institutes this fall. I regard these institutes as a great benefit, and nothing but sickness a good excuse for being absent. I think they will be better attended another fall.

JACKSON COUNTY.

BLACKMAN TOWNSHIP—C. WOOD.

The law that was enacted in regard to collecting a fee from teachers for certificates, to be used as a county institute fund, seems to meet with general approval in this town.

CONCORD TOWNSHIP—REV. C. P. QUICK.

The new law in regard to the institute fund does not meet with special favor. One reason, among others, is that a large number of our teachers are ladies who do not feel that they can avail themselves of the advantages of an institute if one were held, as the expense of board and traveling is more than their wages will allow, and therefore the fifty cents brings no return personally. So far, however, it has been paid with no serious murmurings.

PULASKI TOWNSHIP—F. M. HARLOW.

I think the county institutes will be very beneficial to the district schools, and have only to suggest that attendance by superintendents and teachers be made obligatory.

KALKASKA COUNTY.

BOARDMAN TOWNSHIP—W. W. HURD.

The teachers' institute held at Kalkaska has resulted in good. It has produced an acquaintance and fraternal feeling among the teachers; it has encouraged the wavering by removing their groundless fears; it has made the teachers feel the necessity and possibility of improvement, and has increased their zeal and desire to become better teachers in addition to the instruction and valuable suggestions they received.

KENT COUNTY.

GRAND RAPIDS TOWNSHIP—DR. S. SMITH.

All the teachers, so far as I know, enter heartily into the idea and support of teachers' institutes, and express a desire to have not only county but township institutes. In my opinion the law for county institutes should have compelled the township superintendents to attend these institutes, they could then confer and counsel with leading educators. Could there be township institutes organized and district boards as well as teachers be required to attend them, it would conduce greatly to a general system of uniformity and correctness in conducting schools and their interests.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

LAKE COUNTY.

YATES TOWNSHIP—G. O. SWITZER.

Our teachers are not as well qualified as they should be. A teachers' institute held in this county, I think, would be a great benefit to them and our schools generally. I am of the opinion that we could organize a teachers' class sufficiently large to entitle us to an institute.

LENAWEE COUNTY.

ADRIAN TOWNSHIP—J. E. BAKER.

The county institutes were once regarded here with a great deal of interest. It is questionable now if they can be revived under the present system. One was held by the township superintendent a year or so ago, but owing to lack of coöperation it proved a very lean affair.

RIGA TOWNSHIP—T. G. CHANDLER.

If a good teachers' institute could be held from two to four times a year in our county much good would result to our common schools.

ROME TOWNSHIP—W. ROGERS.

Institutes are a want very much felt in this county, and would be of great help in raising and keeping up the standard of excellence in teaching.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY.

HAMBURG TOWNSHIP—J. WHITBECK.

I regard teachers' institutes as a great auxiliary in giving teachers a broader field of thought and a more impressive view of their exalted profession. I find it difficult to furnish the schools of my township with teachers truly qualified; and if teachers do not cheerfully submit to the tax of fifty cents and one dollar, I hope the State will employ all judicious means to give us teachers into whose souls has been breathed the breath of life.

MECOSTA COUNTY.

GREEN TOWNSHIP—W. D. HOPKINSON.

We have held a series of township institutes, which have been of much benefit to those engaged in teaching. Mecosta county has about \$35.00 on hand belonging to the institute fund, and I am in hopes we may secure the benefit of one this spring.

ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

RILEY TOWNSHIP—D. H. COLE.

Providing for holding annual teachers' institutes in the several counties is a move in the right direction, but is not of itself sufficient, so many of the persons who most need this instruction fail to avail themselves of the advantages offered, and but a moiety of the good is accomplished which is sought. Teachers should be required to attend these institutes under a forfeiture of the privilege of teaching in the county for the term following unless their absence was unavoidable.

MONTCALM COUNTY.

MONTCALM TOWNSHIP—H. S. SHARP.

There is much interest manifested by our teachers in the institute bill passed by the last session of Legislature, and a general expectation of great benefits to be derived therefrom.

NEWAYGO COUNTY.

EVERETT TOWNSHIP—GEO. E. TAYLOR.

The new law relating to teachers' institutes came into my hands too late to receive any benefit from it as yet. I sincerely hope that it may awaken a new impulse in the minds of teachers to go forward and perfect themselves more thoroughly in the good work in which they are engaged until the people of the Peninsular State can feel doubly proud of her common school system which shall bear fruit as an ample recompense for the efforts and labors of its friends of this commonwealth.

OSCEOLA COUNTY.

OSCEOLA TOWNSHIP—EDWIN T. LUMBER.

I am thoroughly convinced of the great benefits of these annual meetings, to say nothing of the helps to teachers they give. They do a great good by way of interesting the public in our common schools.

OTTAWA COUNTY.

JAMESTOWN TOWNSHIP—S. M. SAGE.

I did not receive notice in time to collect fees this spring from teachers, but will do so the coming terms and hope we may have a teacher's institute the coming winter, and shall try to impress the importance of all the teachers under my care attending.

SAGINAW COUNTY.

CHESANING TOWNSHIP—W. O. MASON.

A better plan should be devised for notifying teachers of county institutes. The conductor for each county should have a list of the qualified teachers in his county, and should send a notice of the institute to each teacher, at least four weeks previous to the time of holding the same. Superintendents neglect to notify their teachers; I know this to be true in this county. One superintendent did not get the notices until the institute had closed. Some of them don't get their mail but once a month. It takes as long to get an answer to a letter from them as to get election returns from back counties in Florida.

ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

FORT GRATIOT TOWNSHIP—G. W. HOWE.

The institutes already inaugurated should be encouraged in every way possible, and hope the sessions will be of two weeks' duration. To encourage the attendance a place should be selected if possible where free entertainment will be furnished. In principle this is wrong. Teachers ought to get wages sufficient to place them above charity, but while so poorly paid we must place them on the dead-head list when we can.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

ST. JOSEPH COUNTY.

BURR OAK TOWNSHIP—REV. H. FLEMING.

I approve the action of the last Legislature in making provisions for teachers' institutes, and hope those whom it was designed to aid will be sufficiently interested in the maintenance of these institutes to attend them and secure the benefit of drill exercises which teachers so much need.

FLORENCE TOWNSHIP—GEO. E. ROYS.

The teachers of this township readily pay their fee for the support of the institute, and we believe it will impart new life to that institution and that many existing evils of our district schools will be corrected through its agency without the aid of further legislation.

LIBRARIES.

ALLEGAN COUNTY.

WAYLAND TOWNSHIP—S. S. FOX.

Our district libraries are in a bad condition. The library fund, it appears, is used for other purposes than that for which it was designed, and that in most instances illegally. Only one volume has been added within two years. I will call the attention of district boards to the necessity of properly using said funds as was the design of our legislators.

BAY COUNTY.

BANGOR TOWNSHIP—W. E. MAGILL.

We have no district library in No. 1 district. I do not know the reason of this, as there is a very large amount of money collected by fines in this county. The school officers must be deficient in their duty in this matter, as it rests with the districts here and not with the board of inspectors. No. 2 has a good library of well selected books. In No. 3 there is no district library. It is difficult to tell what becomes of the library fund in this city, and the same thing was true under the township organization, before the city was incorporated. In this district Mr. L. L. Hotchkiss built and furnished a house in the south part of the district at his own expense and offered the same to the district free of charge, he to supply the necessary fuel, but they foolishly rejected the offer from motives of economy.

MONITOR TOWNSHIP—J. DELL.

There seems to be a general misunderstanding in this township in regard to the library money. Some directors persist in reporting under one head or another incorrectly.

BRANCH COUNTY.

SHERWOOD TOWNSHIP—C. C. LAKE.

District libraries are greatly neglected in some districts by the neglect or refusal of officers to apply moneys received from fines to the purchase of books as the law directs.

CASS COUNTY.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP—H. R. SCHUTT.

There is a pronounced sentiment against the necessity of a library fund, the argument being that in this age of book making and book agents, any desired volume can readily be obtained, while the masses can scarcely find time to read the floods of newspapers, which deal with the more interesting affairs of the present. It might better be applied to the running expenses of the schools.

SILVER CREEK TOWNSHIP—W. BENNER.

Our libraries are not in a very prosperous condition, owing to the negligence of the school officers. The former have in several instances secured a good selection of books, while the latter by carelessness are allowing what they have or ought to have in their possession to be destroyed as fast as possible. In several instances the library fund is used as common fund, and other districts would do so if they thought it safe.

GENESEE COUNTY.

CLAYTON TOWNSHIP—J. PASSMORE.

In the matter of district libraries, I have nothing to report, as there are none worthy the name of library, though our township library was divided among the districts several years ago, but the books are like the interest of school officers and patrons generally: there are none to be found.

KALAMAZOO COUNTY.

CLIMAX TOWNSHIP—F. STODDARD.

The district libraries are in a bad condition, and some of them are lost. School districts in this township will not take the pains to preserve or increase their libraries.

LENAWEE COUNTY.

FAIRFIELD TOWNSHIP—E. MORSE.

Our library fund is generally laid out for books, but our township library is in a ruinous state. Heretofore books have been purchased, and lent without any record being taken, consequently never returned. I am making an effort to get them again on file.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP—WM. E. WISNER.

One thing needs to be improved, that is our public library system. In this township we have district libraries, or remnants of them. In no case have I found a good library or any disposition manifested to have one. No money is appropriated for this purpose, and what little is drawn from the library fund is used for other purposes. In my own district a vote was taken to use some fifteen dollars of this fund for repairing the fence, etc., several making the statement that a library is of no use.

MONROE COUNTY.

MILAN TOWNSHIP—A. E. DENSMORE.

The libraries of the township are in bad disorder. I think there is not a district in the township which has not had library money on hand for the past five years, which should have been used in purchasing books.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

NEWAYGO COUNTY.

NORWICH TOWNSHIP—A. J. BENNETT.

We have neither a township nor district library, and the money is used or held in the treasury by the voice of a small majority in the town, against the earnest remonstrance of the rest.

OAKLAND COUNTY.

HIGHLAND TOWNSHIP—C. SMITH.

We have as yet no township library, but it is my purpose to urge the importance of this subject upon the attention of the board, and I trust we shall be able to secure an appropriation for this purpose.

SAGINAW COUNTY.

CHESANING TOWNSHIP—W. O. MASON.

In this township the library fund is divided among the districts, and it has in nearly every district been used for general school purposes and no account is kept of it. I have urged the directors to refund the money, but as my powers are only advisory, I have not much hope of their taking my advice.

TUSCOLA COUNTY.

GILFORD TOWNSHIP—L. H. WHITMORE.

I would urge upon the educational department to use its influence with the Legislature to have them take up and establish the library system of the State. I suppose the villages and cities have libraries, but the whole thing in the country is utterly run down. It is in this township, and not a thing has been done for eighteen years. Library money, in express violation of the law, is unscrupulously used for other purposes. How long does the Legislature mean to sit and look on and do nothing? I would have them quit this indecision and double mindedness and decide on some one plan and sustain it. Give us, then, the township system or district system or some other system, only let it be one system. Then we will have libraries. I would incline to the district plan. The township scheme is the strougest, but it seems to be cumbrous and impracticable.

JUNIATA TOWNSHIP—J. K. GIBSON.

We have no township library, although I understand that more than \$200 has accumulated in the treasury for that purpose. Can there not be some legislation compelling the people to use the money as it was designed?

VAN BUREN COUNTY.

ALMENA TOWNSHIP—C. O. NASH.

Our libraries in this town are of but little use. Books are scattered, no one knows where. Though one district reported eighty volumes, the others pay little attention to books or their whereabouts.

WASHTENAW COUNTY.

SYLVAN TOWNSHIP—J. CLARK.

Some years ago there was a town library which was distributed among the districts, but there is little left of them now. There has been nothing appropriated for this purpose within my recollection. I think that something should be done to establish new district libraries and to keep them in order.

SEVENTH ABSTRACT
OF THE
ANNUAL REPORTS
OF THE
COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE POOR
OF THE
STATE OF MICHIGAN.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1877.



BY AUTHORITY.

LANSING :
W. S. GEORGE & CO., STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS.
1878.

ABSTRACT.

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INTRODUCTORY LETTER.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, }
LANSING, June 3, 1878. }

HON. CHAS. M. CROSWELL, *Governor of the State of Michigan:*

SIR:—We submit herewith the Seventh Annual Abstract of the Reports of the County Superintendents of the Poor, for the year ending September 30, 1877.

Under the law as amended at the last session of the Legislature, the Superintendents make their reports on or before the twentieth day of October for the year ending on the thirtieth day of September next preceding. The reports for 1876 were for the year ending October 15th of that year; hence the reports embraced in this Abstract include the last fifteen days of the year 1876.

Very respectfully,

E. G. D. HOLDEN,
Secretary of State.

TABLES.

EXHIBIT A.

Statements concerning the Paupers and Indigent Persons of Michigan, for the years ending September 30, 1877, and October 15, 1876.

	1877.	1876.
PAUPERS MAINTAINED IN THE POORHOUSES.		
Average number.....	2,018.32	1,805.32
Per cent of average number to total population in 1874....	.15	.14
Whole number.....	6,356	5,183
Per cent of whole number to total population in 1874....	.48	.39
Number of males.....	4,689	3,701
Number of females.....	1,667	1,482
Number under 16 years of age.....	819	721
Whole number of insane.....	552	505
Average number of insane.....	393.61	351.86
Whole number of idiotic.....	252	230
Average number of idiotic.....	234.06	203.97
Whole number of blind.....	49	49
Average number of blind.....	42.86	40.05
Whole number of mutes.....	17	19
Average number of mutes.....	15.34	15.69
Americans.....	2,974	2,075
English.....	322	233
Irish.....	1,434	1,019
Scotch.....	138	97
Germans.....	766	525
French.....	160	114
Swedes and Norwegians.....	99	68
Canadians.....	290	268
Negroes.....	125	132
Mulattoes.....	50	17
Indians.....	14	9
Danes.....	14	22
Hollanders.....	15	14
Miscellaneous.....	27	26
Unknown.....	28	564
Totals.....	6,356	5,183
Births.....	91	80
Illegitimate births.....	68	60
Deaths.....	269	236

EXHIBIT A.—CONTINUED.

	1877.	1876.
INDIGENT PERSONS ASSISTED OUTSIDE THE POORHOUSES.		
Temporarily relieved.....	43,168	35,410
Per cent of number temporarily relieved to total population.....	3.24	2.65
Number of permanent paupers maintained outside the poorhouses.....	1,309	-----
Insane at Asylums.....	619	572
Deaf and dumb at Flint Institute.....	23	17
Blind at Flint Institute.....	10	6
Poor persons at other institutions.....	102	47
Whole number of different persons who have received assistance in any form.....	54,001	43,266
Per cent of different persons relieved to total population in 1874.....	4.05	3.24
EXPENDITURES—TOTALS.		
Whole amount expended in the care and support of the poor.....	\$670,431 51	\$602,628 06
Whole amount paid from poor funds.....	486,709 18	432,015 14
Amount paid from other funds.....	157,939 95	135,813 22
POORHOUSE AND POOR-FARM EXPENSES, EXCLUSIVE OF INTEREST ON CAPITAL INVESTED.		
Total.....	\$203,248 66	\$220,677 73
Salaries paid keepers.....	\$32,350 84	\$30,638 86
Clothing purchased.....	21,385 36	18,101 20
Food purchased.....	62,070 89	56,581 98
Medical attendance and medicine.....	10,797 53	11,310 09
Funeral expenses.....	1,215 85	2,855 05
Transportation of paupers to and from the poorhouses.....	3,826 85	3,410 77
Furniture purchased.....	5,098 63	5,341 13
Labor hired in poorhouses.....	7,511 23	7,166 81
Miscellaneous poorhouse expenses.....	8,561 51	16,041 33
Farms purchased.....	1,850 00	2,086 50
Buildings erected.....	10,267 20	23,840 43
Buildings repaired.....	6,963 64	7,908 78
Improvement of farms.....	5,063 11	3,895 27
Stock purchased.....	3,565 10	4,609 31
Farm implements purchased.....	3,096 09	4,005 07
Hay, grain, and seed purchased.....	5,065 93	5,368 80
Labor hired on farms.....	9,358 80	10,799 62
Miscellaneous farm expenses.....	5,199 95	6,716 73
Average cost of each pauper in the poorhouses within the year.....	\$31 99	-----
Average cost per week of each pauper maintained in the poorhouses during the year.....	1 94	\$2 35

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE POOR.

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EXHIBIT A.—CONTINUED.

	1877.	1876.
EXPENDITURES FOR TEMPORARY RELIEF OUTSIDE THE POORHOUSES.		
Total.....	\$327,367 79	\$266,065 90
Medical attendance and medicines.....	\$37,201 78	\$36,656 51
Funeral expenses.....	10,589 00	10,805 86
Food purchased.....	156,770 70	86,572 74
Fuel purchased.....	11,506 72	12,404 84
Clothing purchased.....	15,577 42	11,883 60
Miscellaneous expenditures.....	31,728 86	52,908 24
Transportation (anywhere except to and from poorhouses, and to and from public institutions).....	12,193 40	9,365 79
Cost of maintaining permanent paupers outside of poor- houses.....	\$4,104 42	-----
OTHER EXPENDITURES.		
Total.....	\$135,286 76	\$126,349 55
Paid Superintendents of the Poor.....	\$25,324 60	\$25,006 59
Paid supervisors.....	4,312 84	4,313 90
Paid justices of the peace.....	405 35	115 50
Paid directors of the poor.....	2,512 75	1,621 00
Paid for transportation to and from and support of insane at Asylums.....	97,679 48	92,028 52
Paid for transportation to and from and support of deaf and dumb at Flint Institute.....	357 16	299 64
Paid for transportation to and from and support of blind at Flint Institute.....	90 81	457 93
Paid for transportation to and from and support of poor persons at other institutions.....	4,603 77	2,506 47
Value of paupers' labor (estimated).....	\$8,476 00	\$8,250 50
Value of all farm products (estimated).....	60,382 63	61,202 33
Value of farm products sold.....	13,670 89	11,790 46
Per cent of value of farm products to capital invested in farms and appurtenances.....	9.81	8.57
Total value of farms and appurtenances.....	\$726,271 91	\$714,049 49
Value of farms and buildings.....	\$634,060 86	\$630,239 54
Value of live stock.....	39,939 25	42,373 05
Value of farming implements.....	17,260 17	16,300 78
Value of all other property.....	34,294 38	25,131 12
Interest at seven per cent on capital invested in farms and appurtenances.....	\$50,839 03	\$49,983 46

EXHIBIT B.

By State and County, the Total Population of Michigan in 1874; the Average Number and the Whole Number of Paupers maintained in the poorhouses; the Number of persons Temporarily Relieved outside the poorhouses, and the Whole Number of Different Persons who have received relief in any form, during the year ending September 30, 1877, and the Per Cent of each class to the total population in 1874.

STATE AND COUNTIES.	Total Population in 1874.	PAUPERS MAINTAINED IN THE POORHOUSES.				PERSONS TEMPORARILY RELIEVED.		DIFFERENT PERSONS ASSISTED.	
		Average Number.	Per Cent of Average No. to Population.	Whole Number.	Per Cent of Whole No. to Population.	Whole Number.	Per Cent to Population.	Whole Number.	Per Cent to Population.
STATE.....	1,334,031	2,018.32	.15	6,356	.48	43,168	3.24	54,001	4.05
Alcona.....	1,214	2.	.16	2	.16	81	6.67	85	7.00
Allegan.....	32,381	60.	.19	100	.31	852	2.63	952	2.94
Alpena.....	4,807	6.33	.13	17	.35	279	5.80	304	6.32
Antrim.....	3,240	-----	-----	-----	-----	44	1.36	47	1.45
Baraga.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	188	-----	188	-----
Barry.....	22,051	16.67	.08	30	.14	104	.47	145	.66
Bay.....	24,832	25.	.10	96	.39	784	3.16	880	3.54
Benzie.....	2,663	-----	-----	-----	-----	13	.49	15	.56
Berrien.....	35,029	44.67	.13	97	.28	1,049	2.99	1,188	3.39
Branch.....	25,726	45.	.17	81	.31	226	.88	324	1.26
Calhoun.....	35,655	79.06	.22	274	.77	1,145	3.21	1,474	4.13
Cass.....	20,525	30.	.15	60	.29	495	2.41	550	2.68
Charlevoix.....	2,360	-----	-----	-----	-----	34	1.44	34	1.44
Cheboygan.....	3,070	-----	-----	-----	-----	56	1.82	82	2.67
Chippewa.....	2,170	-----	-----	-----	-----	24	1.11	45	2.07
Clare.....	1,354	1.50	.11	4	.30	38	2.81	38	2.81
Clinton.....	23,661	26.	.11	27	.11	-----	-----	-----	-----
Delta.....	4,741	-----	-----	-----	-----	131	2.76	134	2.83
Eaton.....	26,907	43.	.16	72	.27	340	1.26	422	1.57
Emmet.....	1,272	-----	-----	-----	-----	128	10.06	129	10.14
Genesee.....	34,568	42.	.12	103	.30	1,000	2.89	1,133	3.28
Gladwin.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	-----	2	-----
Grand Traverse.....	5,349	3.	.06	3	.06	30	.56	35	.65
Gratiot.....	13,886	16.	.12	36	.26	174	1.25	211	1.52
Hillsdale.....	31,566	62.	.20	101	.32	710	2.25	822	2.60
Houghton.....	19,030	36.	.19	53	.28	650	3.42	703	3.69
Huron.....	11,964	9.50	.08	17	.14	380	3.18	397	3.32
Ingham.....	29,193	35.25	.12	56	.19	1,032	3.54	1,088	3.73
Ionia.....	28,376	44.11	.16	76	.27	453	1.60	545	1.92
Iosco.....	4,782	3.29	.07	9	.19	104	2.17	113	2.36
Isabella.....	6,059	-----	-----	19	.31	226	3.73	241	3.98
Jackson.....	37,988	32.50	.09	158	.42	1,317	4.78	1,975	5.20
Kalamazoo.....	32,284	42.	.13	64	.20	874	2.71	1,140	3.53
Kalkaska.....	1,259	.96	.08	1	.08	90	7.15	91	7.23
Kent.....	62,071	43.63	.07	78	.12	429	.68	1,778	2.84
Keweenaw.....	5,415	7.30	.13	11	.20	167	3.08	180	3.32
Lake.....	1,813	-----	-----	-----	-----	117	6.45	120	6.62
Lapeer.....	25,140	39.50	.16	62	.25	285	1.13	355	1.41
Leelanaw.....	5,031	-----	-----	-----	-----	27	.54	150	2.98

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE POOR.

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EXHIBIT B.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Total Population in 1874.	PAUPERS MAINTAINED IN THE POORHOUSES.				PERSONS TEMPORARILY RELIEVED.		DIFFERENT PER- SONS ASSISTED.	
		Average Number.	Per Cent of Average No. to Population.	Whole Number.	Per Cent of Whole No. to Population.	Whole Number.	Per Cent to Popula- tion.	Whole Number.	Per Cent to Popula- tion.
Lenawee.....	46,084	67.	.15	120	.26	1,160	2.52	1,660	3.60
Livingston.....	20,329	12.	.06	36	.18	176	.87	216	1.06
Mackinac.....	1,496	—	—	—	—	19	1.27	24	1.60
Macomb.....	28,306	43.	.15	142	.50	779	2.75	932	3.29
Manistee.....	8,471	15.29	.18	33	.39	466	5.50	500	5.90
Manitou.....	657	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Marquette.....	21,946	27.	.12	72	.33	1,126	5.13	1,218	5.55
Mason.....	5,361	6.65	.12	24	.45	261	4.87	289	5.39
Mecosta.....	9,132	6.75	.07	43	.47	108	1.18	151	1.65
Menominee.....	3,490	.84	.02	6	.17	122	3.50	133	3.81
Midland.....	5,306	10.	.19	24	.45	208	3.92	232	4.37
Missaukee.....	606	—	—	—	—	18	2.97	18	2.97
Monroe.....	30,111	34.50	.11	71	.24	1,829	6.07	1,917	6.37
Montcalm.....	20,815	30.	.14	72	.35	744	3.57	785	3.77
Muskegon.....	19,375	10.54	.05	50	.26	350	1.81	389	2.01
Newaygo.....	8,758	6.88	.08	19	.22	63	.72	82	.94
Oakland.....	38,082	47.10	.12	127	.33	213	.56	351	.92
Oceana.....	8,360	13.75	.16	17	.20	76	.91	93	1.11
Ogemaw.....	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
Ontonagon.....	2,406	3.	.12	3	.12	50	2.08	59	2.45
Osceola.....	6,216	5.07	.08	23	.37	114	1.83	134	2.11
Otsego.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—
Ottawa.....	29,929	25.	.08	44	.15	—	—	729	2.44
Presque Isle.....	1,615	—	—	—	—	6	.37	6	.37
Roscommon.....	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	14	—
Saginaw.....	48,400	42.	.09	92	.19	220	.45	1,317	2.73
Sanilac.....	16,292	11.32	.07	29	.18	218	1.34	252	1.55
Schoolcraft.....	1,290	—	—	—	—	450	34.88	450	34.88
Shiawassee.....	21,773	30.	.14	45	.21	283	1.30	343	1.58
St. Clair.....	40,688	35.30	.09	66	.16	934	2.30	1,234	3.03
St. Joseph.....	25,906	42.75	.17	66	.25	1,034	3.99	1,128	4.35
Tuscola.....	16,998	21.50	.13	41	.24	397	2.34	447	2.63
Van Buren.....	29,156	29.50	.10	62	.21	571	1.96	751	2.58
Washtenaw.....	38,723	109.66	.28	612	1.58	1,985	5.13	2,617	6.76
Wayne.....	144,903	533.50	.37	2,705	1.87	14,487	10.	17,295	11.93
Wexford.....	3,011	2.15	.07	5	.17	104	3.45	108	3.59

TABLE I.

Showing, for the State and Counties, the Average Number, the Whole Number, the Number of Each Sex, and the Number under 16 years of age, of Paupers maintained in the Poor-houses; and of these the Whole Number and the Average Number that are Insane, Idiotic, Blind, and Mute, for the year ending September 30, 1877.

STATE AND COUNTIES.	PAUPERS MAINTAINED IN THE POORHOUSES.												
	Average Number.	Whole Number.	Number of Males.	Number of Females.	Number under 16 years of age.	INSANE.		IDIOTIC.		BLIND.		MUTES.	
						Whole Number.	Average Number.	Whole Number.	Average Number.	Whole Number.	Average Number.	Whole Number.	Average Number.
STATE	2,018.32	6,356	4,689	1,667	819	552	393.61	252	234.06	49	42.86	17	15.34
Alcona	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Allegan	60	100	56	44	20	16	15	9	7	—	—	1	1
Alpena	6.33	17	10	7	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Antrim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baraga ¹	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barry	16.67	30	18	12	5	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—
Bay	25	96	73	23	12	14	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
Benzie ¹	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Berrien	44.67	97	60	37	19	7	4.33	9	7	3	2.33	2	2
Branch	45	81	42	36	24	2	1.10	13	11	1	1	—	—
Calhoun	79.06	274	208	66	41	23	15.58	3	3	2	2	1	1
Cass	30	60	38	22	11	7	4.92	14	12.43	—	—	—	—
Charlevoix ¹	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cheboygan ²	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chippewa ¹	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clare	1.50	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clinton	26	27	13	14	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	—	—
Delta ¹	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eaton	43	72	49	23	3	11	6	14	13	1	1	1	1
Emmet ¹	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Genesee	42	103	64	39	32	10	8.33	15	13.33	1	1	1	1
Gladwin ¹	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gr'd Traverse	3	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gratiot	16	36	26	10	16	2	1.33	6	5.50	—	—	—	—
Hillsdale	62	101	60	41	21	13	10	14	14	2	2	—	—
Houghton	36	53	36	17	24	3	3	2	2	5	4	—	—
Huron	9.50	17	12	5	4	—	—	—	—	2	1.50	—	—
Ingham	35.25	56	38	18	11	3	3	3	3	—	—	—	—
Ionia	44.11	76	50	26	16	6	6	7	7	—	—	1	1
Iosco	3.29	9	5	4	2	1	.25	—	—	—	—	—	—
Isabella	—	19	15	4	3	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Isle Royal ¹	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jackson	32.50	158	125	33	7	9	8.13	2	2	2	2	1	1
Kalamazoo	42	64	42	22	16	9	8	9	9	1	1	1	1
Kalkaska .....	.96	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

¹ No poorhouse or farm.

² No poorhouse.

TABLE I.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	PAUPERS MAINTAINED IN THE POORHOUSES.													
	Average Number.	Whole Number.	Number of Males.	Number of Females.	Number under 16 years of age.	INSANE.		IDIOTIC.		BLIND.		MUTES.		
						Whole Number.	Average Number.	Whole Number.	Average Number.	Whole Number.	Average Number.	Whole Number.	Average Number.	
Kent	43.63	78	51	27	1	16	10.14	12	9.13					
Keweenaw	7.30	11	3	8	1	4	1.83							
Lake ¹														
Lapeer	39.50	62	41	21	10	6	6	2	2	1	1			
Leelanaw ¹														
Lenawee	67	120	55	65	15	22	20	8	8	2	1	1	1	
Livingston	12	36	25	11	3	9	5	2	2			2	2	
Mackinac ¹														
Macomb	43	142	117	25	4	14	10	7	6	3	3			
Manistee	15.29	33	27	6	2	7	2.27	2	1.97					
Manitou ²														
Marquette	27	72	62	10	12	1	1			1	1			
Mason	6.65	24	18	6	1	2	.22							
Mecosta	6.75	43	28	15	18			1	1					
Menominee	.84	6	6											
Midland	10	24	15	9	12	1	1	1	1					
Missaukee ¹														
Monroe	34.50	71	56	15	8	4	2.33	10	8.25	2	2			
Montcalm	30	72	37	35	22			6	6	1	.50			
Muskegon	10.54	50	39	11	11	1	.60	1	1	1	.03			
Newaygo	6.88	19	11	8	1	1	.15	2	1.95	1	1			
Oakland	47.10	127	82	45	23	12	8.50	12	12.	1	1	1	1	
Oceana	13.75	17	9	8	5	2	2	2	2	1	1	1		
Ogemaw ¹														
Ontonagon	3	3	3											
Osceola	5.07	23	18	5	5					2	2			
Otsego ¹														
Ottawa	25	44	27	17	3	4	3	8	8					
Presque Isle ¹														
Roscommon ¹														
Saginaw	42	92	71	21	6	4	3	4	4	1	1			
Sanilac	11.32	29	17	12	5	4	1.25	3	1.50					
Schoolcraft ¹														
Shiawassee	30	45	21	24	2	7	7	10	10					
St. Clair	35.30	66	44	22	4	8	6.70					1	.34	
St. Joseph	42.75	66	36	30	5	5	5	6	6	3	3			
Tuscola	21.50	41	21	20	8	4	2							
Van Buren	29.50	62	43	19	20	5	3.33	2	2					
Washtenaw	109.66	612	528	84	29	44	31.32	2	2	3	2	1	1	
Wayne	533.50	2,705	2,130	575	287	226	151	21	21	4	3.50	1	1	
Wexford	2.15	5	2	3	3									

¹ No poorhouse or farm.

² The County Treasurer on March 7, 1878, wrote as follows: "There are no poor officers in this county. The Board of Supervisors gave to the amount of two hundred dollars for charitable purposes in the year 1877 and part of 1878."

TABLE II.

Showing, for the State and Counties, the Nationalities of the Paupers maintained in the Poorhouses during the year ending September 30, 1877.

STATE AND COUNTIES.	Americans.*	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	German.	French.	Swedes and Norwegians.	Canadians.	Negroes.†	Mulattoes.‡	Indians.	Danes.	Hollanders.	Miscellaneous.	Unknown.	Totals.
STATE	2,874	322	1,434	138	766	160	α 99	290	125	50	14	14	15	b27	28	6,356
Alcona	2															2
Allegan	76	6	2	4	4		1	3		4						100
Alpena	3		3	1	2			3		c4				d 1		17
Barry	24		4		1		1									30
Bay	9	12	22	4	14	7		25	1		2					96
Berrien	70	3	10		6			2	6							97
Branch	71	1	2		4	1	2									81
Calhoun	163	24	35	4	20	3	1	6		18						274
Cass	42	1	3		1			3	3	7						60
Clare	4															4
Clinton	27															27
Eaton	39	4	13		8		1	5							2	72
Genesee	59	4	24		10	5				e1						103
Grand Traverse	3				10											3
Gratiot	29	1	3			1		2								36
Hillsdale	85		9		5			1	1							101
Houghton	24	2	13		5		5	4								53
Huron	3		1	1	1	2		1					f8			17
Ingham	28	2	12	3	8					3						56
Ionia	51		14		4		7									76
Iosco	6		1		1			1								9
Isabella	11			1	2	1									4	19
Jackson	43	6	71	8	27	3										158
Kalamazoo	42	4	6		5	1		1	3	2						64
Kalkaska								1								1
Kent	47		12	1	3	1	6			1			g 1			78
Keweenaw	1	2	5		1		1	1								11
Lapeer	48	3	3		2			6								62
Lenawee	70	3	18	1	21	3			3	1						120
Livingston	22	1	6		1	1		4			e1					36
Macomb	74	4	31	1	22	3	1	6								142
Manistee	9	2	6	2	5	1	6	2								33
Marquette	6	5	31	2	10		11	4		1	e1			h 1		72
Mason	13	2	2	1	1	2	2	1								24
Mecosta	23		4		10		3	2						i 1		43
Menominee	1		1	1	1		2									6
Midland	24															24
Monroe	20	1	3	1	13	32			1							71

* Includes all whites born in the United States.

† Includes only those in whom there appears no mixture of white blood.

‡ Includes all those in whom there appears a mixture of white and negro blood.

α Includes 88 Swedes and 13 Norwegians.

b Includes 1 Greek, 13 Polanders, 1 Belgian, 5 Swiss, 6 Bohemians, and 1 Italian.

c Includes 3 half-breed Indians.

d A Greek.

e A half-breed.

f Polanders.

g A Belgian.

h A Swiss.

i A Polanders.

TABLE II.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Americans.*	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Germana.	French.	Swedes and Norwegians.	Canadians.	Negroes.†	Mulattoes.‡	Indians.	Danes.	Hollanders.	Miscellaneous.	Unknown.	Totals.
Montcalm	50	5	3	---	2	2	1	1	---	---	---	8	---	---	---	72
Muskegon	18	2	9	---	4	---	13	3	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	50
Newaygo	15	---	---	---	---	---	2	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	19
Oakland	61	12	16	6	12	---	3	3	3	---	---	---	---	---	14	127
Oceana	9	1	---	1	2	1	1	1	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	17
Ontonagon	1	1	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3
Osceola	9	3	1	2	3	---	2	1	---	---	---	1	---	a 1	---	23
Ottawa	17	1	10	---	3	1	---	2	1	1	---	---	8	---	---	44
Saginaw	28	3	13	2	15	2	---	29	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	92
Sanilac	7	2	2	1	8	---	---	9	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	29
Shiawassee	34	---	7	---	3	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	45
St. Clair	30	1	14	---	10	4	---	7	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	66
St. Joseph	44	---	10	---	12	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	66
Tuscola	22	1	3	1	1	5	1	3	---	---	4	---	---	---	---	41
Van Buren	49	1	7	---	1	3	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	62
Washtenaw	228	37	146	23	106	8	12	32	7	12	---	---	---	b 1	---	612
Wayne	979	159	823	66	366	66	17	113	90	---	---	5	---	c 13	8	2,705
Wexford	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4	---	---	---	---	---	---	5

* Includes all whites born in the United States.

† Includes only those in whom there appears no mixture of white blood.

‡ Includes all those in whom there appears a mixture of white and negro blood.

a A Bohemian.

b An Italian.

c 5 Bohemians, 4 Swiss, and 4 Polanders.

TABLE III.

Showing, for the State and Counties, the Total Number of Births, the number of *Illegitimate Births*, and the number of Deaths, at the poorhouses; the number of persons *Temporarily Relieved* outside the poorhouses; the number supported at *Public Institutions*; and the whole number of different persons who have received assistance in any form, for the year ending September 30, 1877.

STATE AND COUNTIES.	WHOLE NUMBER OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS AT THE POORHOUSES.			Number of Persons Temporarily Relieved outside the Poorhouses.	Number of Permanent Paupers Maintained outside the Poorhouses.	WHOLE NUMBER OF POOR PERSONS SUPPORTED AT PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.				Number of Different Persons who have received assistance in any form during the year.
	Births.	Illegitimate Births.	Deaths.			Insane at Asylums.	Deaf and Dumb at Flint Institute.	Blind at Flint Institute.	Poor Persons at other Institutions.	
STATE	91	68	269	43,168	1,309	619	23	10	102	54,001
Alcona.....				81	2	1			a 1	85
Allegan.....	1	1	8	852	1	2	2			952
Alpena.....			1	279		8				304
Antrim.....				44		3				47
Baraga.....				188						188
Barry.....	1			104		11	1	1		145
Bay.....	1		7	784						880
Benzie.....				13	1	2				15
Berrien.....	2		3	1,049	100	21	2	4		1,188
Branch.....	2	1	2	226	2	15	1	1		324
Calhoun.....	3	2	14	1,145	38	27	b 1			1,474
Cass.....	2	2	4	495		9	1			550
Charlevoix.....				34					c 1	34
Cheboygan.....			1	56	26					82
Chippewa.....	2			24	21					45
Clare.....			1	38		1				38
Clinton.....	2	2	3	d		16		1		d
Delta.....				131		3				134
Eaton.....			3	340	4	19			e 4	422
Emmet.....				128	1					129
Genesee.....	5	5	4	1,000	5	25				1,133
Gladwin.....				2						2
Gr'd Traverse.....				30		2				35
Gratiot.....	1			174	1	2				211
Hillsdale.....	2	2	11	710		11				823
Houghton.....			2	650	500	17				703
Huron.....				380		5				397
Ingham.....	2	2	6	1,032		f				g 1,088
Ionia.....	1		2	453			2			545
Iosco.....				104	7	5				113
Isabella.....			1	226	2					241
Jackson.....	4	4	4	h 1,817		27				1,975

a St. Mary's hospital.

b Semi-mute.

c University hospital, Ann Arbor.

d "Cannot be obtained."

e State Public School.

f Reported "average of 10%."

g Exclusive of insane.

h 770 were transient persons.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE POOR.

17

TABLE III.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	WHOLE NUMBER OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS AT THE POORHOUSE.			Number of Persons Temporarily Relieved outside the Poor-house.	Number of Permanent Paupers Maintained outside the Poor-house.	WHOLE NUMBER OF POOR PERSONS SUPPORTED AT PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.				Number of Different Persons who have received assistance in any form during the year.
	Births.	Illegitimate Births.	Deaths.			Inane at Asylum.	Deaf and Dumb at Flint Institute.	Blind at Flint Institute.	Poor Persons at other Institutions.	
Kalamazoo	1	1	4	874	171	30			a 3	1,140
Kalkaska				90						91
Kent			4	429	3	50	3		b 2	1,778
Keweenaw			1	167		2				180
Lake				117	2	1				120
Lapeer			4	285	15	13				355
Leelanaw				c 27		3				150
Lenawee	2	2	12	1,160		15	2		d 7	1,660
Livingston			2	176		11				216
Mackinac			1	19	5					24
Macomb	1	1	7	779	9	7	3	1	e 1	932
Manistee	1	1	1	466		1				500
Marquette			9	1,126	2	16				1,218
Mason			1	261		3	1			289
Mecosta	1			108		2				151
Menominee			1	122	37	5				133
Midland			2	208		2				232
Missaukee				18	2					18
Monroe			2	1,829	2	17	f	f	f	1,917
Montcalm	3	3	6	744	5	10		1	g 1	785
Muskegon			2	350		23				389
Newaygo	1	1	1	63	2					82
Oakland	2	2	5	213	1	22				351
Oceana			1	76					h 2	93
Ogemaw				c 5						
Ontonagon			2	50	40	5			i 1	59
Osceola			3	114	1					134
Otsego					2					12
Ottawa			1			19				729
Presque Isle				6						6
Roscommon				14						14
Saginaw	2	2	4	j 220		35			g 1	1,317
Sanilac	1		1	k 218	15	5				252
Schoolcraft				l 450						450
Shiawassee	2	1	2	283	4	11				343
St. Clair		1	5	934	216	14	2		g 2	1,234
St. Joseph			4	1,034	11	16	1			1,128
Tuscola			1	397	8	1				447
Van Buren	1		2	571	45		1	1		751
Washtenaw	5	2	12	1,985		20				2,017
Wayne	37	30	89	14,487		28			75	17,295
Wexford				104					a 1	108

a State Public School.

b "One at St. Mark's Home, and one at the Union Benevolent Association,"

c The number of families reported.

d Three at Washtenaw county asylum, and four at Wayne county asylum.

e St. Mary's hospital.

f "Not known."

g Retreat, Detroit.

h State Public School and Detroit House of Correction.

i At house of correction.

j "By the Superintendents."

k Perhaps only the number of families. The Superintendents state that if they had counted all in the families there would have been two or three times as many.

l Report says there were between four and five hundred relieved.—See Schedule A.

TABLE IV.

The assigned causes of pauperism of the inmates of the poorhouses.

INTEMPERANCE	224	Old age and loss of property	1
Intemperance	186	Old and crippled	4
Intemperate and crippled	1	Old age and bad habits	1
Intemperate husband	2	DEPENDENTS	495
Indirectly whiskey	4	Orphans	52
Whiskey and disease	2	Half orphan	2
Deranged by whiskey	2	Fatherless children	24
Drunken father	1	Half orphan—deserted	1
Old age and intemperance	2	Deserted children	58
Sickness and intemperate husband	1	Left 48 hours alone while parents	
Deserted by parents who were in-		were at a dance,—both sent to	
temperate	3	State prison	1
Maimed while drunk	1	Neglect of parents	10
Infirm—bad habits	1	Neglect of father	6
Sickness and dissipation	4	Miserable parents	4
Sick—bad habits	1	Shiftless parents	5
Opium eaters	3	Worthless father	11
LICENTIOUSNESS	81	Worthless mother	7
Old age and licentiousness	1	Inability of mother to provide	2
Licentious father	3	Mother insane	4
Incest of husband	1	Father insane	1
Veneral diseases	10	Parents separated	1
Masturbation	7	Father in prison	4
Masturbation and epilepsy	1	Helpless family	2
Masturbation and idiosyncrasy	2	Child of cripple	1
Lewdness, etc.	8	Blind father	6
Prostitution	14	Infants	15
Bad character	4	Children	47
Illegitimate	25	Paupers' children	67
Pregnant with illegitimate child	2	Children of paralytic	4
Seduction	2	Child taken away	1
Sickness—vice	1	Widows	6
VAGABONDISM, etc.	174	Pregnancy	39
Vagrancy	4	Desertion	14
Tramps	132	Deserted by husband	13
Sick tramp	6	Husband weak-minded and lazy	1
Nearly blind tramp	2	Husband in prison	1
Sick horse thief	1	Husband blind	2
Laziness	22	Husband paralyzed	1
Worthlessness	4	Paupers' wives	5
Original sin	1	Mothers	4
Bad temper	2	A mother and sick	1
AGE	271	A mother and lazy	1
Old age	223	Friendless	6
Infirmity and old age	25	Homeless	65
Old age and sickness	9	DEFECTIVES	468
Old age and feeble mind	3	Idiocy	190
Old age and insanity	1	Epileptic and idiotic	3
Old and blind	3	Idiotic and deformed	1
Aged widow	1	Semi-idiotic and deserted	2
		Idiotic and fits	4
		Half orphan and simple	2

TABLE IV.—CONTINUED.

DEFECTIVES—Continued.			
Weak mind.....	43	Sickness.....	309
Feeble health and simple.....	4	Sick and incompetent.....	1
Incompetent.....	23	Sickness and insanity.....	1
Unable to walk.....	2	Improvvidence and sickness.....	1
Weak.....	1	Sick and lame.....	2
Partially dumb.....	1	Hip disease.....	2
Deaf and filthy.....	1	Heart disease.....	3
Partially blind.....	12	Softening of the brain.....	2
Blind and deaf.....	1	Brain disease.....	1
Blind.....	51	Lung complaint.....	3
Blind and crippled.....	1	Asthma.....	2
Mute.....	6	Inflammation of lungs.....	2
Deaf-mutes.....	4	Consumption.....	17
Semi-mute and deaf.....	1	Rickets.....	1
"Eyesight".....	1	Spinal affection.....	1
Blind, deaf and dumb.....	1	Neuralgia.....	1
Mute, and loss of property by Chi- cago fire.....	1	St. Vitus's dance.....	2
Deaf, dumb, and deformed.....	1	Hysterics.....	2
Deformed.....	5	Rheumatism.....	24
Deformed and epileptic.....	1	Rheumatic and deformed.....	1
Deformed and friendless.....	1	Paralysis.....	30
Disfigured and without friends.....	1	Nervous debility.....	3
Cripples.....	104	Epilepsy.....	22
		Epilepsy and cripple.....	1
		Epilepsy and insanity.....	1
		Fits and rheumatism.....	1
		Fits.....	32
CASUALTIES.....	75	Insanity.....	315
Broken back.....	1	Unsound mind.....	16
Broken limb.....	2	Fever.....	3
Broken leg and arm.....	1	Dumb ague.....	1
Broken legs.....	9	Diabetes.....	2
Broken jaw.....	1	Uterine disease.....	1
Broken ankle.....	1	Female weakness.....	1
Loss of limb.....	2	Tumor.....	1
Feet amputated.....	1	Fever-sore.....	5
Leg amputated.....	7	Abscess.....	7
Cut foot.....	1	Cancer.....	5
Wounded by fire-arms.....	4	Scrofula.....	1
Loss of leg when a child.....	1	Sore leg.....	3
Ax wound.....	1	Sore hand.....	2
Loss of one hand.....	2	Sore eyes.....	4
Bruised ankle.....	1	Ophthalmia.....	2
Frozen feet.....	4	White swelling—leg amputated.....	1
Feet burned.....	1	Sore knee—leg amputated.....	1
Hands frozen.....	1	Stiff knee.....	1
Disabled.....	10	Sore feet.....	3
Crippled hands.....	1		
Crippled and rupture.....	3	MISCELLANEOUS.....	65
Rupture.....	3	Improvvidence.....	3
Hurt in mill.....	1	Unable to labor.....	4
Injured in mine.....	1	Out of employment.....	25
Accident and sickness.....	1	Loss of property.....	4
Injury.....	4	Transient.....	18
Injury on head.....	1	Defrauded.....	2
Accident.....	6	Hereditary transmission.....	2
Injured by falling tree.....	1	Bad blood.....	1
Lame leg.....	1	Swindled by relatives.....	2
Lame arm.....	1	Attempt at suicide.....	1
		Mismanagement.....	2
DISEASE.....	847	Broken down.....	1
Debility.....	9		

TABLE V.

The assigned causes of indigency of families relieved outside the poorhouses.

INTEMPERANCE.....	220	DEPENDENTS.....	778
Intemperance.....	192	Orphans.....	30
Intemperance and sickness.....	11	Half orphan.....	1
Old age and intemperance.....	3	Keeping orphan children.....	3
Husband a cripple and intemperate.....	1	Orphan and crippled.....	1
Indolence and whiskey.....	1	Homeless boy.....	1
Poor health and drunken son.....	1	Boy driven from home.....	1
Lameness, drunkenness, etc.....	1	Child strayed from home in search	
Widow—too much whiskey.....	1	of food.....	1
Loss of leg by drink.....	1	Illegitimate children.....	2
Drunk—murdered by his brother.....	1	Deserted by parents.....	7
Opium eater.....	1	Worthless father.....	3
Opium-eating wife.....	1	Unprovided for by parents.....	1
Bad habits.....	5	Unprovided for.....	2
LICENTIOUSNESS, ETC.....	23	Desertion.....	12
Licentiousness.....	1	Desertion of husband.....	170
Masturbation.....	1	Widows.....	356
Venereal disease.....	1	Widows and sick.....	26
Prostitution.....	12	Widows and old age.....	24
Bastardy.....	4	Widow and out of work.....	1
Illegitimate childbirth.....	1	Widows with family.....	69
Seduction.....	2	Widow with aged mother.....	1
Immorality.....	1	Widow—infirm—son in peniten-	
VAGABONDISM, ETC.....	367	tiary.....	1
Vagrancy.....	235	Widows and indolent.....	8
Diseased tramp.....	1	Grass widows.....	9
Tramp, with wife and child.....	1	Bad husband.....	1
“Cursedness”.....	3	Husband in jail.....	12
Laziness, etc.....	100	Convict husband.....	12
Sickness and indolence.....	14	Indolent husband.....	1
Shiftlessness and sick wife.....	1	Husband lame and sick.....	1
Thief.....	1	Husband paralyzed.....	1
Convict.....	3	Childbirth.....	7
Crime.....	3	Pregnancy.....	8
In jail.....	1	Abortion.....	1
Arrested for arson.....	2	Married too young and sickness.....	1
Impostor.....	1	Dependent—son died.....	1
Worthless wife and mother.....	1	Old maid.....	1
AGE.....	528	Friendless.....	1
Old age.....	420	DEFECTIVES.....	144
Old age and large family.....	3	Idiotic.....	31
Old age and sickness.....	65	Fits and idiotic.....	2
Old age and out of work.....	6	Blind and idiotic.....	1
Old age and blindness.....	7	Weak mind.....	20
Old age, deaf and dumb.....	2	Simple and sick.....	3
Old age, deaf, and nearly blind.....	1	Feeble mind and lazy.....	1
Old age and laziness.....	12	Unable to labor.....	5
Old and crippled.....	7	Inability, etc.....	1
Old age and insanity.....	2	Blind and lame.....	1
Old age and imbecility.....	1	Blindness.....	72
Old age and blindness of wife.....	1	Deaf.....	1
Old age and insanity of wife.....	1	Mute.....	2
		Deaf and dumb.....	3
		Deformed.....	2

TABLE V.—CONTINUED.

CASUALTIES.....	294	Drowned.....	1
Accidents.....	26	Kicked by a mean man.....	1
Death by accident.....	1	Herula.....	3
Fractured skull.....	1		
Broken jaw.....	1	DISEASE.....	1,804
Broken shoulder.....	1	Sickness.....	1,482
Dislocated shoulder.....	1	Sick and out of work.....	16
Broken back.....	2	Sickness and large family.....	11
Lame back.....	1	Sick and abandoned by husband.....	1
Broken ribs.....	2	Wife sick and children died.....	1
Broken hip.....	1	Crippled and sick.....	1
Broken arm.....	11	Infirmity.....	21
Loss of arm.....	2	Disease—leg amputated.....	1
Lame arm.....	1	Diseased knee.....	1
Broken wrist.....	1	Hip disease.....	1
Loss of hand.....	4	Disease of liver.....	1
Loss of the use of one hand.....	1	Heart disease.....	1
Loss of hand and poor health.....	1	Disease of kidneys.....	2
Fingers cut off.....	1	Disease of lungs.....	1
Cut hand.....	1	Lung fever.....	1
Crippled hand.....	6	Hemorrhage of lungs.....	2
Lame hand.....	6	Consumption.....	48
Broken leg.....	35	Asthma.....	3
Broken leg and sore eyes.....	1	Insanity.....	51
Boy's leg broken.....	1	Insanity and death.....	1
Loss of leg.....	4	Half crazy and sickly daughter.....	1
Cut on knee.....	2	Softening of the brain.....	1
Knee cut—died.....	1	Paralysis.....	21
Injury to leg.....	3	Spinal complaint.....	3
Sore leg.....	6	Ulcerated spine.....	1
Sprained ankle.....	1	Fits.....	12
Sore ankle.....	1	Epilepsy.....	2
Wound on foot.....	6	Fever.....	3
Foot smashed.....	1	Brain fever.....	1
Foot injured.....	1	Typhoid fever.....	2
Lame foot.....	2	Bilious fever.....	2
Frozen feet.....	2	Scarlet fever.....	4
Broken limb and large family.....	1	Small-pox.....	10
Broken limb.....	2	Rheumatism.....	34
Loss of limb.....	1	Rheumatic fever.....	2
Old wound.....	1	Sciatica.....	1
Wounded with an ax.....	2	Dropsey.....	4
Wounded with fire-arms.....	5	Dropsey of the heart.....	1
Hurt on railroad train.....	1	Scrofula.....	1
Husband killed on railroad.....	1	Erysipelas.....	2
Injury.....	6	Cancer.....	8
Injured in mine.....	10	Felon.....	3
Hurt in lumber woods.....	1	Abscess.....	2
Son blown up in mill.....	1	Tumor.....	2
Hurt in a well.....	2	Fever-sore.....	11
Hurt in mill.....	2	Fever-sore and old age.....	1
Cripples.....	66	Cataract.....	1
Cripple with large family.....	1	Sore eyes.....	7
Crippled children.....	1	Sore eyes and sick.....	1
Lameness.....	15	Inflammation of eyes.....	5
Disabled.....	7	Varicose veins.....	1
Disabled soldier.....	2	Widow—varicose leg.....	1
Fire.....	5	Confinement and insufficient care of wife.....	1
Burned.....	1	Chronic diarrhea.....	3
Old age and husband burned.....	1	Gravel.....	1
Burned in woods.....	1	Rickets.....	1
Burned to death.....	1		
Burned out.....	13		

ABSTRACT OF THE ANNUAL REPORTS OF

TABLE V.—CONTINUED.

MISCELLANEOUS.....	324	Swindled out of property.....	1
Death.....	6	Family of small children.....	1
Funeral expenses.....	4	Large family.....	45
Death of wife, and large family...	4	Improvvidence.....	4
Unfortunate.....	8	Mismanagement.....	6
Failure of crops.....	1	Transient.....	1
Hard times.....	4	Deaf, lazy, and eleven in the family	1
Out of employment.....	220	Domestic trouble.....	2
Large family and out of employ-		Brought up a lady, and never learn-	
ment.....	6	ed to work.....	1
Loss of wages.....	1	Unable to provide for family.....	1
Disappointment in property.....	2	Ignorance (pure animal).....	1
Loss of property.....	1	Desertion of wife.....	1
Fraud.....	1	Degraded gentleman.....	1

TABLE VI.

Showing, for the State and Counties, the Whole Amount expended in the Care and Support of the Poor, the Amounts paid from the Poor Funds, and the Amounts paid from all Other Funds, for the year ending September 30, 1877.

STATE AND COUNTIES.	Whole Amount Expended.	Paid from Poor Funds.	Paid from Other than Poor Funds.
STATE.....	\$670,431 51	\$486,709 18	\$157,939 95
Alcona.....	\$4,075 42	\$3,725 42	\$350 00
Allegan.....	11,870 16	11,124 37	745 79
Alpena.....	5,662 11	4,000 00	1,662 11
Autrim.....	2,642 00	1,079 78	662 22
Baraga.....	2,85 09	2,725 09	150 00
Barry.....	4,921 55	3,414 93	1,506 62
Bay.....	6,376 00	5,894 17	481 83
Benzie.....	812 65	730 65	82 00
Berrien.....	a 15,887 06	10,749 98	4,942 06
Branch.....	8,703 44	5,829 34	2,874 10
Calhoun.....	20,838 21	17,019 65	3,818 56
Cass.....	10,009 91	8,245 23	1,764 68
Charlevoix.....	1,063 03	1,036 53	26 50
Cheboygan.....	1,533 38	1,500 00	33 38
Chippewa.....	3,972 07	3,142 07	830 00
Clare.....	1,734 82	1,209 43	325 39
Clinton.....	6,249 18	4,425 80	1,823 38
Delta.....	2,236 04	b.....	2,236 94
Eaton.....	8,637 69	5,244 13	3,393 56
Emmet.....	504 29	484 29	20 00
Genesee.....	18,233 49	13,415 47	4,818 02
Gladwin.....	20 00	20 00	6 00
Grand Traverse.....	c 1,907 84	1,907 84	.....
Gratiot.....	d 3,781 34	3,095 67	685 67
Hillsdale.....	7,114 55	4,547 06	2,567 49
Houghton.....	20,335 92	20,335 92	.....
Huron.....	5,043 43	4,366 61	676 82
Ingham.....	6,077 18	6,077 18	.....
Ionia.....	8,406 94	5,534 06	2,872 88
Iosco.....	2,820 09	2,620 09	200 00
Isabella.....	3,308 52	3,308 52	.....
Isle Royal.....	35 10	.....	35 00
Jackson.....	16,000 48	14,030 48	2,000 00
Kalamazoo.....	13,295 69	7,722 73	5,572 96
Kalkaska.....	2,001 01	1,825 26	175 75
Kent.....	e 41,685 73	8,775 27	6,889 61
Keweenaw.....	4,522 22	3,772 22	750 00
Lake.....	1,367 96	1,010 27	357 69
Lapeer.....	14,571 98	10,922 28	3,649 70
Leelanaw.....	1,465 47	1,315 47	150 00
Lenawee.....	18,511 80	16,594 15	1,917 65

a \$196 more than the sum of the amounts in the second and third columns.

b No poor fund.

c See foot-note e, Table VII.

d Exclusive of \$300 refunded to the county.

e Includes \$3,132.80 expended by townships, \$20,864.06 expended by Grand Rapids city, and \$2,033.99 other expenditures, compiled in Table X,—a total of \$26,030.85—that the Superintendents did not report from what funds paid.

ABSTRACT OF THE ANNUAL REPORTS OF

TABLE VI.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Whole Amount Expended.	Paid from Poor Funds.	Paid from Other than Poor Funds.
Livingston.....	\$5,111 95	\$4,042 73	\$1,069 22
Mackinac.....	990 00	900 00	90 00
Macomb.....	a 11,251 90	9,957 48	1,737 79
Manistee.....	8,694 03	8,094 03	600 00
Manitou.....	b		
Marquette.....	30,819 99	26,567 39	4,252 60
Mason.....	c 5,972 51	c 5,972 51	
Mecosta.....	4,653 53	4,011 60	641 93
Menominee.....	4,139 84	2,885 56	1,254 28
Midland.....	4,327 89	3,566 71	761 18
Missaukee.....	158 49	110 49	48 00
Monroe.....	12,886 98	9,909 54	2,977 44
Montcalm.....	9,490 32	6,004 23	3,486 09
Muskegon.....	16,271 67	11,698 59	4,573 08
Newaygo.....	3,048 63	3,048 63	
Oakland.....	12,803 14	8,786 45	4,016 69
Oceana.....	4,459 62	4,295 82	163 80
Ogemaw.....	257 09	257 09	
Ontonagon.....	4,678 83	1,378 87	3,299 96
Osceola.....	5,411 73	3,977 27	1,434 46
Otsego.....	374 48	299 48	75 00
Ottawa.....	13,086 91	12,607 59	479 32
Presque Isle.....	269 00	229 00	40 00
Roscommon.....	236 20	32 00	204 20
Saginaw.....	28,306 52	12,846 26	15,460 26
Sanilac.....	6,683 28	5,019 35	1,663 93
Schoolcraft.....	3,402 12	3,230 62	231 50
Shiawassee.....	7,271 49	6,204 84	1,066 65
St. Clair.....	d 13,480 34	12,680 34	800 00
St. Joseph.....	12,690 86	10,265 36	2,425 50
Tuscola.....	6,954 93	6,323 52	631 41
Van Buren.....	17,790 54	14,006 84	3,783 70
Washtenaw.....	e 24,111 80	13,922 81	10,189 19
Wayne.....	77,902 69	48,682 96	29,219 73
Wexford.....	1,424 47	1,215 81	208 66

a Exclusive of \$443.37 expended for support, etc., of insane at Kalamazoo, which has been refunded.

b The County Treasurer writes: "There are no poor officers in this county. The Board of Supervisors gave to the amount of \$200 for charitable purposes in the year 1877 and part of 1878."

c Exclusive of \$71.81, part of the expense of insane at asylum, which was refunded to the county.

d Asylum expenses not included.

e The exact total of the expenditures as itemized, but 10 cents less than the sum of the amounts in the second and third columns.

For fourteen counties the total cost of maintaining the poor, as summed up by the superintendents and shown in the first column of the foregoing table, is different from the total as found by footing the itemized expenditures. The differences are shown in the last column of the following exhibit, the plus sign indicating that the total as reported by the superintendents is greater, and the minus sign less, than the total obtained by footing.

COUNTIES.	TOTAL COST OF MAINTAINING THE POOR.		
	As summed up by the Superintendents.	As found by footing items.	Differences.
Alcona.....	\$4,075 42	\$3,872 75	+\$202 67
Cheboygan.....	1,533 38	987 08	+546 35
Eaton.....	8,637 69	8,637 65	+04
Grand Traverse.....	1,907 84	209 80	+1,698 04
Gratiot.....	3,781 34	4,081 34	-300 00
Iosco.....	2,820 09	3,929 60	-1,109 51
Isabella.....	3,308 52	3,544 01	-235 49
Lapeer.....	14,571 98	14,572 64	-66
Leelanaw.....	1,465 47	1,818 00	-352 53
Lenawee.....	18,511 80	18,488 50	+23 30
Midland.....	4,327 89	4,451 28	-123 39
Muskegon.....	16,271 67	16,263 97	+7 70
Oakland.....	12,803 14	12,847 89	-44 75
Ottawa.....	13,086 91	13,084 60	+2 31

TABLE VII.

Showing, for the State and Counties, the Poorhouse and

NUMBER.	STATE AND COUNTIES.	Total of Poorhouse and Poor-farm Expenses.	POORHOUSE EXPENSES.					
			Keepers' Salaries.	Clothing Purchased.	Food Purchased.	Medical Attendance and Medicine.	Funeral Expenses.	Transportation of Paupers to and from the Poor-house.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	STATE.....	\$203,243 66	\$32,350 84	\$21,385 36	\$62,070 89	\$10,797 58	\$1,215 85	\$3,526 85
1	Alcona.....	<i>a</i> \$1,921 42	\$158 78	\$10 50	\$139 70			\$3 00
2	Allegan.....	5,560 26	760 00	777 89	1,072 69	\$337 95	\$90 09	80 80
3	Alpena.....	2,613 68	327 59	87 17	<i>b</i> 738 37	<i>c</i>	10 73	
4	Barry.....	1,508 86	300 00	187 10	568 21	45 50		16 00
5	Bay.....	3,020 80	700 00	271 00	1,239 22	30 86	39 00	5 25
6	Berrien.....	3,355 53	625 00	797 18		133 85	15 00	28 86
7	Branch.....	2,950 03	525 00	338 62	731 17	58 59	17 00	15 75
8	Calhoun.....	6,783 67	775 00	348 00	4,100 00	267 04	64 00	24 75
9	Cass.....	3,325 73	568 33	583 77	213 52	179 13	34 00	23 60
10	Clare.....	935 54	<i>d</i>	24 79	226 60	15 00		
11	Clinton.....	1,885 96	730 00	449 50	115 00	58 96	22 50	75 00
12	Eaton.....	3,667 44	550 00	575 51	1,043 32	115 84	20 00	36 50
13	Genesee.....	3,539 63	600 00	345 00	900 00	400 00	55 00	50 00
14	Gr'd Traverse.....	<i>e</i>	<i>e</i>		<i>e</i>			
15	Gratiot.....	<i>f</i> 1,950 89	1,529 09			190 52		150 00
16	Hillsdale.....	1,050 41	1,200 00	281 77	463 88	98 00	50 00	27 50
17	Houghton.....	4,996 23	900 00	302 87	2,524 25	180 00	18 00	18 50
18	Huron.....	2,508 63	575 00	75 85	600 00	30 00		10 00
19	Ingham.....	3,334 42	1,100 00	523 23	581 81	453 33	49 00	43 45
20	Ionia.....	3,309 57	1,000 00	569 71	623 01	115 31	22 00	95 54
21	Iosco.....	1,184 34		45 16	<i>k</i> 678 78	188 98		23 00
22	Isabella.....	1,578 06	<i>m</i> 237 50	91 82	299 03	280 00	9 50	
23	Jackson.....	2,913 54	800 00	317 55	778 78	187 50	22 00	14 00
24	Kalamazoo.....	3,714 56	1,000 00	493 00	<i>n</i>	146 35	15 00	25 00
25	Kalkaska.....	424 81	150 00	27 86	66 81			
26	Kent.....	3,852 83	675 50	437 32	1,890 06	865 30	21 00	56 20
27	Keweenaw.....	1,478 53	<i>p</i>	91 49	<i>k</i> 1,139 42	120 00	15 00	
28	Lapeer.....	4,703 27	<i>q</i> 760 00	493 32	631 02	217 94	44 00	12 25
29	Lenawee.....	5,747 00	1,800 00	700 00	1,000 00	175 00	60 00	167 00
30	Livingston.....	2,040 41	500 00	131 13	246 84	98 25	26 20	25 55
31	Macomb.....	5,115 00	800 00	433 99	2,066 00	860 42	<i>s</i>	<i>t</i> 55 45
32	Manistee.....	2,357 87	525 00	148 28	805 05	<i>c</i>		
33	Marquette.....	4,931 76	500 00	194 36	1,504 87	577 90	160 80	71 45
34	Mason.....	1,622 73	<i>v</i>	25 07	<i>k</i> 1,283 33		14 00	20 00
35	Mecosta.....	1,272 91	325 00	78 09	155 67	250 00		14 50
36	Menominee.....	1,116 50	150 00		<i>k</i> 191 56	<i>w</i> 310 82	10 00	7 55
37	Midland.....	1,982 14	337 50		390 04	134 85	18 00	50 50
38	Monroe.....	3,053 26	600 00	357 62	445 37	101 45	24 00	23 05
39	Montcalm.....	2,413 11	750 00	60 40	170 36	125 50	49 00	27 50

a A farm has been purchased for \$6,000,—orders drawn but not paid.*b* Includes cost of lights and fuel.*c* A county physician is employed by the year. The expense is reported in temporary relief, Table IX.*d* The amount paid keeper for boarding paupers, \$277.50, included in column 4.—See Schedule A.*e* The report says that the poorhouse was rented, and the permanent poor boarded at the farm at \$3.00 per week; that the lessee has left the premises, and that his account is unsettled and may lead to litigation.*f* See footnote *d*, Table VI.*g* Includes expenses for farm tools.*h* A note on the report indicates that the county purchased a farm and afterward "traded back" at a loss of \$500.*i* Paid for stock, seeds, etc.*j* Farm is rented to keeper.—See footnote *k*.*k* Amount paid for board of paupers.

TABLE VII.

Poor-farm Expenses during the year ending September 30, 1877.

POOR-FARM EXPENSES.										
Labor Hired.	Miscellaneous.	Farms Purchased.	Buildings Erected.	Buildings Re-paired.	Improvement of Farms.	Stock Purchased.	Farm Implements Purchased.	Hay, Grain, and Seed Purchased.	Labor Hired.	Miscellaneous.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
\$7,511 23	\$8,861 51	\$1,860 00	\$10,267 30	\$6,963 64	\$5,063 11	\$3,565 16	\$3,086 09	\$3,086 93	\$9,359 90	\$5,199 86
328 50		a	\$315 30			\$701 50	\$142 74	\$300 48	\$157 54	\$16 08
260 85	\$219 13			\$725 54	\$75 00	140 00	60 00	92 75	473 90	124 75
33 00		\$650 00	600 00			67 50	65 65	47 14		50 00
40 00			27 80		28 13	65 71	55 00	19 00	55 00	28 82
35 25				96 80	123 08	29 00	78 00	7 00	101 75	208 88
246 50			253 61	88 17		30 00	83 00	125 83	344 23	
208 50	367 34			116 16		18 00		15 65	297 94	120 82
161 75				147 30	223 73	46 97	30 88	40 70	540 05	
341 48	19 36		379 23	79 36		30 00	61 86	129 25	199 21	75 30
	88 76		247 97	3 30	249 67			5 80	13 65	
175 00				249 80	192 75			63 63	249 10	67 56
67 40				83 00	50 00	29 00	27 50			114 63
100 00	149 00		200 00				150 00	200 00		
				42 00	39 28					
	5 25			282 39	23 80	110 00	42 54	306 77	37 96	14 00
	278 16			132 25		175 00	45 60	155 75	78 00	40 75
26 56			500 00		214 52	30 00	18 50	312 23	83 15	
				1 40	13 37	187 22				78 57
	60 00		171 51	45 00			100 00	25 00	250 67	202 82
				80	218 00				5 00	2 05
				6 75			21 40	134 90	115 66	398 75
130 00	585 08		309 70	112 91			165 00	25 80	380 00	60 00
					130 14			115 00	467 35	416 08
22 83	47 00			218 98		35 00	19 41	88 61	50 50	
								55 00	55 00	337 08
106 00	137 53	1,200 00	586 88	93 84	50 00	20 00	70 73	93 90	112 50	112 62
	850 00			300 00	700 00	110 00	35 00	440 00	120 00	95 74
	56 17		175 09	99 10	40 58	24 00	97 80	167 17	278 59	66 79
			400 00	27 00			24 00	107 62		800 91
115 00	63 00				120 38		37 31	181 08	14 20	83 54
188 50	689 74			41 05		150 00	53 83	562 82	30 00	
				220 32						
15 00			75 00		75 00	27 50	15 00	23 87	185 78	
					437 44			9 13		
127 00	151 00			56 12	128 87	38 00	96 00	92 57	158 40	63 68
123 75	151 85			183 90	221 00	140 00	34 00	23 25	438 97	145 55
	406 02		349 50			12 00	41 00	50 00	216 45	51 66

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l Report says: "Paid \$450 for new barn which keeper built to offset rent."—See Schedule A.
 m Salary from April 1, at \$475 per year.
 n Nearly all is supplied from farm.
 o Includes \$100 paid for rent of land.
 p The paupers are boarded by the month.—See footnote k.
 q Paid to keeper and matron.
 r A note on the report indicates that there were receipts amounting to \$929.01, making the net cost only \$4,817.99.
 s See footnote u.
 t Includes transportation to State Public School.
 u Includes cost of materials for coffins.
 v The paupers are boarded by the week.—See footnote k.
 w Includes medical attendance outside of poorhouse.
 x Includes the schooling of pauper children.

TABLE VII.—CONTINUED.

NUMBER.	COUNTIES.	Total of Poorhouse and Poor-farm Expenses.	POORHOUSE EXPENSES.					
			Keepers' Salaries.	Clothing Pur- chased.	Food Purchased.	Medical Attend- ance and Medi- cines.	Funeral Expenses.	Transportation of Paupers to and from the Poor- house.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
40	Muskegon.....	\$2,237 28	\$548 92	\$188 06	\$465 70	\$158 52	\$20 00	-----
41	Newaygo	1,342 61	245 75	a	b 784 46	185 82	10 00	\$1 50
42	Oakland	3,967 20	500 00	\$334 33	712 86	551 73	16 00	134 65
43	Oceana	2,539 53	500 00	125 27	630 45	168 28	14 00	5 00
44	Ontonagon.....	1,264 62	300 00	44 34	549 80	40 90	19 50	-----
45	Osceola	3,191 35	350 00	150 00	480 04	178 73	25 00	19 50
46	Ottawa	2,984 64	678 00	325 00	1,075 14	75 00	7 00	25 80
47	Saginaw	4,360 75	550 00	529 59	1,597 45	366 00	30 00	127 85
48	Sanilac	1,102 68	350 00	84 56	193 02	70 48	9 00	60 25
49	Shiawassee.....	2,534 85	325 00	142 93	1,124 15	107 11	16 00	113 08
50	St. Clair	4,193 92	474 16	361 24	1,308 06	251 47	f-----	20 23
51	St. Joseph.....	4,519 93	775 00	948 74	1,296 84	237 94	40 00	23 75
52	Tuscola	2,605 65	752 22	70 63	11 04	345 05	15 00	30 00
53	Van Buren.....	3,085 97	550 00	354 16	610 10	123 10	20 00	53 50
54	Washtenaw....	13,544 81	600 00	2,341 59	4,679 98	406 08	9 00	323 37
55	Wayne	37,893 95	1,600 00	4,525 63	17,498 20	1,232 96	-----	1,590 77
56	Wexford	653 03	137 50	45 63	158 66	25	-----	5 00

a See footnote b.

b Includes the cost of clothing.

c Includes \$110 for nightwatch.

d Includes \$323.70 "last year's account."

TABLE VII.—CONTINUED.

POOR-FARM EXPENSES.											
Labor Hired.	Miscellaneous.	Farms Purchased.	Buildings Erected.	Buildings Re- paired.	Improvement of Farms.	Stock Purchased.	Farm Implements Purchased.	Hay, Grain, and Seed Purchased.	Labor Hired.	Miscellaneous.	Number.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
\$130 00	\$123 94		\$90 82			\$18 00	\$14 21	\$414 78	\$41 85		40
	45 25			\$37 98		6 00		11 86	34 00		41
223 75	848 06			145 21			286 65	86 17	289 45	\$275 96	42
c 325 96	d 392 81			5 50	\$82 25	6 00	14 00	20 26	210 74	34 02	43
	115 42			4 65			4 85	88 79	151 87		44
6 00			869 66		191 00	100 00	99 14	179 48	553 81		45
365 00				52 00			55 75		276 45		46
e 100 08	136 50		186 75	87 33	370 00	80 00	58 00	41 75	93 25		47
81 00	76 00			12 00	14 00	6 00	15 10	8 00	70 28	38 25	48
				12 00				69 75	40 60	20 58	49
159 50	g 513 16		196 92	72 84	20 72	145 00	201 86	208 73	257 78	42 19	50
22 25				460 58	356 97	87 70	113 40	17 04	116 22	55 00	51
106 25	692 85					28 00	36 00		233 45	317 97	52
846 25	19 61			9 70	80 06	125 00	90 00		362 66	848 45	53
1,068 80	1,574 85		391 86	600 00	282 94	350 00	257 84	68 81	336 68		54
1,987 81	774 67		3,838 83	2,000 00	22 80	507 00	199 56	109 79	775 76	309 92	55
			77 49		224 96			8 55			56

e Salary of Secretary.

f Coffins made at poorhouse by the paupers.

g Includes an old bill of \$200.

TABLE VIII.

Showing, for the State and Counties, the average cost of each pauper in the poorhouses within the year, and the average cost per week of each pauper maintained in the poorhouses during the year.

STATE AND COUNTIES.	Average Cost of each Pauper in the Poorhouses within the year.*	Average Cost per week of each Pauper maintained in the Poorhouses during the year.†
STATE.....	a \$31 09	b \$1 94
Alcona	\$910 71	\$17 51
Allegan	55 60	1 78
Alpena	153 75	7 94
Barry	50 30	1 74
Bay	31 47	2 32
Berrien	34 59	1 44
Branch	36 42	1 26
Calhoun	24 76	1 65
Cass	55 43	2 13
Clare	233 89	11 99
Clinton	62 44	1 25
Eaton	50 94	1 04
Genesee	34 37	1 62
Gratiot	54 17	2 34
Hillsdale	30 20	95
Houghton	92 38	2 62
Huron	147 57	5 08
Ingham	59 54	1 82
Ionia	43 55	1 44
Iosco	132 70	6 98
Isabella	83 06	-----
Jackson	18 44	1 72
Kalamazoo	58 04	1 70
Kalkaska	424 81	8 51
Kent	49 40	1 70
Keweenaw	134 41	3 89
Lapeer	75 86	2 29
Lenawee	47 89	1 65
Livingston	56 68	3 27
Macomb	36 02	2 29
Manistee	68 41	2 84
Marquette	68 50	3 51
Mason	67 61	4 69
Mecosta	29 60	3 63
Menominee	186 08	25 56
Midland	82 59	3 81
Monroe	43 00	1 70
Montcalm	33 52	1 55
Muskegon	44 75	4 08

* Computed from the second column in Table I., and the first column in Table VII.

† Computed from the first column in Tables I. and VII.

a Exclusive of Grand Traverse county, which does not report poorhouse and poor-farm expenses.

b Exclusive of Grand Traverse, which does not report poorhouse and poor-farm expenses, and Isabella, which does not report the average number of paupers maintained in the poorhouses.

TABLE VIII.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Average Cost of each Pauper in the Poor-houses within the year.*	Average Cost per week of each Pauper maintained in the Poor-houses during the year.†
Newaygo	\$70 06	\$3 75
Oakland	31 24	1 62
Oceana	149 38	3 55
Ontonagon	421 54	8 11
Osceola	138 75	12 10
Ottawa	67 83	2 30
Saginaw	47 40	2 00
Sanilac	38 02	1 87
Shiawassee	56 11	1 62
St. Clair	63 62	2 29
St. Joseph	68 48	2 03
Tuscola	63 55	2 33
Van Buren	49 77	2 01
Washtenaw	22 13	2 38
Wayne	14 01	1 37
Wexford	130 61	5 84

* Computed from the second column in Table I, and the first column in Table VII.

† Computed from the first column in Tables I. and VII.

TABLE IX.

Showing, for the State and Counties, the expenditures for Temporary Relief and Permanent Support of indigent persons not in the poor-houses, during the year ending September 30, 1877.

STATE AND COUNTIES.	EXPENDITURES FOR TEMPORARY RELIEF.								Cost of Maintaining Permanent Paupers outside the poor-houses.
	Totals.	Medical Attendance and Medicines.	Funeral Expenses.	Food Purchased.	Fuel Purchased.	Clothing Purchased.	Miscellaneous.	Transportation (anywhere except to and from poorhouses and public institutions.)	
STATE.....	<i>a</i> \$327,367 79	\$37,201 78	\$10,589 00	\$156,770 70	\$11,508 72	\$15,577 42	\$31,728 88	\$12,193 40	\$4,104 42
Alcona.....	<i>b</i> \$1,156 50	\$123 27	\$6 09	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$8 00	.....
Alcona.....	5,924 06	859 89	190 74	\$3,238 27	.....	.....	.....	266 84	.....
Alcona.....	2,395 43	492 55	93 75	<i>d</i> 1,712 13	<i>e</i> \$100 00	<i>e</i> \$488 32	\$80 00	97 00	.....
Antrim.....	1,934 03	339 73	7 50	1,590 30	16 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Baraga.....	2,725 09	293 16	68 00	2,207 66	102 75	51 00	.....	2 52	.....
Barry.....	1,544 07	166 50	146 02	937 87	12 25	186 38	.....	86 05	.....
Bay.....	2,890 20	25 35	70 00	2,374 00	23 06	39 80	.....	337 99	.....
Benzle.....	464 23	70 80	22 50	.....	.....	370 83	.....	.....	.....
Berrien.....	7,803 05	1,337 75	201 56	<i>g</i> 1,235 87	<i>g</i> 219 26	<i>g</i> 195 70	<i>h</i> 5,748 90	514 86	.....
Branch.....	2,879 31	413 05	188 75	6,053 11	947 92	535 00	398 75	237 93	.....
Calhoun.....	10,560 57	1,442 83	304 52	2,734 28	179 47	910 42	988 20	308 99	.....
Cass.....	4,831 91	531 68	194 31	869 09	19 00	35 30	183 25	93 00	.....
Charlevoix.....	1,026 03	56 10	15 10	.....	.....	50 00	.....	31 44	.....
Cheboygan.....	825 03	185 00	6 00	.....	.....	50 00	.....	17 00	\$72 00
Chippewa.....	3,342 07	200 00	36 59	2,632 59	.....	55 33	233 00	184 56	.....
Clare.....	273 89	60 45	29 00	98 91	.....	67 59	12 14	10 80	.....
Clinton.....	2,739 84	600 00	100 00	950 00	100 00	700 60	189 84	100 00	.....
Delta.....	1,699 44	552 95	96 10	442 59	74 00	50 00	331 80	153 00	.....
Eaton.....	1,386 50	248 21	144 00	640 28	44 00	155 44	21 34	124 23	.....
Emmet.....	484 29	66 63	25 19	370 44	5 00	2 00	10 00	5 00	.....
Genesee.....	9,565 84	565 88	337 27	5,712 56	990 99	1,341 53	332 15	355 46	.....
Gladwin.....	20 00	.....	.....	20 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Traverse.....	.....	19 80	90 00	<i>j</i> 716 75	<i>j</i> 3 00	<i>j</i> 325 44	<i>j</i> 329 68	.....	.....
Grand Traverse.....	1,410 03	276 06	89 79	692 78	800 00	167 39	.....	.....	.....
Hillsdale.....	1,901 10	441 94	237 83	8,065 00	.....	1,350 00	.....	.....	.....
Houghton.....	11,471 45	556 00	174 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Huron.....	1,857 98	505 45	10 61	1,086 52	e	101 80	63 50
Ingham.....	2,205 20	329 55	180 00	1,589 46	e	225 43	106 19
Ionia.....	2,224 49	383 50	61 10	1,127 37	45 00	239 81	162 28
Iosco.....	1,668 10	488 20	15 00	867 70	7 00	152 07	63 25
Isabella.....	1,080 94	56 10	36 02	1,369 40	4 75	77 42	31 00
Isle Royal.....	35 00						35 00
Jackson.....	8,198 40	791 80	373 50	4,398 72	1,379 57	149 97	204 40
Kalamazoo.....	3,049 14	511 85	304 75	232 00	232 00	100 00	153 03
Kalkaska.....	1,400 45	294 09	49 23	984 34		m	
Kent.....	28,919 30	480 97	73 75	3,189 84	219 25	72 19	
Keweenaw.....	1,856 33	235 00	19 00	3,189 84		45 15	
Lake.....	1,010 27	168 95		484 69	g	310 09	603 39
Lapeer.....	7,218 62	1,518 62	192 90	4,218 26	10 00	67 59	46 00
Leelanaw.....	1,168 00	147 47			137 53	934 20	123 40
Lenawee.....	9,460 85	883 00	275 00	5,500 00		110 15	106 37
Livingston.....	1,304 30	449 30	96 50	524 77	1,380 00	272 85	
Mackinac.....	400 00	25 00	30 00		18 36	94 84	62 50
Macomb.....	4,692 92	1,134 70	224 84	2,877 25	15 00	50 00	4 00
Manistee.....	5,836 66	p	5 00	5,000 00	69 00	241 07	146 06
Manitowish.....				e		204 40	130 00
Marquette.....	21,485 63	2,337 41	492 64	16,166 80			
Mason.....	3,672 69	349 00	100 75	2,593 58	772 45	404 12	876 28
Mecosta.....	2,738 69	200 00	130 00	1,546 84		38 66	187 86
Menominee.....	1,042 56	r	54 60	1,304 88	123 28	673 42	65 15
Midland.....	1,684 57	174 64	191 37	956 52	e		152 08
Missaukee.....	110 49	4 00		101 49		214 84	29 00
Monroe.....	6,667 52	1,701 74	255 11	3,628 93		5 00	
Montcalm.....	4,562 11	884 35	110 00	3,302 51	e	483 07	99 68
Muskegon.....	8,990 83	912 30	140 00	6,764 17		161 57	266 25
Newaygo.....	1,606 02	204 78	38 76	17 25		5 60	384 25
Oakland.....	4,510 90	1,396 92	207 29	1,745 31	667 25	s	94 25
						183 58	52 65

a Owing to discrepancies in the Alcona, Cheboygan, Grand Traverse, Kent, Leelanaw, and Wayne reports, this total is \$21,756.91 greater than the sum of the expenditures as itemized.

b Expenditures not fully itemized.

c Includes cost of medical treatment at the poorhouse.

d Includes cost of fuel and clothing.

e See footnote d.

f Includes expense of maintaining 100 permanent paupers.

g See footnote h.

h Includes cost of food, fuel, and clothing.

i Includes expenses for permanent relief.

j "No separate account."

k See footnote d, Table VI., p. 23.

l See footnote m.

m Includes cost of food.

n Includes \$3,132.80 expended by townships, and \$20,864.06 expended by Grand Rapids city, and not itemized.

o Includes \$151 for nursing sick.

p Salary of county physician.

q The county expended \$200 for charitable purposes in 1877 and part of 1878.

r Included in cost of medical attendance at the poorhouse.

s "Paid for necessary supplies where no separate accounts were kept."

t Expended for clothing, wood, and food.

TABLE IX.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	EXPENDITURES FOR TEMPORARY RELIEF.								Cost of Maintaining Permanent Paupers outside the poor-houses.
	Totals.	Medical Attendance and Medicines.	Funeral Expenses.	Food Purchased.	Fuel Purchased.	Clothing Purchased.	Miscellaneous.	Transportation (anywhere except to and from poor-houses and public institutions.)	
Oceana.....	\$1,648 57	\$464 06	\$75 00	\$873 50	\$7 50	\$103 62	\$47 04	\$17 85	.....
Ogemaw.....	257 09	137 16	6 47	109 41	.....	.....	.....	4 05	.....
Ontonagon.....	2,412 92	341 75	.....	1,400 00	300 00	251 17	120 00	.....	.....
Oscoda.....	1,655 58	140 00	39 83	313 58	.....	37 70	1,124 41	.....	.....
Otsego.....	281 55	92 55	9 50	97 83	8 25	.....	28 92	44 50	.....
Ottawa.....	7,200 95	436 00	170 00	5,578 60	250 00	350 00	.....	416 35	.....
Presque Isle.....	229 00	169 00	.....	40 00	.....	.....	20 00	.....	.....
Roscommon.....	204 20	3 50	.....	119 98	.....	23 72	.....	57 00	.....
Saginaw.....	10,705 82	2,128 78	529 20	11,539 45	879 93	582 71	108 00	937 75	.....
Sauilac.....	3,801 01	353 00	88 75	.....	b	b	c 3,304 21	55 05	.....
Schoolcraft.....	3,230 62	88 50	20 00	1,800 00	35 00	118 00	130 12	1,039 00	.....
Shiawassee.....	2,414 10	495 53	187 34	895 87	94 75	195 85	279 50	265 26	\$150 45
St. Clair.....	8,387 07	918 42	104 25	6,090 41	56 63	888 89	277 58	80 90	.....
St. Joseph.....	5,453 51	993 63	278 50	2,516 68	293 13	996 51	203 37	171 69	.....
Tuscola.....	3,510 22	940 80	150 00	1,836 07	100 00	150 00	200 00	133 35	.....
Van Buren.....	7,344 79	1,376 89	276 75	5,268 15	e	e	15 00	408 00	3,381 97
Washtenaw.....	8,398 09	279 33	87 00	.....	b	b	c 7,006 76	425 00	.....
Wayne.....	f 31,337 59	782 25	g 1,922 65	2,191 14	177 86	38 00	883 89	30 65	.....
Wexford.....	562 78	110 15	43 25	345 80	.....	30 55	.....	33 00	.....

a Includes \$114.25, the cost in a surgical case that could not be taken care of at the poorhouse.

b See footnote.

c Includes cost of food, fuel, and clothing.

d Includes cost of fuel and clothing.

e See footnote d.

f Includes \$19,685.15 "Temporary relief in Detroit charged to county," and \$4,700 of which the Superintendents say "Detroit report includes clothing, food, fuel, and transportation."

g Includes \$1,530.65, county burials in the city of Detroit.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE POOR.

35

T A B L E X.

Showing, for the State and Counties, the amounts paid to Superintendents and Directors of the Poor, and to Supervisors and Justices of the Peace, for official services in relation to the poor, and the amounts paid for transportation to and from and support of poor persons at public institutions, for the year ending September 30, 1877.

STATE AND COUNTIES.	Totals.	PAID FOR OFFICIAL SERVICES IN RELATION TO THE POOR.				PAID FOR TRANSPORTATION TO AND FROM AND SUPPORT AT PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.			
		To Superintendents of the Poor.	To Supervisors.	To Justices of the Peace.	To Directors of the Poor.	Inmate at Kalamazoo.	Deaf and Dumb at Flint Institute.	Blind at Flint Institute.	Poor Persons at other Institutions.
STATE	\$135,286 76	\$25,324 60	\$4,312 84	\$405 35	\$2,512 75	\$97,079 48	\$357 16	\$90 81	\$4,003 77
Alcona	\$894 83	\$350 00				\$284 83			\$260 00
Allegan	1,085 84	334 00	\$323 09			411 79	\$116 96		
Alpena	653 00	470 00	5 00			120 00			a 58 00
Antrim	687 97	93 00	25 75			569 22			
Baraga	160 00	150 00							
Barry	1,868 62	275 00	53 75	\$3 00		1,508 62	15 25	\$15 00	
Bay	465 00	460 00	15 00						
Benzie	348 42	82 00				b 268 42			
Berrien	4,728 48	284 25	265 23			4,095 00	54 00	30 00	
Branch	2,874 10	282 50	68 25			2,592 60	6 00	4 85	
Calhoun	3,493 97	818 56	70 94			2,579 39	25 18		
Cass	1,852 28	360 74	52 45			1,425 69	4 65		a 8 75
Charlevoix	37 00	26 50	10 50						
Cheboygan	90 00	90 00							
Chippewa	630 00	630 00							
Clare	325 39	150 00							
Clinton	1,823 38	123 00	20 00			175 39			
Delta	537 50	100 00	25 00			c 1,680 38			
Eaton	3,583 71	525 00	91 40			413 50			
Emmet	20 00					2,942 71			a 24 60
Genesee	5,128 02	1,090 80	300 00			3,737 23			
Gladwin	6 00	6 00							

c "Kalamazoo and Flint."

a Transportation to State Public School.
b "An old claim", of \$31.25 included.

ABSTRACT OF THE ANNUAL REPORTS OF

TABLE X.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Totals.	PAID FOR OFFICIAL SERVICES IN RELATION TO THE POOR.					PAID FOR TRANSPORTATION TO AND FROM AND SUPPORT AT PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.			
		To Superin- tendents of the Poor.	To Super- visors.	To Justices of the Peace.	To Directors of the Poor.	Inmate at Kalamazoo.	Deaf and Dumb at Flint Institute.	Blind at Flint Institute.	Poor Persons at other Institutions.	
Grand Traverse.....	\$100 00	<i>a</i> \$100 00							<i>b</i> \$30 00	
Gratiot.....	720 42	199 00	\$4 75			\$486 67				
Hillsdale.....	2,073 04	210 00	68 78			1,794 26				
Houghton.....	3,968 24	800 00				3,168 24				
Huron.....	676 82	300 00	22 57			354 25				
Ingham.....	537 56	498 26	39 30							
Ionia.....	2,872 88	271 73	128 86				\$9 50			
Iosco.....	1,067 16	230 61				2,462 79				
Isabella.....	375 01	183 00	92 01			821 55			<i>b</i> 15 00	
Jackson.....	4,918 54	550 00	20 00			4,348 54				
Kalamazoo.....	6,531 99	700 00	15 00			5,579 56			<i>d</i> 237 43	
Kalkaska.....	175 75	174 75	1 00							
Kent.....	8,923 60	721 00	18 75		\$1,191 67		12 00		10 00	
Keweenaw.....	1,187 36	750 00				6,964 18				
Lake.....	357 69	180 32	28 25			437 36				
Lapeer.....	2,651 34	500 00	42 28			149 12				
Leelanaw.....	650 00	150 00				2,109 06				
Lenawee.....	3,280 65	975 00	358 00			500 00				
Livingston.....	1,767 24	385 60	18 75			1,917 65	30 00		38 88	
Mackinac.....	90 00	90 00				1,324 01				
Macomb.....	1,443 98	208 00	149 50			<i>h</i> 1,046 42	40 00			
Manistee.....	600 00	600 00							<i>b</i> 150 00	
Marquette.....	4,402 60	1,200 00				3,052 60		\$17 96		
Mason.....	777 10	410 78	19 60			<i>i</i> 328 76				
Mecosta.....	641 93	400 00	67 50			174 43				
Menominee.....	1,380 78	600 00				780 78				
Midland.....	884 57	323 90	20 50	<i>j</i> \$11 39		<i>k</i> 528 78				
Missaukee.....	48 00	48 00								
Monroe.....	3,166 20	228 00	121 60			2,809 40			<i>b</i> 7 20	
Montcalm.....	2,515 10	300 00	189 75			<i>l</i> 2,002 35		23 00		
Muskegon.....	6,035 86	700 00	68 13	330 00		3,920 98			<i>b</i> 17 05	
Newaygo.....	100 00	100 00								

Oakland	4,309 69	165 00	308 25	3,800 44	32 97
Oceana	271 52	183 80	74 75	.....	.....
Ontonagon	1,001 29	176 00	.....	m 826 29	.....
Oscoda	564 80	554 50	30 30	.....	.....
Osego	92 93	88 00	4 93	.....	.....
Ottawa	2,899 01	269 32	154 70	52 00	.....
Presque Isle	40 00	40 00	.....	.....	.....
Roscommon	32 00	32 00	.....	.....	.....
Saginaw	7,239 95	400 00	107 65	n 5,090 25	763 82
Sanilac	1,770 61	475 00	48 63	1,255 98	.....
Schoolcraft	231 50	230 00	1 50	.....	.....
Shiawassee	2,182 09	124 14	72 67	o 1,975 28	b 10 00
St. Clair	894 35	800 00	81 00	p 2,443 25	11 65
St. Joseph	2,717 42	.....	245 25	.....	.....
Tuscola	839 06	72 90	106 10	631 41	28 92
Van Buren	3,977 81	317 74	133 15	3,452 06	.....
Washtenaw	2,169 00	258 00	120 00	1,701 00	.....
Wayne	8,671 15	1,200 00	108 90	4,102 63	2,868 77
Wexford	208 66	179 90	3 76	.....	25 00

a Paid to the chairman.

b Transportation to State Public School.

c Includes \$30.50 traveling expenses of Superintendents.

d State Public School, \$3.00; old bills of 1876, \$228.53.

e "Each salaried at \$220 per year."

f "Estimated."

g Report says "previous year," indicating that it is the amount for services in 1876.

h Exclusive of \$443.37 refunded.

i Exclusive of \$71.31 refunded to county.

j Includes amount paid constable.

k Name of asylum not reported.

l Includes \$182.75 at "Sisters' Retreat."

m Includes \$52.24 "at House of Correction."

n Includes \$52.85 at "Michigan State Retreat."

o Includes \$104 "at Detroit."

p Superintendents say that the county has not paid the Kalamazoo or Re-treat bills since August, 1876, but that they have been paid by the State.

q Includes \$54.66 attorney fees.

TABLE XI.

Showing, for the State and Counties, the Estimated Value of the Paupers' Labor; the Estimated Total Value of the Products of the Poor-farms; the Value of Farm Products Sold, and the Per Cent of Total Value of Farm Products to Capital Invested in Farms and Appurtenances, for the year ending September 30, 1877.

STATE AND COUNTIES.	Value of Paupers' Labor. (Estimated.)	Value of all Farm Products. (Estimated.)	Value of Farm Products Sold.	Per Cent of Value of Farm Products to Cap- ital Invested in Farms and Appurtenances.
STATE.....	\$8,476 00	\$80,382 63	\$13,670 89	a 9.81
Alcona.....	\$12 00	\$950 00	\$83 00	13.23
Allegan.....	300 00	1,603 75	29 75	10.69
Alpena.....	60 00	325 00	52 00	9.29
Barry.....	100 00	970 60	177 18	13.91
Bay.....	-----	1,600 80	-----	23.34
Berrien.....	200 00	1,397 00	443 79	7.10
Branch.....	50 00	1,115 00	137 67	9.11
Calhoun.....	500 00	1,346 10	130 00	7.50
Cass.....	250 00	2,392 00	1,569 00	8.27
Clare.....	-----	b 150 00	-----	3.75
Clinton.....	200 00	541 45	-----	8.43
Eaton.....	250 00	1,815 00	567 60	9.49
Genesee.....	350 00	2,119 72	338 00	14.60
Hillsdale.....	750 00	1,586 13	614 80	8.50
Houghton.....	-----	800 00	415 50	11.94
Huron.....	107 00	370 12	-----	11.95
Ingham.....	200 00	2,645 67	697 59	17.61
Ionia.....	250 00	1,631 90	351 00	8.62
Iosco.....	-----	b 500 00	c 88 50	9.80
Isabella.....	72 00	836 10	30 00	12.71
Jackson.....	150 00	3,000 00	250 94	23.27
Kalamazoo.....	150 00	1,500 00	679 65	9.17
Kalkaska.....	-----	30 00	273 06	1.50
Kent.....	450 00	1,280 00	-----	18.94
Lapeer.....	400 00	1,200 00	-----	13.19
Lenawee.....	300 00	2,000 00	275 00	6.23
Livingston.....	125 00	1,350 00	892 73	11.62
Macomb.....	200 00	1,608 35	162 35	6.82
Manistee.....	250 00	431 00	88 48	5.09
Marquette.....	300 00	450 00	60 00	2.69
Mecosta.....	100 00	846 55	159 28	21.14
Midland.....	-----	1,141 25	-----	12.24
Monroe.....	300 00	2,504 24	1,400 56	10.70
Montcalm.....	50 00	1,300 00	200 00	11.82
Muskegon.....	75 00	363 00	27 00	10.76
Newaygo.....	25 00	149 25	-----	7.14
Oakland.....	200 00	2,000 00	219 46	6.29
Oceana.....	50 00	1,214 25	713 77	10.87
Ontonagon.....	-----	147 00	318 52	3.91
Osceola.....	-----	698 75	18 50	13.80

a Exclusive of the counties of Grand Traverse, Gratiot, Menominee, and Wayne, which did not report the estimated value of all farm products.

b Received for rent of farm.

c Raised in previous year.—See Schedule A.

TABLE XI.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Value of Paupers' Labor. (Estimated.)	Value of all Farm Products. (Estimated.)	Value of Farm Products Sold.	Per Cent of Value of Farm Products to Cap- ital invested in Farms and Appurtenances.
Ottawa.....	-----	\$1,279 00	\$266 00	13.79
Saginaw.....	-----	2,079 00	28 00	15.63
Sanilac.....	\$25 00	300 00	13 39	3.32
Shiawassee.....	100 00	1,008 65	181 69	10.71
St. Clair.....	200 00	800 00	21 99	5.24
St. Joseph.....	75 00	787 50	-----	9.03
Tuscola.....	-----	1,729 00	605 00	10.99
Van Buren.....	200 00	2,000 00	619 46	17.23
Washtenaw.....	600 00	2,240 50	-----	6.64
Wayne.....	500 00	a	219 68	-----
Wexford.....	-----	251 00	251 00	6.97

a Not reported.

TABLE XII.

Showing, for the State and Counties, the estimated Total Value of Poor-farms and Appurtenances, the Value of Farms and Buildings, of Live Stock, Farming Implements, and of All Other Property on such farms, together with Interest at Seven Per Cent on Capital Invested, for the year ending September 30, 1877.

STATE AND COUNTIES.	ESTIMATED VALUE OF FARMS AND APPURTENANCES.					Interest at Seven Per Cent on Capital Invested.
	Totals.	Farms and Buildings.	Live Stock.	Farming Implements.	All Other Property.	
STATE.....	\$726,271 91	\$634,060 86	\$39,939 25	\$17,260 17	\$34,294 38	\$50,839 03
Alcona	\$7,181 00	\$6,300 00	\$700 00	\$142 00	\$39 00	\$502 67
Allegan	15,008 48	12,000 00	1,370 50	389 40	1,248 58	1,060 59
Alpena	3,500 00	3,100 00	100 00	100 00	200 00	245 00
Antrim	500 00	500 00				35 00
Barry	6,975 50	5,500 00	625 50	250 00	600 00	488 29
Bay	6,860 00	6,000 00	600 00	260 00		480 20
Berrien.....	19,675 00	18,000 00	1,100 00	500 00	75 00	1,377 25
Branch	12,240 00	11,000 00	1,000 00	90 00	150 00	856 80
Calhoun	17,940 00	16,000 00	977 00	200 00	763 00	1,255 80
Cass	28,574 54	22,900 00	2,909 00	465 54	2,300 00	2,000 22
Cheboygan	1,000 00	^a 1,000 00				70 00
Clare	5,460 00	4,500 00	160 00	200 00	600 00	382 20
Clinton.....	6,425 00	6,000 00	300 00	125 00		449 75
Eaton	19,125 00	17,500 00	860 00	320 00	445 00	1,338 75
Genesee	14,517 00	13,000 00	1,017 00	500 00		1,010 19
G. Traverse.....	3,500 00	3,500 00				245 00
Gratiot	6,500 00	6,500 00				455 00
Hillsdale	18,650 00	16,000 00	1,500 00	550 00	600 00	1,305 50
Houghton.....	6,700 00	6,000 00	400 00	300 00		469 00
Huron	3,098 20	2,200 00	278 00	189 00	433 20	216 87
Ingham	15,020 95	10,000 00		1,720 00	^b 3,300 95	1,051 47
Ionia	18,932 00	18,000 00	687 00	220 00	25 00	1,325 24
Iosco	5,100 00	5,000 00			100 00	357 00
Isabella	6,578 75	6,000 00	378 00	120 75	82 00	460 51
Jackson	12,894 65	10,000 00	1,235 00	609 15	1,050 50	902 63
Kalamazoo	16,363 00	12,000 00	1,445 00	487 00	2,431 00	1,145 41
Kalkaska	2,000 00	2,000 00				140 00
Kent	6,759 00	5,500 00	958 00	276 00	25 00	473 13
Lapeer	9,100 00	8,000 00	900 00	200 00		637 00
Lenawee	32,100 00	30,000 00	800 00	300 00	1,000 00	2,247 00
Livingston	11,620 00	10,000 00	950 00	270 00	400 00	812 40
Macomb	23,600 00	20,500 00	800 00	300 00	2,000 00	1,652 00
Manistee	8,475 05	8,000 00	213 75	261 30		593 25
Marquette	16,750 00	16,000 00	200 00	150 00	400 00	1,172 50
Mason	2,280 32	2,280 32				159 62
Mecosta.....	4,004 50	3,000 00	429 50	175 00	400 00	280 32
Menominee	5,700 00	5,000 00	300 00	200 00	200 00	399 00
Midland	9,325 00	8,000 00	500 00	425 00	400 00	652 75
Monroe	23,400 17	19,400 00	2,150 50	767 83	1,081 84	1,638 01
Montcalm	11,000 00	10,000 00	700 00	300 00		770 00

^a Farm is unimproved.

^b " With crops on hand September 30, 1877."

TABLE XII.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	ESTIMATED VALUE OF FARMS AND APPURTENANCES.					Interest at Seven Per Cent on Capital Invested.
	Totals.	Farms and Buildings.	Live Stock.	Farming Implements.	All Other Property.	
Muskegon.....	\$3,375 00	\$2,500 00	\$300 00	\$300 00	\$275 00	\$236 25
Newaygo.....	2,090 00	1,500 00	80 00	10 00	500 00	146 30
Oakland.....	31,800 00	29,000 00	1,400 00	600 00	800 00	2,226 00
Oceana.....	11,165 70	10,000 00	448 00	312 20	405 50	781 60
Ontonagon.....	3,755 54	3,290 54	300 00	175 00	-----	262 89
Osceola.....	<i>a</i> 5,062 25	3,700 00	545 00	100 00	-----	354 36
Ottawa.....	9,273 00	8,000 00	750 00	423 00	100 00	649 11
Saginaw.....	13,300 00	12,000 00	800 00	300 00	200 00	931 00
Sanilac.....	9,035 00	8,000 00	360 00	350 00	325 00	632 45
Shiawassee.....	9,401 00	8,750 00	251 00	100 00	300 00	658 07
St. Clair.....	15,265 00	14,000 00	965 00	300 00	-----	1,068 55
St. Joseph.....	8,720 00	7,500 00	620 00	250 00	350 00	610 40
Tuscola.....	15,735 00	14,000 00	1,155 00	480 00	100 00	1,101 45
Van Buren.....	11,605 00	8,650 00	1,267 50	797 00	890 50	812 35
Washtenaw.....	33,733 00	29,500 00	1,483 00	550 00	2,200 00	2,361 31
Wayne.....	94,923 31	84,000 00	2,675 00	850 00	7,398 31	6,644 63
Wexford.....	3,000 00	3,500 00	-----	-----	100 00	252 00

a \$717.25 greater than the sum of items; discrepancy not explained.

SCHEDULE A.

Statements of the Superintendents in relation to the condition of the poorhouses and other buildings, the facilities for bathing, warming, and ventilating; the treatment, food, and clothing of the paupers, the care of the sick, the accommodations for and treatment of the insane and idiotic, and the education of the children.

Alcona.—The poorhouse is located in the township of Greenbush, six miles from Harrisville, the county-seat. The farm contains 200 acres, 100 under cultivation; the soil is very rich. The buildings are good. The main dwelling is 22x32 feet, two stories, with a wing 16x30, painted, and has a good cellar; barn, 35x80. Tubs and pails are used for bathing. Buildings are warmed by stoves, and ventilated by doors and windows. Paupers are treated kindly. Food consists of wheat bread, pork, beef, butter, potatoes and other vegetables. They have comfortable clothing, and the sick are well cared for. No accommodations for the insane and idiotic as yet. District school three miles from poorhouse, but there are no children to educate. The poorhouse and farm were established in May, 1877. Have two wells of water, for house and barn, and a living stream running through the farm.

Allegan.—Poorhouse is located in the township of Allegan. It is in good condition, well painted and whitewashed; is built of wood, with stone basement, and warmed by furnaces. There is also a building 32x44 feet for the incurably insane brought here from the Asylum at Kalamazoo. It is two stories, with stone basement. There are two barns, and other out-houses. Facilities for bathing, large tubs. The main building and the department for the insane are warmed by furnaces; the wing, which is occupied by keeper, is warmed by stoves. For ventilation of building, windows that raise and drop, transom sash over doors and windows, and also ventilators in a part of the rooms and in windows. No corporal punishment. The obstinate are placed in confinement until a disposition is manifested to obey. Those that are able are required to labor. The old and infirm are permitted to walk around the premises. Food consists of wheat, Graham, and corn bread, buckwheat cakes, corn meal, pork, beef, mutton, fish, vegetables, and fruit. Flannel underclothing is furnished for the aged; low-priced ready-made coats, pants, and vests, are furnished for men and boys. The clothing for females is made in the house. The sick are under the special care of the matron and keeper, who attend personally to their wants, and furnish such necessaries as they may require and such food and drink as the medical attendant directs. Accommodations for insane and idiotic, and their treatment: rooms in the building erected for that purpose, warmed by furnace. They are under the care of the keeper same as other paupers, and allowed out-of-door exercise. Children are educated by a female teacher employed at the house for this and other work.

Alpena.—Poorhouse is located in the township of Alpena. The house and other buildings are in good repair. Facilities for bathing are tubs, soap, and water. Buildings are warmed by four good stoves, and the ventilation is good. Treatment of paupers is kind; their food is good and wholesome, and consists of beef, pork, fish, bread, potatoes, mush and milk, tea, coffee, etc. Clothing is good and comfortable, and care of sick excellent. No provision for the accommodation of the insane and idiotic, or for the education of children. The farm

is located about one mile from the city. Since last report 40 acres have been purchased, and an addition put on to the house. Have about 12 acres under cultivation this year.

Antrim.—The poorhouse is located in the township of Torch Lake.

Baraga.—No poorhouse [or farm].

Barry.—Facilities for bathing: tubs, pails, and Thornapple river. Buildings are warmed by stoves, and ventilated by windows. Paupers are treated with kindness and consideration; their food consists of meat, potatoes, bread, butter, sauce, and vegetables, with tea morning and night; meals three times a day in summer, twice in winter. Clothing consists of woolen in winter, cotton or cotton and woolen in summer. The sick are well cared for, with physician and nurses if needed. No special accommodations for insane and idiotic, only such as are required for comfort and security in case of violence. If any children are of school age they are sent to the district school.

Bay.—The poorhouse is in Hampton township, four miles from Bay City. Buildings are not good. Bath-tubs are used, and the inmates are required to bathe once a week. Buildings are warmed by wood stoves. No ventilation except by transoms over doors. Paupers are well treated; have an abundance of good vegetables, pork, mush and milk, corn bread, and salt beef. Meals are about as follows: Breakfast: vegetables, bread, coffee, sugar, tea, pork, and fried mush; dinner: vegetables, boiled corned beef, johnny cake, and tea; supper: mush and milk. Permanent paupers and inmates of the asylum have an extra suit of clothes which are worn on Sundays. Clothing consists of cotton in the summer, and in the winter good underclothing and socks are furnished. The sick are cared for in as good a manner as possible with the accommodations,—have good medical attendance, and everything they want to eat. There is a good asylum on the farm for the insane and idiotic, capable of accommodating sixteen persons, a substantial frame building 25x50 feet, well-lighted, ventilated, and warmed,—in fact the only good building on the farm. Children are kept but a short time. Those that are not bound out are sent to the State School at Coldwater. The farm is sadly in need of another building for the paupers. The Board of Supervisors will probably make an appropriation for that purpose at their annual meeting.

Benzie.—[No poorhouse or farm.]

Berrien.—The poorhouse is located in Berrien township, two and one-half miles from the county-seat. The house is built of brick, 52x62 feet, three stories high, including basement; stone foundation and tin roof. The farm consists of 160 acres of land, having 125 acres under good cultivation, with good bearing orchards, furnishing a bountiful supply of fruit. There is a new barn on the farm, 40x70 feet, with stone basement. Facilities for bathing, bath-rooms fitted for this purpose, supplied with hot and cold water. The main building is warmed by steam, and after a trial of nine years we are satisfied that this is the cheapest and best way to warm a building of this kind. Buildings are ventilated by flues in the walls and transoms over the doors. We think the treatment of paupers is humane, and the inmates are made as comfortable as possible, considering the variety of persons congregated here. Food consists of beef, pork, beans, bread, molasses, tea, coffee, milk, fruit, and vegetables. Paupers are supplied with good, comfortable, plain clothing. Sick are attended by county physician, and cared for by the overseers and inmates of the house. Accommodations for the insane and idiotic, and their treatment: All cases that are likely to be cured or improved are removed to the Asylum at

Kalamazoo; those that are here are provided with apartments in a separate building, which is made tolerably comfortable, but not as good as could be desired. Both classes have the privilege of the yards where it is safe to allow it. What children remain here are sent to the district school, but all are sent to the State Public School that can be admitted to that institution.

Branch.—The county poor-farm is located in Coldwater township. The house and out-buildings are in good repair. The inmates are provided with water, soap, and tubs for bathing purposes. The house is warmed by stoves, and ventilated by doors and windows. All the inmates are kindly treated, well fed, clothed, and cared for when sick. Children are sent to district school.

Calhoun.—The poorhouse, situated in the town of Marengo, is in good condition. The facilities for bathing are the same as last year. Buildings are warmed by two furnaces, and the family rooms by stoves. They are ventilated by flues in the walls. Treatment of paupers is kind and considerate, taking their condition in view. Their food is fresh and corned beef, pork, bacon and mutton, fresh and salt fish, wheat and corn bread, butter, milk, beans, field vegetables, and fruit. Clothing is comfortable, according to the season. The sick are well nursed, and receive good medical attention. For the insane and idiotic we have a separate apartment containing cells, a hall for wholesome ventilation, and room for bathing. This department is heated by a furnace. Children are sent to district school.

Cass.—Poorhouse is located in the township of Jefferson. The buildings are in good condition, but without any especial facilities for bathing. They are warmed by furnaces, and ventilated by cold-air flues into the air chambers of the furnaces, and also by cold-air registers in rooms. Treatment of paupers kind, but a reasonable amount of work required of them. Food is such as is used in farmers' families generally through the country. Paupers are supplied with warm and substantial clothing. The sick are cared for by the family in charge, sometimes assisted by trustworthy paupers. We have a separate building in which we can place the insane if they are troublesome; they are treated kindly. No children with capacity to receive an education are kept in the poorhouse. Places are found for them, or they are sent to the State School.

Charlevoix.—Having no poorhouse or farm, it is somewhat difficult to make an itemized report, as required by law. The Board of Supervisors, this fall, voted \$1,000 for a poorhouse and farm, being the first move our county has taken in that direction. Poorhouses, at best, can only palliate the evil of pauperism, not cure it.

Cheboygan.—Farm is located in township of Beaugrand, but is not at all improved, and there is no poorhouse in the county.

Chippewa.—We have no poorhouse or farm in this county, and no excuse for not having one, as the county is in good circumstances financially. We take the best care possible of the poor, and try and secure them good homes.

Clare.—Poorhouse is situated in Grant township. The building is a common log house with frame wing, and is as comfortable as could be expected. An ordinary bath-tub is used for bathing. Buildings are warmed by common stoves, and poorly ventilated by doors and windows. Treatment of paupers is kind in all cases. They are supplied with good, substantial food,—three meals a day. Clothing consists of cotton in summer and woollen in winter, kept clean and in good order. We furnish the sick with good medical attendance, and they are well cared for by the overseer and family. We have a small but com-

fortable building separate from the poorhouse for the purpose of keeping our insane and idiotic when required. We have no children to educate, but have a good school within three-fourths of a mile. We rent the poor-farm to the overseer of the poor for \$150 per year, which is paid in improvements on the place. We pay him \$5 per week for boarding and taking care of paupers. The farm consists of 160 acres, with about 67 acres cleared. We have had 23 acres cleared this year, which accounts for our expending so much money. We have not rented the farm for the coming year, but have hired a man to work it at \$300 per year.

Clinton.—Poorhouse is located in the township of Bingham. Buildings are in good condition. Facilities for bathing: water and pails; all are obliged to bathe once a week. Buildings are warmed by wood stoves, and ventilated by doors and windows. Treatment of paupers is humane; common farmers' food and plenty of it, three times a day. They have good, comfortable clothing, and when sick good medical attendance. We have a building to accommodate the insane and idiotic, separate from the main building. No children to educate.

Delta.—No poorhouse [or farm].

Eaton.—Poorhouse is located in the township of Chester. Facilities for bathing: tubs and wash-room, with warm and cold water. All rooms are warmed by furnaces, except sitting-room for females; ventilated by lowering and raising sash. Treatment of paupers is kind and humane,—no corporal punishment allowed. Food consists of meat and vegetables twice a day, bread and mush, with either milk or molasses, as paupers prefer, for supper; coffee or tea for breakfast. Clothing is heavy cotton in summer and woolen in winter. The sick are cared for in their rooms by overseer's family, under direction of superintendents and physician. A separate building for the insane and idiotic, warmed by furnace, with separate rooms for the more violent. No children kept at the county-house. We hope soon to see all the insane and feeble-minded cared for by the State, where they can be better provided for than is possible at the county-houses; and with these removed from our poorhouses, they would become what they always should have been,—a quiet home for the aged, feeble, and truly needy of our counties.

Emmet.—No poorhouse [or farm].

Genesee.—Poorhouse is located in the township of Burton, two and one-half miles south of the city of Flint; is built of brick, upright fronting on road leading to Pontiac, and wing running back 60 feet. It is in better condition than ever before, and kept very clean and neat. Out-houses, wash-room, wood-house, and barns are in excellent condition; not materially changed from last year except new roofing, cementing cellar, and new sewer from building. Facilities for bathing: tubs in wash-room. The buildings are warmed by stoves in which wood is used. Stoves in all rooms used as sitting or dining rooms, stove-pipes running through part of the sleeping-rooms, and dummies in some. Ventilation: windows open at top and bottom. Paupers are well fed, well clothed, and treated as humanity dictates; keeper and matron are kindly disposed, and see that their wants are all supplied, under direction of superintendents. No punishment allowed except such as good order and the interests of all would seem to demand. Food such as is generally used by farmers, wholesome and substantial, such as beef and pork (fresh and salt), flour, corn meal, buckwheat in season, all kinds of vegetables in their seasons, beef and bean soups, fish every Friday; meals three times a day in summer, and twice in

shortest days in winter when there is little to do outside. Clothing consists of woolen and heavy cottons in winter, lighter cottons in summer; under-shirts and drawers for all who need them on account of age or infirmities; boots for males and shoes for females. We have a large house and plenty of room. The sick are well cared for by the county physician, overseer, and matron; when very sick, they have a room away from all noise, and everything is done for their comfort and recovery. We think it economy, as well as humanity, to take good care of the sick. We have no especial accommodations for the insane and idiotic, but having plenty of room, we can care for them in a humane and safe manner. We have no cells for confining the insane, and have but little use for them, as we send all our troublesome cases to the Asylum, and think that the best place for them. Children, when we have any in the house, attend the district school, about one hundred rods distant, winter and summer. We send them to the State School as fast as we can, and most of the time for the past year have had no children in the house who were permanent charges upon the county.

The expense for keeping the poor at the county-house has been less for the past year than for a number of years. One reason is that the farm has been more productive, and under a better state of cultivation; and there seems to have been more economy used in and about the house and farm. The expense would have been less still had we been allowed to expend the avails of stock and other articles sold, in support of the inmates. The amount realized on sale of such stock and produce we pay to the county treasurer, and it is credited to the general or contingent fund and passes thus beyond our control, as we have no control of any fund except what the supervisors estimate and raise as the poor fund. The expense, however, would only be apparently and not actually less.

Gladwin.—[No poorhouse or farm.]

Grand Traverse.—The poorhouse is located in the township of Traverse. The farm has been rented for a number of years, and the buildings and fences have not been repaired, and the farm has run down and decreased in value more than adjoining property. No facilities for bathing. Buildings warmed by ordinary stoves; ventilated by cracks, and plenty of them. Treatment of paupers good; no complaints from them. Food, ordinary farmers' fare. Clothing suitable to the weather, giving paupers a chance to select when it can be done. No special rooms provided for the sick, or for the insane and idiotic. No children at the poor-farm.

Gratiot.—Poorhouse is located in Newark township, and consists of an upright 22x50 feet, two stories high, containing eleven bed-rooms, two sitting-rooms, one dining-room, one bath-room, and room for insane; a wing 28x36 feet, containing two sitting-rooms, kitchen, pantry, and six bed-rooms. Barn and other out-houses all in good condition. We have one small bath-room, but use tubs, etc., for bathing. For warming the buildings we use stoves, with pipes running through the different rooms, sufficient to warm them except in extreme cold weather. Ventilation by doors and windows. The treatment of paupers by the keeper is considered very good by all visitors, including superintendents, and no corporal punishment is allowed. The food consists of bread, butter, meat, potatoes, and all kinds of vegetables raised on the farm, with such fruits as are raised in this climate; meals three times a day except Sundays, when we have them twice a day; tea and coffee twice a day. Clothing is good and warm, mostly woolen, clean and whole, and furnished by the keeper under contract. The sick are well cared for; medical attendance furnished

by superintendents, nursing by keeper under contract. We have but one apartment expressly designed for the insane, but accommodations for the idiotic are very good. We send children to district school at Ithaca, the county-seat, distant $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, when we have children suitable to send, but always endeavor to bind them out to good places or send them to State Public School.

As will be seen in our report, the total amount paid for maintaining the poorhouse and farm, together with the total amount expended for temporary relief, exceeds the whole amount paid from the poor fund by \$300. This amount we have advanced to indigent persons and taken mortgages for the same, all of which has been paid back to us. We let the poorhouse and farm, and the keeping of the paupers, to a person who acts as overseer of the poorhouse, under the control and direction of the superintendents, for the sum of \$1,100 per year and the products of the farm when the number of paupers does not exceed ten; for each over that number, \$1.50 per week additional, and for each one less than ten, deducting the same amount per week, the keeper furnishing board and clothing, and nursing and care when any are sick.

Hillsdale.—Poorhouse is located in the township of Cambria. We have two dwellings,—one for family of keeper and female paupers, and one for male paupers two hundred feet distant. Facilities for bathing: bath-rooms, tubs, and plenty of rain-water from cisterns. Buildings are warmed by stoves and dummies; all rooms are warmed. Ventilation by raising and lowering the windows. Paupers are kindly cared for; no punishment is allowed except confinement in clean, well-ventilated, and warmed cells. Paupers are supplied with good food and plenty of it. We raise almost everything except groceries. Clothing consists of muslins and denims principally, in warm weather; woolens and cottonades, lined with the heaviest factory, in winter. We have no hospital, but the sick are well and kindly cared for under the direction of a physician; anything he orders is provided for them. For the insane and idiotic, we have good, open, well-ventilated, and warm cells; only two are confined except at times at night; most of them work a part of the time, and all are comfortably provided for.

Houghton.—Our poorhouse is located in the township of Hancock, south shore of Portage lake, on a rise about 400 feet above the level of the lake. The land is dry and stony, and we can only expect a good harvest in wet seasons. Buildings are in good condition, warmed by large wood stoves, and ventilated by tin ventilators in the windows. Facilities for bathing are wash-tubs. Treatment of paupers is kind but firm. Meals are served three times a day, consisting of bread, butter, vegetables, and meat; tea twice a day. Sick are fed according to order of physician. Clothing is warm and heavy to suit the climate. The sick are under the care of the county physician. There is no accommodation for the insane; we send all of them to the Asylum at Kalamazoo. We have five months' school at poorhouse during the winter.

Huron.—The poorhouse is located in the township of Colfax. The houses are of logs; there are two frame barns. Pails and tubs are used for bathing. Buildings are warmed by stoves; ventilation good. The paupers receive the best of treatment; their food is regular farmers' fare, consisting of wheat and corn bread, pork, beef, and fish, with all vegetables raised in field and garden. Clothing is good and warm, consisting of woolen and cottonades. The sick are well cared for by good nurse and local physician. There are no accommodations for the insane and idiotic. Children are educated at the district school, but a few rods from the poorhouse.

Ingham.—The male department would indicate that we were living in the eleventh or twelfth century, rather than in the nineteenth. Treatment of paupers is unqualifiedly good. Food consists of best of wheat bread, corn puddings, johnny-cake, pork, beef, fish, potatoes, bagas, etc. Their clothing consists of cotton and linen in summer, and woolen in winter. Care of the sick is as good as our facilities will permit; accommodations poor enough. No accommodations for insane and idiotic that deserve the name; treatment humane. Children are educated at the district school, forty rods distant.

Ionia.—The poorhouse is located in the township of Ronald. The house and other buildings are in good repair. Tubs and pails are used for bathing. Buildings are warmed by a furnace and stoves, and ventilated by the "Ruttan system," windows, and transoms. The paupers are kindly treated; no corporal punishment is allowed. The food furnished is similar to that furnished by farmers for their families,—wheat bread, pork, beef, mutton, fish, potatoes, beans, butter and milk, tea, and sometimes pie and cake; considerable corn meal is used; particular care is taken to have the food clean and well cooked; the sick are furnished with such food as they relish. The clothing furnished is plain and comfortable; the men's outside garments are mostly purchased ready-made, their under-garments are mainly made at the poorhouse; the outside garments of the females are made from prints, their under-garments are mostly of cotton fabrics; in some cases woolen under-garments are furnished the old and feeble; the women's clothes are all made at the poorhouse. The sick are kindly treated and well cared for; the male sick are kept in a room set apart for a hospital, and nursed by a male nurse employed for that purpose; the female sick are kept in their own rooms (but few rooms in this department are occupied by more than one person), and are nursed by the matron, assisted by female paupers. The insane who are disposed to be troublesome or ugly are kept in cells, except in warm and pleasant weather, when they are allowed a part of the time in yards made for that purpose; the mild and partially insane are allowed the same range as other paupers. The idiotic are cared for the same as other paupers, but one or two requiring special attention. The three or four children of suitable age and capacity are taught at the poorhouse.

We pay the keeper \$1,000 per year, he doing all the labor in the house and on the farm, except the labor of one man whose services we pay for. He also furnishes two horses to work on the farm.

Iosco.—The poorhouse is located in the township of Tawas. Good, large frame house; needs some repair. New barn worth \$500. Only the ordinary facilities for bathing. Buildings warmed by stoves. No provision for ventilation except by doors and windows. Treatment of paupers is first-rate,—the keeper and his wife are both kind and generous in their treatment of the poor. The paupers are furnished with wholesome food of sufficient variety and of the best quality. The inmates are well clothed, and the sick have the very best of care. No separate accommodations for the insane and idiotic. There is a district school near by which children could attend if there were any.

The farm is rented to a keeper, who pays \$500 a year rent. He boards, nurses, and has the washing done for, the poor, at \$4 per week for adults and a less rate for children. The farm, of 320 acres, has a rich, strong soil, and is being fast put in a condition to aid in the support of the poor.

Isabella.—The poorhouse is located in the township of Chippewa. That portion in which the paupers live is an old, dilapidated building, and should be replaced by a building better adapted to the wants of the poor. The part in

which the overseer resides is a frame building and in good condition. The facilities for bathing are the same as in an ordinary farm-house. Buildings warmed by stoves, wood being used for fuel. There is no particular arrangement for ventilation, but we think the inmates do not suffer for want of fresh air. Treatment of paupers is kind and humane,—only one or two having been confined on account of being violent. The food is wholesome, being about the same as used by farmers throughout the county. The paupers have been quite well clad, and we think well cared for in this particular. There has been but little sickness among the inmates,—only one or two to whom the physician was called, and one who died after being sick a short time. There is a small building on the premises in which persons who are violent or insane are confined. One apartment of this building is used for idiotic persons. There is a school building within half a mile of the poor-farm, to which children residing at the farm are sent. The building and appurtenances are of modern style, and good teachers are employed.

During three years past the farm has been rented, and the lessee was paid for boarding the paupers; but April 1st the superintendents made a change, hiring a man on a salary who oversees the business, the products of the farm going to the benefit of the county.

Isle Royal.—No poorhouse [or farm]; no paupers in the county.

Jackson.—The poorhouse is situated in the township of Blackman, four miles northwest of the city of Jackson. It is built of brick, with a wood addition for the insane, and a separate building of stone for the men,—all in comfortable condition. The county-farm consists of 160 acres of land, about 130 acres under cultivation, with an orchard. Raise an abundance of vegetables, and the best of wheat, corn, and oats. Facilities for bathing, bath-tubs. Buildings are warmed by coal and wood stoves in the different rooms; no ventilation except by windows and doors. Paupers are humanely treated; no corporal punishment allowed, the only punishment inflicted for violation of rules, or bad conduct, being confinement in their sleeping-rooms, and spare diet, at the discretion of the keeper. They have all the food they need three times a day; it consists of wheat bread, salt meat, potatoes, turnips, and onions,—occasionally fresh meat and fish; tea and milk twice a day. Paupers are cleanly and comfortably clothed. We have no hospital, but the sick are under the care of a county physician employed by the year, and are well attended by the keeper and matron. Most of the insane are sent to the Asylum at Kalamazoo; the balance we care for as well as the poor accommodations of the poorhouse will permit. Children are sent to the Public School at Coldwater, and to the district school near by.

There is a certain amount of money raised in this county annually for the support of the county poor, varying from \$2,500 to \$5,000, which goes into the general fund, and we draw orders on the same.

Kalamazoo.—The poorhouse is located in the township of Comstock, one and one-half miles from the village of Galesburg. It was built some thirty years since for other purposes, and is not very well adapted to the purpose for which it is used; have room for fifty inmates. A small building erected this year for hospital purposes will be of great value. The farm is well supplied with good out-buildings, all of which are in excellent condition. No special facilities for bathing have ever been provided. That part of the building occupied by the idiotic and insane (of which we have a few incurables), and the general sitting-room of the males, are warmed by a furnace, the rest of the

house by stoves; wood is used altogether for fuel. No system of ventilation has been introduced. Treatment of paupers is intended to be just without being severe; confinement in cells is practiced as a punishment for the incorrigible; other punishment for offenses not tolerated. Abundance of substantial food is supplied; meat and vegetables twice a day all the year, with a third meal of milk with bread or pudding. The keeper's account of the products of the farm consumed on the premises is as follows: Of good winter wheat, 262 bushels; corn for family use, 48 bushels; potatoes, 200 bushels; beans, 15 bushels; onions, 10 bushels; beets, 6 bushels; pork, 6,200 pounds; beef, 1,800 pounds, and 300 heads of cabbage. Salt and fresh fish are occasionally supplied to all inmates. The paupers are well supplied with coarse, strong clothing; those who do out-door work have underclothes in winter, also the old and infirm. The sick receive medical treatment from a physician living $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the county-house, who is paid a salary for his services and is subject to call at any time; the keeper and his wife give their personal attention and care to all severe cases, or whenever it seems to be needed. Since the completion of the Asylum for the Insane, located as it is in our county, we have without delay sent insane paupers there for treatment, and have from time to time returned to the county-house those declared incurable who are not turbulent and dangerous. These are mostly confined in rooms warmed in winter by a furnace. Some of them eat in the common dining-room with the other paupers, and some are supplied in their own rooms. We have a room fitted up for school purposes, and sustained a school for six months this year. The sleeping-rooms are provided with single beds. The bedsteads are of an excellent pattern,—the same as are in use at the Asylum for the Insane. The bottom is of hoop-iron, drawn transversely, and fastened low outside the rails. We find it strong, durable, cleanly, sufficiently elastic, and furnishes no refuge for vermin.

Kalkaska.—The poor-farm consists of 80 acres in the township of Clearwater and 94 acres in the township of Wilson. The poorhouse is a small frame building, 18x24 feet. There is an old log house in the rear that answers for a cook-room, wash-room, and store-room. There is a granary 16x20 feet, and a log barn and out-buildings. Tubs are used for bathing. The buildings are warmed by two wood stoves, and ventilated by windows letting down from the top, and transom over door. Paupers are boarded and cared for the same as other persons; their food is the same as used by the laboring class, good and substantial. Clothing such as worn by the laboring class. A physician is employed by the year, and nurses furnished when needed. No special accommodations for the insane and idiotic. Children are educated at the district school, one mile distant from the poorhouse.

Until the first of April last a man was hired as a tenant to look after the paupers and farm. Since that time a part of the farm, including the buildings, has been leased, and arrangements made to have the paupers boarded at the poorhouse at \$2.50 per week. The farm is new, there being about 47 acres cleared, and it is well-watered.

Kent.—The farm is located in the town of Paris. The poorhouse and other buildings all in good repair. No facilities for bathing other than tubs and pails. Buildings are warmed by wood stoves, and ventilated by transoms over doors and windows. Treatment of paupers is kind and humane. Their food consists of beef, pork, fish, wheat and corn bread, vegetables of all kinds, milk, butter, coffee, tea, sugar, syrup, etc. Clothing is good substantial woollens for

winter, and jeans, cottonade and drilling for summer wear for men, and flannel and prints for women's wear. Care of the sick is good. For the insane and idiotic there is a separate building, with cells for their confinement when necessary; they are generally allowed the freedom of the building and yard. No children kept at the poorhouse.

The distinction between township and county poor is not abolished, and the reports from the townships and city fail to give a full list of persons assisted, with the causes of indigency.

Keweenaw.—Poorhouse is a frame building, rented, and is located in the village and township of Eagle Harbor. It is situated near the lake, and is easily accessible, and healthy. It contains 14 rooms. Bath-tubs are used for bathing. Building is warmed by wood stoves in all the rooms except those of the insane, and they are warmed from rooms adjoining. No ventilation required, as house is never crowded, and the great difficulty is to keep rooms warm in this climate. Paupers are well treated, and have the right to appeal to the superintendents if their rights are abridged or they are not kindly treated. Board furnished is equal to that furnished to mechanics in the boarding-houses here. All paupers are warmly clad. The sick are well cared for, and have everything which the attending physician may prescribe as necessary to their comfort. Accommodations for the insane and idiotic: separate rooms; kind treatment by the keeper, and the regular attendance of the county physician; abundance of good food; also warm clothing, and the opportunity of employing themselves in household duties. None are retained except those who are mildly insane and have been so for a long time; all recent cases are sent to the Asylum. There are no children maintained in the poorhouse except for short periods; a district school one-fourth of a mile distant.

The superintendents rent the house, and pay the keeper so much per month for the board, washing, sewing, and nursing. County physician salaried by the month. No persons allowed to enter the house except sick, aged, and cripples. Usually all persons able to work can secure employment in this county, and the cause of our greatest number of paupers is either sickness or the death of fathers of large families.

Lake.—No poorhouse or farm. We have a distinction between county and township poor, but it worked badly the past year, as but few of the townships had means with which to support their poor; consequently they had to call on the superintendents of the poor to take care of them,—which makes it difficult for us to get an accurate report; but we are in hopes of having it in good shape another year.

Lapeer.—Poorhouse is located in the township of Mayfield. Buildings are in very good condition. Bath-tubs and plenty of soft water and soap for bathing. Buildings are warmed by stoves and drums, and a good supply of dry wood. Ventilation by doors and windows, and ventilators in the chimneys and ceiling. Treatment of paupers is as mild and humane as possible and secure proper order. Food consists of bread made from the best of wheat flour, corn meal, beef, pork, fish, butter and milk, tea, coffee, and a good supply of vegetables. Clothing mostly cotton in summer, and woolen and heavy cottonade for winter, made up in the house; the intention is that all shall be comfortably clothed according to the season. As good physicians as there are in the city are employed to attend the sick whenever necessary, and they are nursed by the matron and inmates. For the insane and idiotic we have a house detached from the main building provided with cells to restrain them when necessary,

and they have such extra care as their circumstances demand. There is no provision made for education; we do not intend to have children remain at the county-house; we endeavor to find homes for them, or send them to the State Public School.

It is impossible for us to furnish full and reliable statistics, as only two-thirds of the supervisors make any report to us, and it is very difficult to get the bills itemized so that we can tell just what was furnished. The trouble is that nearly one-half of them are new men and not familiar with the business, and many of them do not know what is expected of them until they receive the blank from the State Department for their annual report. Would it not be better to send out that blank about the first of May,—or send two, one in May and one in September? Then they would understand what was expected of them.

Leelanaw.—No poorhouse [or farm].

Lenawee.—The poorhouse is located in the township of Madison. The buildings are of brick and in good condition, and constructed with a view to comfort and convenience. Facilities for bathing are good; heating fixtures are attached suitable for bathing purposes. The buildings are warmed by steam, and in a manner that the inmates are always comfortable. Buildings are well ventilated by flues running from the lower floors through the roof, and by registers in the chimneys. The treatment of the inmates is and has been kind and humane, and the managers of our county-house are persons eminently fitted for the position, and have discharged their duties humanely. The food we furnish is good, but plain and substantial,—very much better than is furnished to the soldiers in our army. Clothing is plain and comfortable for all seasons. Our sick are looked after by a most competent physician, and are furnished with such food and comforts as he deems necessary. We have accommodations so that the insane are all comfortable, but cannot treat them for their insanity as their needs demand; their care is humane and kind. We retain no children at the county-house, but send them to the State School at Coldwater, or find them places in families.

Livingston.—The poorhouse is situate in the township of Marion, on a farm of 205 acres, with 90 acres improved. The farm and buildings are in very good condition; have the present summer erected a corn and hog house, 20x40 feet, 14 feet high. Our out-buildings are painted and in good condition; hay and grain barn 32x56 feet, with basement; horse barn 28x44 feet. No facilities for bathing except tubs and pails. Buildings are warmed by stoves with wood for fuel, and ventilated by windows and doors. Paupers are allowed the freedom of the yards and farm, and portions of the buildings. Food is the same as is generally found upon farmers' tables, except pie and cake, which are furnished once or twice a week. Clothing consists of strong cotton goods for summer wear, and woolen for winter, and plenty of it; boots or shoes and stockings when needed. We hire a competent physician by the year, who is prompt in attending to all the sick when needed, and when necessary a nurse is furnished by the keeper. Accommodations for the insane and idiotic: we have a brick building 20x34 feet, two stories high, divided into wards, with a hall through the center, warmed by a large stove, with yards for out-door exercise, and they are treated by our physician when necessary. Children are sent to the district school when unable to find homes for them in good families, or there are no accommodations at Coldwater.

Mackinac.—No poorhouse [or farm].

Macomb.—Poorhouse is located in the township of Clinton. Buildings all in first-rate repair. Facilities for bathing, none but wash-tubs and scrubbing-brushes thoroughly applied (at least to some of the inmates). Buildings warmed by wood stoves, and ventilated by doors and windows. Paupers are humanely treated, but with a great deal of firmness. Food: wheat bread mostly, corn bread is used considerably, butter to a limited extent; mush and milk are used considerably in the summer season; pork, beef, fish, and vegetables of all kinds raised on farm. Three meals a day for about nine months in the year, and two meals for the other three,—breakfast being usually had about nine o'clock and supper about four o'clock. Paupers are allowed all they want as a general thing, but a few need to be kept on allowance for their own benefit. Clothing is mostly heavy cotton in summer; in winter woolen is provided for those most exposed and doing out-door work; a good quality of boots and shoes for most of them. Of course some of the female portion wear light clothing, as they seldom leave the house. Good buckskin mittens are furnished for those working in the woods and on the wood-pile. The sick are removed to the hospital, separate from the main building, with some suitable person to wait on them. A physician is employed by the year, at \$1.25 per visit; is sent for whenever the keeper thinks it necessary. Our county-house physician, Dr. Babcock, died about three weeks since. He was attendant for about fourteen years. The insane are of many forms; those coming to us with hopes of recovery are sent to the Insane Asylum at Kalamazoo; those past recovery and violent are confined in a cell for a short time, and given their liberty about the premises as soon as they show a disinclination to do injury to themselves or others. Quite a few have recovered with our treatment who were considered past recovery. Children of suitable age and condition are sent to the State Public School; the rest are sent to the district school; we have none at present.

You will observe that we have not reported the expense for "food," "clothing," and "furniture." All of those items usually come into one bill, and it is almost impossible to separate them when they are being audited by the board of superintendents of the poor. The same occurs under temporary relief. Supervisors have included the cost of all food, fuel, and clothing in one item, which amount is placed under "necessary supplies." Cause of pauperism we cannot report because we have to rely almost wholly on statements of paupers, which would not be very reliable. A few with whom we are personally acquainted we might report correctly. We have no reports from supervisors with regard to heads of families, or causes of indigency. We called the attention of the board of supervisors while in session to those items, and they did not think favorably of them.

Manistee.—[The superintendents made no statement.]

Manitou.—[The county treasurer writes that there are no poor officers in the county, and that the board of supervisors gave to the amount of \$200 for charitable purposes in the year 1877 and part of 1878.]

Marquette.—The county-farm and poorhouse are located within the limits of the city of Marquette. The poorhouse is nearly new and in good condition, and well adapted to the purposes for which it is intended. The old poorhouse, which is only a few feet from the new one, is used for a store-house, wash-house, etc. We are in need of a new barn, the one now on the farm not being large enough. Facilities for bathing are excellent, there being a bath-room always supplied with hot and cold water. One of the rules of the house is that every

inmate frequently bathe, and under all circumstances be clean in person. The house is warmed throughout by steam, with radiators in all of the halls and rooms, the building being so arranged that by the use of ventilators any desired temperature can be had. The house is ventilated by air-flues, which are throughout the walls of the building and have open registers. Whenever these may be found insufficient for any temporary ventilation—and in fact nearly every day—the windows are thrown open for a short time. Treatment of paupers is humane; the sick and debilitated are tenderly cared for. It is this class that makes up the larger portion of our inmates, and they receive such treatment as is usually adopted in hospitals. To chronic idlers, dead-beats, and parasites on the charity of honest tax-payers, this is no home. We have a rule which we require implicit compliance with, viz., *work*. Food is good, wholesome, and substantial; plenty of it properly prepared, and adapted to the requirements of the inmates. Clothing is plain, substantial, and sufficient, adapted to the climate and temperature, and is furnished to meet all necessities. For the sick, the usual hospital treatment is adopted as far as practical; such medical care provided as is suitable to the case, with every attention that it is possible to furnish. This department is subjected to especially strict rules tending to the comfort of the afflicted. We have cells for the insane, who are detained only temporarily, all such being sent to the Asylum at Kalamazoo. The entirely destitute children we send to the State Public School; all others are sent to the city public schools.

Mason.—The poorhouse is situated in the city of Ludington, and consists of a two-story wooden building, wood-house, and other necessary out-houses. There is only one acre of land. Facilities for bathing good. Building warmed by stoves; ventilation good. Paupers receive good treatment and good food, and their clothing is all that is required. The sick have good care, and are treated by a physician who is paid \$300 a year, he to furnish all medicine. We have no insane at the poorhouse. For education of children, a good district school is close by.

The poorhouse is kept by a man and his wife who receive \$3 per week for care and board of the paupers.

Mecosta.—Poorhouse is located in the township of Big Rapids. Building is old but in good repair and comfortable. Facilities for bathing, wash-tub and water. Buildings warmed by common wood stoves, and ventilated by doors and windows. Paupers are provided with good sleeping-rooms, with ample bedding; one large room with stove for dining and sitting-room. Cleanliness is required of them both in person and clothing, and all who are able are required to labor on the farm or in the house. All are very kindly treated. Food is the same as ordinary farmers provide for their families,—plain, wholesome, and ample. Clothing is plain, but substantial and comfortable. The sick have good nursing and competent medical attendance. No insane at the poorhouse. We have one partially idiotic person who works in the kitchen. For education of children, district school one-half mile distant.

Menominee.—Poorhouse is located in the township of Menominee. Building is in good condition, being new and having plenty of room. Size of main building, 30x40 feet, two stories high, with a wing 22x32 feet, two stories high, a kitchen 16x20 feet, one story high, and a good cellar under the wing 22x32 feet. We have a good log barn and stable. No facilities for bathing. Building warmed by stoves, and ventilated by transoms over doors. Paupers are well treated. Plain and substantial food is supplied. No clothing has been

furnished. The sick are well taken care of; no special accommodations for the insane and idiotic. We have no children at the poorhouse to educate.

Midland.—Poorhouse is located in the township of Midland. No facilities for bathing except a good well and buckets, and river near by. Buildings are warmed by seven stoves, and rather insufficiently ventilated, we think, by doors and windows. Treatment of paupers: moral suasion for government, and work for all who are able. Food, common farm fare; meat, vegetables, bread, butter, syrups, milk, etc.; three meals per day at regular hours. Clothing, good stout woolen for winter, and cotton for summer. Care of sick: county physician by contract, and personal care given by the keeper. There are six cells, properly furnished, for the insane and idiotic; general treatment mild but firm. Children are sent to the district school.

Within the past year about six acres of new land on the county farm and about twenty acres of swamp land have been reclaimed and fitted for cropping.

Missaukee.—No farm [or poorhouse].

Monroe.—The poorhouse is located in the township of Monroe; it is a wood building of forty years' standing, and not very convenient. The barns and out-buildings are in good repair. No facilities for bathing; tubs are used. The house is warmed by stoves, and ventilated by windows and doors. The paupers are treated kindly, and we have very little trouble with them. All who are able are required to do light work. The food consists of good wheat and corn bread, salt pork and beef, soup, fresh meat, fresh and salt fish, mush and milk, tea, coffee, and vegetables; three meals in summer and two in winter. Clothing for men is cottonade in summer, with canton-flannel drawers and wrappers in winter. For females, cotton denims and prints in summer, with warm underclothing in winter. We have a physician employed by the year and paid for each visit. The sick are under his care, and whatever he directs is furnished to them. We have no facilities for the care of the insane. The idiotic are mostly able to do light work. All children of suitable age, with intellect enough to learn, are sent to the district school near the county-house.

The expense of keeping the insane at Kalamazoo, and their number as stated, is taken from the books of the county treasurer. The amount of products sold from the farm was paid to the county treasurer, and should be deducted from the "total expense of maintaining the poorhouse and farm for the year." We have very little difficulty in receiving statements from the supervisors, as they report every month the articles furnished, the price of each article, and the number of persons receiving aid, and cause of indigency.

Montcalm.—The poorhouse is located in the township of Fairplain, five miles east of the city of Greenville. General condition of buildings good, except east wing containing kitchen and dining-room, which is now under repair. Buildings well painted and mostly new. Three good barns and sheds, good stabling, a hog and corn house, a splendid ice-house, and stone smoke and ash house. Two sitting-rooms for women and children, and one for men and boys. No facilities for bathing except tubs and pails and a fine stream of water. Inmates are required to wash always before eating, and to keep themselves clean and tidy, and to bathe once a week; all new comers are scrubbed before taking a room, as beds are kept clean, and floors are scrubbed once a week, and oftener if needed. Buildings are warmed by wood stoves below and drums above, and made comfortable in the coldest weather; always one year's supply of seasoned wood on hand. Raising and lowering windows gives good ventilation to all

rooms. Treatment of paupers is kind and humane; no harsh treatment allowed, and no difficulty in keeping order and quietness; all who are able are required to perform a reasonable amount of labor. Food consists of wheat and corn bread (but little corn or buckwheat used), fresh and salt pork and beef, an abundance of vegetables, soups, butter and milk, and tea or coffee twice a day; meals three times a day except three months in winter, then two meals with lunch. Clothing is comfortable and clean; cotton in summer and woolen in winter, and underclothing for the old and infirm; they are kept well shod. Care of the sick is good; a good physician attends them twice a week regularly, and oftener when necessary; they are cared for by the keeper and lady, and receive such nursing and care as the case demands, under a general system which we consider both liberal and humane. No accommodations for the insane; they are immediately sent to the Asylum, and we have none in the house. The idiotic are well treated, and all have the privilege of the house, but are well looked after. Education of the children is grand; all that can learn are welcome to the district school, one-half mile from the poorhouse. The superintendents pay their tuition, the farm being exempt from taxation, which we deem right and just. Children are sent summer and winter.

Our farm consists of 120 acres, with 95 acres of good improvement, and is very productive.

Muskegon.—Poorhouse is situated in the township of Muskegon, near the city limits. House good,—not built for the present use, therefore not as commodious and well-adapted thereto as might be. Out-buildings sufficient and in fair condition. Farm consists of ten acres only, of light, sandy soil. Facilities for bathing, domestic utensils only; good supply of soft well water. Buildings warmed by stoves, with wood for fuel. Ventilation of buildings by windows,—no ventilating flues. Paupers have been uniformly treated humanely, we believe. Bread-stuffs, meat and vegetables are the leading staples of food, with milk and butter produced on the premises, and such promiscuous supplies of articles for light diet in cases of sickness as are deemed reasonable. Clothing is cheap, substantial, sufficient, and adapted to the various phases of climate and the different conditions of individuals. Care of sick: by keeper and his family and under their direction, with attendance of a physician when requisite, the inmates being required to assist each other as they may be able. No special accommodations for the insane and idiotic adapted to their use; can take care of cases of quiet-mannered, partial dementia; have no cases of that nature except one lately returned from Kalamazoo Asylum, and one idiotic youth, a permanent inmate. Children usually sent to State Public School at Coldwater; while they remain at poorhouse are sent to the district school near by.

Newaygo.—The poorhouse is located in the township of Brooks. General condition of all buildings, good. Facilities for bathing, bath-tubs. Buildings are warmed by wood stoves, and ventilated in the ordinary way. Treatment of paupers is kind; food good but plain, and clothing warm and comfortable. The sick have good care. No special accommodations for insane or idiotic persons. Children are sent to the union school, within one mile.

Oakland.—Poorhouse is located in the township of Waterford, between Pontiac and Waterford, on the D. & M. R. R., and within three miles of the geographical center of the county. All the buildings are in good order, and are pleasant, clean, and comfortable. Facilities for bathing are two bath-rooms, with bath-tubs and a shower-bath. The poorhouse is heated by three furnaces, which keep the building warm enough for comfort. The ventilation

is ample for health at all times, and somewhat more than is agreeable during high winds. All paupers are required to labor in proportion to their ability; tramps and lazy ones are given the privilege of taking the heavy end of the job; the old and infirm are exempt. Food is wholesome and abundant, three meals a day in summer and two in winter, consisting of meat, bread, milk, and vegetables, suitably varied, well cooked, and neatly served. The permanent inmates are kept comfortably clad, and the transient vagabonds generally look out for themselves. The sick are under the direction of a physician and well cared for, as is proved by examination of the items of expense,—\$551.73 for medical attendance and medicines, and only \$16 for funerals. The dead were buried like Christians, too, with religious services. The insane are all of the harmless class, and many of them perform considerable labor. Of those reported as idiotic, the larger number have sufficient intellect to labor under a little supervision. We have a brick building apart from the poorhouse, but adjacent, for an insane asylum, where the insane sleep, and where they are confined when necessary. When there are any children of suitable age they are sent to the primary school near by, with the assent of the officers of the district; but children who are fit to attend school remain in the poorhouse but a very short time.

This report has been delayed in consequence of inability to make up the items of temporary relief. While many supervisors are reëlected, there is always a number holding their first term; their official year begins in April, while their reports are to be made for the year beginning with the preceding October. Generally they do not so understand it, and commence their report with the time of their assuming the office; besides, if they sought information of their predecessors, it would frequently be inaccessible; consequently, after the reports have been corrected and re-corrected, they are unreliable in many particulars. There were reported without names, by the various supervisors, about 60 under the unmeaning but well understood term of "Tramps," who were aided to the extent of a night's lodging, and perhaps a meal or two.

Oceana.—The poorhouse, located in the township of Hart, is in good condition. There are no permanent provisions for bathing, the buildings are warmed by stoves, and there is no ventilation except by windows. The paupers are humanely treated, and fed upon white bread, pork, beef, fish, fruit, vegetables, tea, and coffee, and supplied with plain, substantial, and sufficient clothing. The sick are well cared for by keeper, and help furnished by superintendents, but there is no hospital department. There is a house for the insane provided on the premises, with suitable heating apparatus, ventilation, etc. The children are sent to a district school. There is but one pauper who is fit to labor, and he only a part of the time.

Ogemaw.—No poorhouse or farm.

Ontonagon.—Poorhouse is located in the township of Ontonagon. Buildings are in good condition. No special facilities for bathing. Buildings warmed by stoves; no ventilation except by doors and windows. Treatment of paupers is good. Food: fresh and salt meats, fish, vegetables, bread, tea, and coffee. Paupers are supplied with good clothing. Care of the sick is kind and good. No accommodations for the insane and idiotic. Children, when there are any at the farm, are sent to the district school. The farm has been rented for one year, from May 1, 1877, to May 1, 1878, for \$150.

Osceola.—Poorhouse is located in the township of Sylvan. Condition of buildings, good. Facilities for bathing, bath-room—hot and cold water, and

common tubs. Buildings are warmed by wood stoves, and ventilated by windows and doors. Treatment of paupers is good. Food: farmers' diet. Clothing good, and plenty of it. The sick have medical treatment and extra nurses. We have no insane or idiotic. Children are sent to district school.

Otsego.—No poorhouse or farm established as yet. It is still found to be more economical to relieve the poor at their own homes under the surveillance of the supervisors. The disproportionately heavy item of transportation is explained by the fact that this county has assisted the family of a convict to reach their relatives in the State of New York, public opinion being very much opposed to supporting them any longer at the public expense, after having done so for a term of months.

Ottawa.—Poorhouse is located in the township of Polkton. Buildings are in good repair. Tubs are used for bathing. Buildings are warmed by furnace and stoves, and ventilated by windows and transoms. Treatment of paupers is humane. Punishment is usually confinement in cells, and deprivation, for a time, of something highly prized. Food consists of meat, vegetables, bread, butter, and tea and coffee twice a day. The clothing furnished is comfortable, suited to the season. A nurse is employed to care especially for the sick, at a salary of \$365 per year. We have cells for such insane and idiotic as are unmanageable; the harmless live in company with other paupers; treatment, kind. Children are sent to the common school. Supervisors give so incomplete reports in regard to causes of pauperism and the names of paupers, it is impossible to make my report complete. I have not the data before me of the names and causes of pauperism, but if specially desired will ascertain and forward, but you will see from the number of insane and idiotic what are largely the causes. Tramps are the greatest curse, and what to do with them is an important query.

Presque Isle.—No poorhouse [or farm].

Roscommon.—No poorhouse or farm.

Saginaw.—Poorhouse is located in the township of Saginaw. Its general condition is good and comfortable, except the addition occupied by the keeper and his family. We have asked the Board of Supervisors for an appropriation to construct a new addition. The main building occupied by the paupers is a good, substantial frame building, with comfortable rooms, which are kept clean and neat. We have a bath-room with a large tub; when a pauper arrives, and it is necessary, he is well washed and his clothes changed. The inmates are required to wash themselves before meals. The buildings are warmed by large stoves, and proper care taken for the prevention of fires. It is the duty of the keeper to see that after a certain hour lights and fires are extinguished. Ventilation is by means of windows, doors, and chimneys. Paupers are kindly treated. Sometimes we have to lock up the refractory ones; no other punishment allowed. Food consists of wheat and corn bread, salt pork, fresh beef, salt fish, tea and coffee, milk, syrup, and all kinds of vegetables; three meals a day. We furnish good, warm, comfortable clothing for all,—wool in winter, cotton in summer. The sick are well cared for, and properly nursed and attended. We have a competent physician who visits the poorhouse as often as, in his judgment, is necessary, and we pay him for each visit. We have a good, substantial brick building for the detention of the insane. They are kindly treated and fed in the same manner as the paupers. The idiots are allowed to roam at large when it is thought safe. When we have children they are sent to the district school.

Sanilac.—Poorhouse is located in the township of Lexington. Buildings are in very good condition. No facilities for bathing except tubs and wash-dishes. Buildings are warmed by stoves with wood for fuel, and ventilated by doors and windows. The paupers are treated with kindness, and supplied with good, wholesome food, consisting of bread, milk, meat, and all kinds of vegetables, fruit, groceries, etc., in fact, live as our farmers generally do. Clothing is comfortable, generally cotton in summer, and woolen in winter. The sick are humanely cared for. We have rooms where the insane and idiotic may be confined when necessary. We have no children at present to educate, and haven't had, except for a short time at any time.

Schoolcraft.—No poorhouse or farm. Owing to the fire which consumed the village of Onota on the 31st of May last, we were called upon to afford temporary relief to between four and five hundred persons. As this place was an iron furnace location, all of them were under the necessity of removing to some other part of the country. Very few had the means of doing so, or of subsistence, which accounts for the large amount expended for temporary relief.

Shiawassee.—Poorhouse is located in the township of Caledonia. Condition of buildings, good. No extra facilities for bathing. Buildings warmed by stoves with wood for fuel, and ventilated by doors and windows only. Paupers receive very good treatment, and good, wholesome food, consisting of milk, butter, and plenty of garden vegetables. Their clothing is good and comfortable. The sick have excellent care. We have no extra accommodations for the insane and idiotic; all such are confined when disobedient and refractory; at other times mingle with the other paupers. All children who are capable of receiving instruction are sent to a good primary school near the county-house. It has been proposed by the board of supervisors to erect a suitable building for the insane, and to take care of all such as have been decided to be incurable, that they may be kept separate and apart from other paupers.

St. Clair.—Poorhouse is located in the township of Wales. Buildings are in good condition. Facilities for bathing are tubs and other vessels, with pumps in the house and outside for obtaining water. The halls and paupers' rooms are warmed by furnaces on the lower floor, other rooms by stoves, and cooking range in kitchen. Buildings are ventilated by ventilators in the chimneys and walls. Paupers are well treated and kept comfortable. Food consists of meats, bread, vegetables, butter, tea and coffee, and plenty of it. Clothing is such as is necessary for the season and suitable for the person. The sick are attended by a competent physician, such medicine furnished as is necessary, with such care as the case requires. We have rooms where the insane and idiotic may be kept comfortably, and confined if necessary. We have but two children under sixteen years of age, and they are sent to the district school.

St. Joseph.—County-house is located in the township of Fawn River. The buildings have been repaired during the past year, and are now in a more comfortable condition than at date of last report. No provisions for bathing except tubs and pails. Building is warmed by wood stoves. No ventilation save by doors and windows. The paupers are treated kindly, and are required to labor when able. A generous supply of good, wholesome food is provided. Clothing is warm and comfortable, with woolen underclothing in winter. The sick are kindly cared for; a good physician is employed by the year. The

insane are kept with the other paupers; have no conveniences for them. Children are sent to the district school near by.

Causes of pauperism we are able to report only to a limited extent. The supervisors report that they have granted aid to 534 persons. No cause of pauperism reported, and, with one or two exceptions, no names.

Tuscola.—Poorhouse is located in the township of Almer, one mile from the county seat. It is a brick structure, and situated on a nice rolling ridge of land, considered the healthiest place in the county. Buildings are in very good condition. Bath-tubs are used for bathing. Buildings are warmed by stove, and ventilated by doors and windows. Treatment of paupers is kind. Food consists of meat, potatoes, wheat and graham bread, and vegetables of almost every variety. Clothing is cotton in summer and woolen in winter. The sick are under the care of the keeper and his wife, with attendance of a physician when required. We have cells for the confinement of the insane and idiotic. Their treatment is under the direction of a physician. Children attend the district school.

Van Buren.—Farm is located in the township of Hartford. Poorhouse is an ordinary wooden farm building, in good repair, and will accommodate about 40 persons. There are two good barns, one ice-house, and other out-buildings, all in good repair. No facilities for bathing; building is warmed by stoves; no ventilation except by doors and windows. Paupers are treated kindly and courteously. Food consists of pork, potatoes, beef, bread, butter, and such other food as is usually provided by ordinary families. Good, comfortable clothing of cotton and woolen is furnished. Our facilities for caring for the sick are limited. No accommodations for insane and idiotic. The insane are sent to the asylum at Kalamazoo, and the idiotic kept out in private families. Children are sent to the district school, on corner of county farm.

Washtenaw.—The county-house is located in the township of Pittsfield. House and other buildings are in good repair, and well adapted to their various uses. We have a bath-house on the premises, with a good supply of water, and all inmates are required to use them as often as it is thought necessary to keep them clean and healthy. The county poorhouse is warmed by wood and coal stoves, and in all cases the building is warm and comfortable. The poorhouse is ventilated by doors and windows; the insane department is heated and ventilated by the Ruttan heater and ventilator, each room and hall having a thorough circulation of hot and cold air passing through it day and night. Mild treatment at all times is required from the keeper and his assistants, no harsh treatment being tolerated under any circumstances. Beef, pork, mutton, fish, potatoes, beans, with soup and vegetables alternately arranged, with tea and coffee, comprise the general diet; fresh meats are served frequently during the summer months. During the winter, comfortable woolen clothing and under-clothing are furnished in abundance; during the spring and summer, cotton goods of various grades, but all of them suited to the season. We have a hospital in which all sick persons receive proper nursing and medical care, with a hospital steward at all times in attendance. We have a commodious brick building, 40x90 feet, in which the insane and idiotic are kept, the male department having a male, and the female department a female, attendant. Large yards are attached for out-door exercise when the weather will permit. We have no school, for the reason that we have no children of suitable age to educate.

Wayne.—Poorhouse is located in the township of Nankin. The asylum

buildings are in good condition, part of them having been recently built, and the rest have been very thoroughly repaired. The poorhouse needs quite extensive repairs, the basement floors being rotten, the drainage defective, the means of egress totally insufficient in case of fire, and no fence surrounding the institution to restrain the inmates from wandering around the country at pleasure. These improvements the superintendents hoped to make the present year, but their estimate of \$5,000 as the amount necessary for repairs was reduced by the supervisors to \$1,000. Facilities for bathing: bath-rooms in both institutions. Buildings are warmed entirely by stoves. Ventilation is principally by doors and windows; some of the wards have arrangements for carrying off impure air. Treatment of paupers is supposed to be kind. Beef is the principal meat; pork and fish are also used; the best flour is purchased,—nearly nine hundred barrels were required the past year. The insane are comfortably and decently clothed. At the poorhouse not much is provided for the males except shirts, shoes, overalls, and socks; the females are furnished with necessary apparel to keep themselves respectable. The sick are very well taken care of in the poorhouse; no paid attendants are provided; the physician visits the institution every day. A large, commodious, well-furnished building is provided for the insane; no special accommodations for the idiotic. For the education of children a qualified teacher is employed, school being kept from five to eight months each year.

Wexford.—The poorhouse is located in the township of Antioch. Facilities for bathing are a bath-room and pails. Buildings are warmed by wood stoves, and ventilated by transoms over doors. The treatment of the paupers is good. Food consists of pork, beef, potatoes, vegetables, wheat and corn bread, butter, beans, tea and coffee. Clothing is woolen and cotton. Sick have good medical attendance. No accommodations for the insane and idiotic; never had any. Children are sent to district school.

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
STATE INSPECTOR OF ILLUMINATING OILS,
OF THE
STATE OF MICHIGAN,
FOR THE
CALENDAR YEAR 1877.



BY AUTHORITY.

LANSING:
W. S. GEORGE & CO., STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS.
1878.

REPORT.

OFFICE OF STATE INSPECTOR OF ILLUMINATING OILS FOR MICHIGAN, }
Jackson, Michigan, January, 1878. }

TO HON. CHARLES M. CROSWELL, *Governor of the State of Michigan:*

SIR,—In compliance with the requirements of act No. 196, laws of 1877, being an act to amend act No. 181, of the laws of 1875, I have the honor to submit to you my Annual Report of the inspection of illuminating oils manufactured from petroleum or coal oils, covering the period of the calendar year 1877.

There have been inspected 66,002 barrels, of which 1,001 have been rejected and returned to the dealer or manufacturer who shipped it to this State.

Some of the oil rejected flashed as low as 76° F. At first it was branded by the shipper as inspected and approved Michigan legal test 150°. Lately, in order to evade the law, the shippers ship and bill it as lubricating or machinery oil, and it is so branded. This oil is shipped to dealers in small places remote from any inspector, and is generally caught and inspected in transit. The United States Vessel Commissioner stationed at Detroit, in November, seized a quantity of this oil, which was shipped to points in Michigan. It was inspected by Deputy Inspector F. W. Averill, and flashed at 76°. The shipper at Cleveland was arrested on a warrant sworn out by him for shipping low test refined petroleum on passenger boats, and marking it lubricating and machinery oil.

There have been two fires and the death of one child, caused by explosion of oil manufactured from petroleum. In each case of the fire the oil was not Michigan legal test. The first occurred in March, and destroyed a barn belonging to Riley Billings, of Delta township, Eaton county. Besides the barn, several head of cattle were burned. The fire was caused by an explosion of a kerosene lantern. The oil used by Mr. Billings was inspected by V. R. Canfield, deputy inspector, and rejected. The barrel was originally branded as fire test 175°, and was from Chicago, and after inspection and rejection, the unsold part was returned to the shipper before the fire occurred. The second was in July, at Wayne. Mr. E. P. Earl purchased naphtha, which was sold to him for mechanical purposes, and in direct violation of the law used it for illuminating purpose. The results were, his lamp exploded, his dwelling was destroyed, and he seriously burnt. What the evil was that caused the death of the child in Barry county I am not able to state. The father of the child would not give me any information or assist me in getting the facts. There have been several fires reported by the press as caused by explosion of kerosene lamps. Upon investigation the reports were found wrongly attributed to kerosene.

The law provides a safe illuminator, and every violation of its provision should be visited with the appropriate penalty, and it is a right of every citizen to prevent the use or sale of uninspected and dangerous oils by making complaint and bringing the offender to justice. Yet it is with great reluctance

that a dealer (who has been particularly injured by having to compete with those who sell an article below the prescribed grade) will assist me in obtaining evidence sufficient to make complaint.

I have made, or caused to be made, complaint against four dealers in Van Buren, three in Berrien, two in Cass, one in Eaton, two in Ingham, one in St. Joseph, two in Monroe, and one in St. Clair county. Some of the above parties have been brought to trial and fined.

I have thirty deputies assisting me in the work. Twenty-two of them were appointed by my predecessor, and I re-appointed them. During the year there has been one removal for cause, and four have resigned. The localities where the inspections have been made, the names of the inspectors, the number of barrels approved and rejected, and the total fees received by each inspector, the following table will show:

NAME OF INSPECTOR.	WHERE STATIONED.	TOTAL NUMBER INSPECTED.			TOTAL FEES.	REMARKS.
		No. Rejected.	No. Approved.	Whole No.		
J. H. Blain.....	Adrian.....	15	4,221	4,236	\$532 00	Re-appointed.
H. W. Crittenden.....	Albion.....		600	600	60 00	"
R. Pratt.....	Allegan.....		305	305	55 50	"
H. V. Holmes.....	Alpena.....	11	218	229	55 80	Appointed Jan. 1st, 1877.
A. S. Hobart.....	Big Rapids.....		50	50	6 50	Re-appointed.
W. I. Hines.....	Buchanan.....					"
F. W. Averill.....	Detroit.....	127	16,642	16,769	1,986 40	"
John Weller.....	East Saginaw.....	298	6,441	6,707	771 50	"
R. Landon.....	Elk Rapids.....					
O. J. Pfaff.....	Grand Haven.....		91	91	26 40	Re-appointed.
J. T. Elliott.....	Grand Rapids.....	153	8,563	8,696	999 50	"
S. D. Bishopp.....	Hillsdale.....		298	298	30 30	Appointed Sept. 1st, 1877.
G. H. Jorden.....	Hillsdale.....		370	370	49 00	{ Re-appointed.
L. B. Avery.....	Ionia.....		2,078	2,078	242 20	{ Resigned Sept. 1st, 1877.
Perry Averill.....	Jackson.....	168	10,090	10,218	1,150 70	Appointed January, 1877.
H. G. Colman.....	Kalamazoo.....	25	3,283	3,708	436 70	Re-appointed.
V. E. Canfield.....	Lansing.....	80	1,538	1,568	212 70	"
B. Hammond.....	Ludington.....	43	96	138	46 70	{ Resigned Oct. 1st, 1877.
L. H. McCollum.....	Ludington.....	7	168	175	45 70	Appointed Oct. 1st, 1877.
D. D. Ingram.....	Manistee.....	58	811	869	188 50	Re-appointed.
A. Mathews.....	Marquette.....	40	2,627	2,667	519 50	"
A. W. Chamberlain.....	Muskegon.....	20	290	310	78 50	"
E. K. Charles.....	Niles.....		241	241	35 30	Resigned Sept. 1st, 1877.
M. M. Gragg.....	Niles.....		53	53	6 80	{ Appointed Sept. 1st, 1877.
S. O. Dibble.....	Niles.....	4	156	160	20 40	{ Resigned Nov. 1st, 1877.
S. Burhans.....	Owosso.....		1,783	1,783	221 50	Appointed Nov. 1st, 1877.
G. W. Imus.....	Pentwater.....		205	205	40 20	Re-appointed.
E. H. Valentine.....	Port Huron.....	18	2,667	2,685	360 80	"
R. B. Newham.....	Saugatuck.....	8	14	17	5 50	"
H. E. Dewey.....	South Haven.....	18	72	90	31 50	"
E. F. Stratton.....	St. Joseph.....		421	421	128 15	{ Removed Oct. 27th, 1877.
Don Morrison.....	St. Joseph.....	26	213	239	58 10	Appointed Oct. 27th, 1877.
A. B. Ranney.....	Three Rivers.....		385	385	55 00	Re-appointed.
R. D. Ashton.....	Traverse City.....		128	128	21 10	"
Fred Hinman.....	White Hall.....		15	15	6 00	Appointed Aug., 1877.
		1,001	65,001	66,002		

There are several places on the lake shore in the northern portions of the State where I would be glad to appoint inspectors, but have not been able to find persons who would accept the appointment.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PERRY AVERILL,

State Inspector of Illuminating Oils.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
SUPERINTENDENT AND COLLECTOR
OF THE
ST. MARY'S FALLS SHIP CANAL,
FOR THE YEAR 1877,
WITH MAP AND HISTORY.



BY AUTHORITY.

LANSING:
W. S. GEORGE & CO., STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS.
1878.

REPORT.

ST. MARY'S FALLS SHIP CANAL, }
Collector's Office, December 12, 1877. }

HON. CHARLES M. CROSWELL, *Governor of Michigan:*

The law governing the management of the St. Mary's Falls Ship Canal was very materially modified by the last Legislature. Instead of a Superintendent, who had formerly the charge of the entire business, the amended law provided for a Superintendent and a Collector of Tolls, the former to have charge of the canal and its general management, and the latter to have charge of the books and financial affairs of the business. The law also requires both officers to make an annual report to the Governor. Notwithstanding the duties of each office are entirely distinct, a report covering the transactions of each would necessarily cover much of the same ground. It has therefore been deemed advisable to submit a joint report. The late date at which the law was passed prevented the officers appointed under it from assuming their duties until after the opening of navigation. The former Superintendent, Capt. Frank Gorton, was relieved on the 11th of May by Capt. John Spalding, acting under the old law. The Collector received his appointment immediately on the passage of the law, but did not arrive at the Sault until May 26th. He assumed charge of his office on the 27th, receipting to the Superintendent for the moneys on hand at that date.

The old law provided for the Superintendent making his report on the 30th of September, while the new law provides for the reports of the officers being made on December 1st. This is very much better, as it makes the reports, as they should, cover the season of navigation each year, instead of dividing it as formerly. This change makes the present report cover a period from October 1, 1876, to November 30, 1877, during which time the canal was under three different official managements. From October 1, 1876, to May 10, 1877, under Capt. Frank Gorton, Superintendent; from May 11 to May 26, 1877, under Capt. John Spalding, Superintendent, and from May 27 to November 30, 1877, under the provisions of the new law and the present officials. The collector has prepared statements covering the business of each period, which will be found in the Appendix, to which your attention is called. The statement of the freight business and vessel reports have been differently divided, Statement 6 covering the period from October 1, 1876, to the close of navigation that year, and Statement 7 the entire season of navigation in 1877.

The canal opened this year on the 2d of May and closed on the 30th of November, the boats having all passed. Up to that time no ice had formed,

something almost unheard of at this season of the year. There were 2,451 passages. The toll receipts were \$42,730.39 (Appendix, Statement IV., Table I.), an increase over the corresponding months of last year of \$4,075.08. There has been deposited with the State Treasurer \$24,832.07 (Appendix, Statement IV., Table II.). The expenditures for all other purposes have been \$17,209.57 (Appendix, Statement V.). The receipts from sources other than tolls have been \$1,621.04 (Appendix, Statement IV., Table II.). There remains a cash balance on hand and in bank to the credit of the Collector, \$2,677.57 (Appendix, Statement III.). Notwithstanding the increase of business, there has been little or no detention to boats passing the locks, and the management has given satisfaction to the vessel interests as far as is known.

The rocks and boulders at the lower entrance of the canal have always been and probably always will be a source of great annoyance and expense. At the opening of navigation in the spring a dredge was employed and the whole entrance between the piers was deepened to thirteen feet, and a large quantity of rocks and boulders removed, so that no trouble was experienced for some months, but towards the latter part of the season, although the water was as high, if not higher, than in the spring, vessels commenced striking rocks again, sometimes very hard. Although no serious damage has yet been done, it is evident, to avert trouble, the dredge must be resorted to again. The only explanation that can be offered in regard to this is that there is a constant deposit there, and that the action of the powerful propeller wheels brings the rocks and boulders to the surface. The same trouble, but perhaps not to so great an extent, has been experienced in the canal above the locks. This part of the canal was deepened a couple of years since and the bottom left perfectly level and free from obstructions. A number of vessels struck here during the season, and considerable detention and trouble was caused thereby. The cause was fully shown when the water was drawn off after the close of navigation this fall. The canal bed is strewn with rocks and boulders, and the bottom is furrowed into winrows, by the action of the propeller wheels, which shows that the theory advanced as to the cause of the trouble at the lower entrance of the lock is probably the correct one. A dredge will have to be employed in the canal unless some other way can be devised for removing the obstructions before the opening of navigation in the spring.

The guard gates were thoroughly repaired in the early part of the season. The portion of the gates above the water was badly broken. It was taken off and sound timber put in its place. The gates are now in a sound, serviceable condition.

The middle gates lasted through the season without any serious mishap, which, considering their weak condition, was very fortunate, a detention of half a day only being caused by their breakage. This result was obtained, however, only by the greatest care in handling them and considerable expense in strengthening the weak points. The work of removing them and putting in place the new ones is at present satisfactorily progressing.

The upper gates need replacing with new ones, and safety suggests that they be made the present winter, and sent here in the spring, so as to be on hand in case of an emergency to be put in place a year from the present winter. The plan of the gate, together with the bill of materials necessary, has been prepared by an engineer and forwarded to the Board of Control. It will also be necessary, we think, to repair the mitre sills of these gates and relay the walls

upon which they rest, several large blocks of stone being already out of place, and others loose.

The head of the north pier at the upper entrance of the canal is entirely gone, and should be immediately and permanently replaced. A plan of a crib thirty feet square has been prepared. The Board of Control should give immediate authority to contract for the timber, so that it can be got out this winter, that work can be commenced upon it early in the spring. A portion of the north pier near the head needs to be replaced, but the expense of this will not be large.

The extension of the pier on the east end, north side, which was put in a year ago, was during the early part of the season filled with stone and earth, most of the excavation from the dredging being thus used. Much of this work was done by the men in the regular force. The timber and other materials are on hand for the completion of this pier by the addition of two cribs, one sixty by twenty-four feet and one thirty feet square. The contract for making these cribs and placing them in position will soon be let, and the work completed this winter. This will give lock room, which is much needed. The stone required for filling these cribs, about 300 cords, are all piled and ready for hauling as soon as needed, the work having been almost entirely done by the men in the regular lock gangs, at times when their services could be spared from the locks, which made a large saving in the expense.

The action of the water, or something else, causes the filling of the crib-work on both sides of the canal to constantly settle down, in many places leaving large holes. These have been kept filled, but it has, and probably will require constant attention and expense.

The snubbing posts have all been repainted during the year, many of them reset, and some replaced with new ones. The condition of the ground on the canal banks makes the work of setting these posts so as to withstand the usage they receive extremely difficult, as well as a matter of some expense.

The Manila rope which has heretofore been used for opening the gates was found to be too badly worn for further use. It was replaced with the best steel wire rope. Its cost was more than rope, but it will last many times as long, and thus be economy in the end. The gates work better than with rope. One iron and three wooden rollers have been put under each boom used for opening the gates. The expense of this, although considerable, has been more than repaid by the increased ease and rapidity with which the gates can be opened and closed.

There being constant danger of parties falling into the locks, and there being no means at hand to render those thus unfortunate any assistance, a dozen life buoys were purchased, and six placed on each side of the locks, in boxes of easy access, so as to be conveniently at hand in case of an emergency. Fortunately only one occasion for their use was had during the season, when a life was doubtless saved by their use.

Having occasion to use the rotary steam pump belonging to the canal, the early part of the season on the schooner *America*, which was leaking, we found that the boiler was so badly worn out as to be serviceable only with the greatest care and attention. The pump having earned a sufficient sum to pay for a new boiler without encroaching upon other funds, the matter was brought before the Board of Control during their visit here in August, and with their consent arrangements were made for a new boiler. Proposals were solicited from all the leading manufacturers east and west. The bid of F. M. Wilkinson of Mil-

waukee, \$650, was the lowest, and he received the contract. The boiler arrived the latter part of November, and proved perfectly satisfactory. The wisdom of the course pursued was proven a few days before the arrival of the new boiler. The old boiler gave out entirely while being used on the steam barge D. W. Powers, sunk at Detour. With no facilities for repair or replacement here in the winter, it would not have been good policy to have depended upon the old boiler when the work of putting in the new middle gates might require the constant use of a steam pump for a long time. It is hoped that its use may be avoided, but wisdom dictated that a steam pump in good condition should be at hand. A reference to Appendix, Statement IV., Table II., will show that the pump has earned during the season \$1,535.50. It would have been several hundred dollars more had the old boiler not given out.

The canal scows were found to be in a bad condition the early part of the season. They were repaired and recaulked above water, and covered with a good coat of mineral paint. They still leak and are getting very weak. They have been taken out this fall and will be thoroughly recaulked during the winter, and if possible strengthened in some manner, to make them serviceable for some years yet.

Much detention has always been experienced in windy and stormy weather in "warping" the consorts of steam barges through the locks by hand, when the two or more were larger than would pass the locks together. To obviate this difficulty and give greater dispatch to vessels, a 4½ inch Manila rope was procured 1,000 feet long, by which means the steam power of the barge was utilized either from a "pony engine" or from the barge acting as a tug. This has not only saved much hard labor, but much time, the value of which to vessels can hardly be computed, while it has several times prevented serious blockades of the locks, which have heretofore often occurred under similar circumstances.

The capstan belonging to the canal was too small for use in removing the old gates and putting in the new ones, even had it been in good condition, which it was not; one of the purchase wheels being broken. An opportunity offered to purchase a large one quite cheap, which was accepted. It has been well mounted on a frame, and is now equal to a new one and is powerful enough for all uses. The small tools needed for constant use about the canal have been kept in a state of efficiency by repairs and the purchase of new as the exigencies of the case demanded. Material for the painting of the gates, towers and other permanent fixtures in the spring has been procured and charged to proper accounts.

The residence of the Superintendent was repainted inside and out in the spring, which was required to keep the property from depreciating in value, to say nothing regarding its appearance. A dormer window was also added on the south side, thus making available an otherwise dark room. The duties of the watchman at the upper end of the canal are such that his services are often required at unseasonable hours, making it very desirable that he should live there. An old building belonging to the State was weather-boarded and ceiled, making a very comfortable house for the purpose, thus enabling the watchman to always be at hand when his services were required. A small building was also erected on the north side of the locks for the purpose of storing and keeping dry the line used for "warping" vessels through the locks. It was also made large enough to contain a stove and give the lock men a shelter and an opportunity of warming during the cold weather in the fall. The incidental repairs necessarily required on all buildings have been kept up, and they are

all in good average condition, but the main expense has been incurred as above (Appendix, Statement V., Table VII.)

A number of years since, a former superintendent, Guy H. Carleton, Esq., in his report recommended the purchase of a diving suit. Since that time more than money enough has been expended for a diver than would have paid for the suit. There is a constant liability of the gates getting out of order, so that the employment of a diver becomes necessary. We would strongly urge the importance of this, and recommend such a purchase. Like the steam pump, it could doubtless be made a source of income outside the saving that it would be in the case of an emergency.

Your attention is called to the tables of statistics regarding the vessel interests in the Appendix. The Chicago, lower lake, and Canada business has been gathered in separate tables, and the information which can be gleaned from them regarding the magnitude of the Lake Superior business, and the channels into which it goes, is worthy more than a passing notice, especially to the residents of the lower part of the State. The business of the Canada boats, which is confined to the north shore of Lake Superior almost exclusively, is so large as to be a surprise to those who imagine that it is all a wilderness there. This business is certainly in its infancy, as is the business of the northern peninsula. That there is a first-class agricultural country in this portion of the State is beginning to be realized, and we can expect a large immigration to turn this way soon, the most of which will come by this great natural highway. This canal should be looked upon with pride by our citizens, and fostered as one of the great institutions of the State, for which Michigan is so justly celebrated. Everything should be done that can be to increase its efficiency, as upon this great avenue depends much of the prosperity of our State, both north and south. It is in view of these facts that we suggest that the canal construct a dry dock for the accommodation and safety of the vessel interests. The natural facilities for the work are such that a good dry dock can be constructed at a comparatively reasonable cost, and the necessity of one is very great. It should be managed as is the canal, such charges only being made for its use, as would pay the running expenses and repairs. We have no doubt that the vessel interests would gladly have the tolls kept at the present figures until a fund sufficient to construct it should be realized. If this is not done, as soon as all the old gates are replaced with new ones the toll can be considerably reduced.

Your attention is also called to the fact that the safe in the collector's office is not suitable for the purpose for which it is used. Considering the amount of money which must necessarily at times be deposited in it, it is not sufficiently burglar proof. Neither is the safe large enough to contain the books and papers of the office, consequently many of them are exposed to constant danger of loss by fire. We strongly urge the necessity of the purchase of a larger and better safe.

Accompanying this report is a brief history of the St. Mary's Falls Ship Canal, which has been compiled by the Collector. Many of the facts contained in it have been obtained from official sources, while others, and perhaps the larger portion, have been drawn from the personal recollections and private memoranda of persons who were cognizant of the events as they occurred, and who were largely instrumental in carrying the great enterprise to completion. Prominent among those to whom the compiler is indebted is one who, if any one deserves that honor, can be called the "Father of the Canal," Hon. John

Burt, now of Detroit. That there may be errors and omissions in this little history the compiler is aware, but the length of time that has elapsed since the enterprise was first inaugurated, and this being the first time that an attempt has been made to place the facts in a permanent form, renders absolute accuracy well nigh impossible. It is believed, however, that the main facts concerning the enterprise, which has been of such immense value to our State, have been placed in a shape that may be valuable for future reference. A map of the canal, showing both the old locks and the new ones now in process of construction by the general government, appears with the history.

It has been the aim of the present officers to secure and maintain the highest degree of efficiency in the workings of the canal, and we think this year will compare favorably with any previous one. The new law has proved a great improvement, and operations under it will be more fully carried out the coming year than was possible this, when its benefits will be more fully shown.

Respectfully,

JOHN SPALDING, *Superintendent.*

WM. CHANDLER, *Collector.*

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

STATEMENT I.

Showing the Receipts and Expenditures of the St. Mary's Falls Ship Canal, from October 1st, 1876, to May 11th, 1877, inclusive.—Capt. Frank Gorton, Superintendent.

RECEIPTS.

Balance cash on hand per last report.....		\$1,778 74
Received for tolls, October.....	\$4,312 83	
“ “ “ November.....	2,552 14	
“ “ “ December.....	3 00	
“ “ “ May.....	a 818 46	
		7,686 43
Received from sale of coal.....		684 08

EXPENDITURES.

Operating expenses.....		\$2,518 31
Pier, east end, north side.....		2,715 96
Stationery.....		28 25
Stable expenses.....		57 22
General expenses.....		486 41
Repairs of guard gate.....		3 70
Repairs of State buildings.....		18 07
Tools and fixtures.....		31 42
Tool repairs.....		89 37
Lock repairs.....		334 81
State Treasurer.....		1,832 06
Cash on hand to balance.....		2,085 68
	<u>\$10,149 25</u>	<u>\$10,149 25</u>

a This amount is too large by 8 cents,—an overcharge of 1 cent being made on Propeller Asia, 1 cent on Argyle, and 6 cents on Ontario. This will account for the discrepancy between this and Statement VI.

STATEMENT II.

Showing the Receipts and Expenditures of the St. Mary's Falls Ship Canal, from May 12th to May 26th, 1877, inclusive.—John Spalding, Superintendent.

RECEIPTS.

Cash received from Superintendent Frank Gorton.....	\$40 60
Received from sale of old material.....	12 45
“ “ tolls.....	3,190 99

EXPENDITURES.

General expense.....	\$13 86
State buildings.....	11 41
Stationery, stamps, etc.....	5 75
Repairs of Canal and locks.....	5 00
State Treasurer.....	1,800 00
W. Chandler, Collector.....	1,408 02
	<hr/>
	\$3,244 04
	<hr/>
	\$3,244 04
	<hr/>

STATEMENT III.

Showing the Receipts and Expenditures of the St. Mary's Falls Ship Canal, from May 27th to December 1st, 1877.—W. Chandler, Collector of Tolls.

RECEIPTS.

Received from John Spalding, Superintendent.....	\$1,408 02
Receipts from tolls.....	38,720 84
“ other than tolls.....	1,821 04

DISBURSEMENTS.

Operating expenses.....	\$7,535 74
State Treasurer.....	22,200 02
Repairs of Canal and locks.....	2,286 35
Stationery account.....	73 25
Stock and tools.....	1,056 39
Office expense and furniture.....	159 98
State buildings.....	584 10
Pier, east end north side.....	3,747 36
Upper gates.....	100 00
New middle gates.....	501 41
General expense account.....	677 57
North Pier head.....	35 00
Stable expenses.....	115 26
Cash on hand and in bank.....	2,877 57
	<hr/>
	\$41,750 00
	<hr/>
	\$41,750 00
	<hr/>

STATEMENT IV.

Showing the Receipts of the Canal from all Sources, during the Season of Navigation, 1877, and on what account received.

TABLE I.—RECEIPTS FROM TOLLS.

May	a \$5,480 80
June	8,685 05
July	8,387 38
August	7,303 06
September	5,902 12
October	4,599 18
November	2,372 80
	<hr/>
	\$42,730 39

TABLE II.—RECEIPTS OTHER THAN TOLLS.

Use of canal scows, 32 days, @ \$2	\$64 00
Dry docking vessels in locks	212 00
Use of horse and cart, 4½ days, @ \$3	13 50
Two old stoves,—one @ \$10, one @ \$5	15 00
Seven old oil barrels, @ 40 cts.	2 80
500 lbs. old swamp hay	2 00
14 feet "C" pipe	6 50
Timber and iron from old gates	46 74
Three tons coal, @ \$4	12 00
Freight on return of steam pump	24 00
b Steam Pump:	
From schooner America, 8½ days, @ \$30	\$255 00
steamer Frances Smith, 1 day	30 00
L. P. Trempe, schooner, Vienna, 14½ days, @ \$30 ..	457 50
barge D. W. Powers, 4½ days, @ \$30	135 00
L. P. Trempe, without boiler, 2 days, @ \$15	30 00
steamer St. Louis, 10½ days, @ \$30	315 00
	<hr/>
	1,222 50
Total	<hr/>
	\$1,621 04

STATEMENT V.

Showing the Expenditures of the Canal during the Season of Navigation, 1877, and on what Account Expended.

TABLE I.—OPERATING EXPENSES.

Salary of Dept. Superintendent, \$3 per day	\$612 00
Wages of Men—May	a \$1,079 93
June	1,164 99
July	1,214 07
August	1,219 76
September	1,195 62
October	754 53
November	595 98
	<hr/>
	7,224 88
Total	<hr/>
	\$7,836 88

a \$318.46 of tolls in May was received by Capt. Frank Gorton, Superintendent, and \$3,190.99 by Capt. John Spalding, Superintendent.

b The steam pump was in the employ of the Mercantile Insurance Co. of Cleveland, on the schooner Senator, 10½ days; but the bill, \$315, has not yet been paid.

c \$301.14 of the amount in May was paid by Capt. Frank Gorton, Superintendent.

TABLE II.—STATE TREASURER.

Deposited in May	<i>a</i> \$4,132 05
June	1,734 40
July	6,300 00
August	5,432 00
September	3,312 49
November	3,921 13
Total	<u>\$24,832 07</u>

TABLE III.—REPAIRS OF CANAL AND LOCKS.

Drawing for pattern of lock capstan	<i>b</i> \$5 00
Seven days' dredging lower end Canal, @ \$125	875 00
Blacksmith work	198 44
Wages of men on pay-roll—May	\$30 29
June	309 48
July	266 24
August	35 95
September	28 75
October	41 87
November	12 50
Capstan casting for gate, No. 2	775 08
1,000 feet B. C. steel wire rope	17 00
100 feet 4½-inch Manila rope	185 54
16 patent clamps and thimbles for wire rope	10 00
Bills of sundry small items, too small to itemize	18 84
2 kegs nails	106 03
4 bales oakum	5 50
1 coil Manila rope	21 00
1 barrel pitch	34 02
Paints and oils, for painting gates and snubbing posts	3 50
Leather for scow pumps	32 90
Total	<u>\$2,291 35</u>

TABLE IV.—STATIONERY ACCOUNT.

Postoffice box rent	<i>c</i> \$1 95
Postage stamps	<i>c</i> 32 00
1,000 letter-heads each for Collector and Superintendent	15 00
2,000 blank reports of cargo	10 00
Printing receipts and envelopes for Collector	5 50
Pens, pen-holder, ink, paper, etc.	13 85
1 box rubber bands	70
Total	<u>\$79 00</u>

TABLE V.—STOCK AND TOOLS.

8 paint brushes	\$9 50
12 railroad wheelbarrows	18 50
12 life buoys, @ \$6	72 00
1 coil 5-16 Manila rope	7 80
30 pike poles	7 50
1 coil 4½-inch Manila rope	83 20
1 large capstan	50 00
6 capstan bars	3 00
1 boiler for steam pump	650 00

a \$832.05 of the May deposit was made by Capt. Frank Gorton, Superintendent, and \$1,800.00 by Capt. John Spalding, Superintendent.

b This amount was expended by Capt. Spalding, Superintendent.

c \$5.75 of these amounts was expended by Capt. Spalding, Superintendent.

APPENDIX.

15

495 lbs. S. P. lead, @ 9½ cts.	\$47 03
1 barrel boiled oil.	31 36
10 pounds burnt tumber.	2 00
2 snatch blocks.	22 80
6 oak rollers, 6 feet by 6 inches.	19 50
2 lamp fillers.	1 75
½ dozen 6-foot cross-cut saws, @ \$1.50.	9 00
Axes, shovels, and augers.	21 45
Total	\$1,056 39

TABLE VI.—OFFICE EXPENSES AND FURNITURE.

44½ yards cocoa matting, @ \$1.00.	\$44 25
2 office lamps, shades and fixtures.	12 38
Looking-glass and hangings.	2 55
Wash-stand furniture.	2 55
Spittoons, dusters, etc.	3 75
Ink-stands, pen-racks, etc.	4 35
1 walnut carpet lounge.	10 00
1 office desk for superintendent.	25 00
½ dozen chairs.	13 50
1 revolving office chair.	9 50
6 paper weights.	5 50
3 ink-stands and pen-racks.	2 50
1 Yale drawer lock.	75
2 waste paper baskets.	2 00
Letter clips and clip boards.	3 40
1 walnut office desk, for Collector.	18 00
Total	159 98

TABLE VII.—STATE BUILDINGS.

Paints, oils, and varnish.	a \$85 09
Moulding for house.	a 5 00
Wall-paper and border.	13 30
Tin for roof and labor.	3 00
2 pipe chimneys, @ \$2.50.	5 00
Labor and material, plastering.	4 00
Wages of men on pay-roll—May	\$190 61
June	83 37
September	3 75
October	8 75
November	7 50
	293 98
Labor and material, setting grate in residence.	10 45
Lumber	162 59
Nails and sundry small items.	13 10
Total	595 51

TABLE VIII.—PIER, EAST END NORTH SIDE.

3,872 drift bolts, 26,420 lbs., @ 2½ cts. per lb.	\$660 50
16,260 9-12 cubic feet timber, @ 17 cts. per foot.	b 2,764 32
2,481 1-12 " " " @ 13 " "	322 54
Total	\$3,747 36

a \$11.41 of these amounts was expended by Capt. Spalding, Superintendent.

b This timber was under contract at price paid when present officers were appointed.

TABLE IX.—NEW MIDDLE GATES.

Valve, valve boxes, etc., 8479 lbs., @ 4 cts. per lb.	\$339 16
Freight on castings	22 00
Labor, fitting valves in gates	140 25
Total	<u>\$501 41</u>

TABLE X.—GENERAL EXPENSE ACCOUNT. *a*

2 barrels coal oil and freight	\$24 55
Cleaning office, five times	15 00
Freight and express charges	24 52
1/2 dozen towels for office	4 00
Telegraphing	29 01
Engineer of steam pump, 39 1/4 days, @ \$4.00	199 00
Freight on return of steam pump	b 24 00
1 barrel lard oil	31 28
1 dozen heavy brooms	3 00
18 cords wood, @ \$2.50	45 00
Tallow for use on gates	5 59
1 barrel sperm signal oil	32 50
1 box lamp chimneys	4 10
21 836-2000 tons chestnut coal, @ \$6.30	134 91
Freight on new boiler	16 00
Expense of man from Detroit to repair safe lock	42 50
Use of rubber steam pipe	8 00
2 bank check-books, stamped	2 00
3 days inspecting timber, @ \$2.00	6 00
Sundry expenses too numerous to itemize	40 47
Total	<u>\$691 43</u>

TABLE XI.—NORTH PIER HEAD.

Engineer's plan of Pier and bill of timber	<u>\$35 00</u>
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TABLE XII.—STABLE EXPENSES.

3 1/2 tons hay	\$42 84
Blacksmithing and wagon repairs	12 30
142 1/4 bushel oats and freight	60 12
Total	<u>\$115 26</u>

TABLE XIII.—UPPER GATES.

Engineer's drawing of leaf of gate, and bill of materials	<u>\$100 00</u>
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a \$13.86 of this account was expended by Capt. John Spalding, Superintendent.
b This amount was repaid and credited in receipts other than tolls.

STATEMENT VI.

Showing the Name, Tonnage, Tolls, Number of Passages, Total Tonnage, and Total Amount of Tolls paid by Vessels passing through the Canal from October 1st, 1876, to the close of Navigation that year.

NAME OF VESSEL.	TONNAGE.	TOLLS.	No. Passages.		TOTAL TONNAGE.	TOTAL TOLLS.
			Up.	Down.		
PROPELLERS.						
Atlantic.....	656.26	\$19 69	2	3	3,281.30	\$98 45
Arctic.....	786.58	23 60	3	3	4,719.48	141 60
Asia.....	463.00	13 89	3	3	2,778.00	83 34
Argyle.....	473.00	14 20	.....	1	473.00	14 20
Barnum, W. H.....	937.15	28 11	3	3	5,622.90	168 66
City of Duluth.....	1,110.18	33 30	3	3	6,661.08	199 80
Cuyahoga.....	727.11	21 81	2	3	3,635.55	109 05
Craig, A. L.....	889.22	26 08	4	3	6,224.54	186 76
City of Fremont.....	705.75	21 17	2	3	3,528.75	105 85
Cormorant.....	872.01	26 16	2	3	4,360.05	130 80
Chamberlain, S.....	1,207.01	36 21	1	1	2,414.02	72 42
Fairbanks, N. K.....	980.31	29 41	1	1	1,960.62	58 82
Forest City.....	809.74	24 29	1	1	1,619.48	48 58
Fay, J. S.....	1,220.95	36 63	2	2	4,883.80	146 52
Hurlbut, C.....	1,009.76	30 30	1	1	2,019.52	60 60
Hurd, J. L.....	759.88	22 80	3	4	5,319.16	159 60
Hale, E. B.....	1,186.15	35 58	2	2	4,744.60	142 32
Hackett, R. J.....	748.66	22 46	1	1	1,497.32	44 92
Havana.....	1,041.43	31 25	1	2	3,124.29	93 75
Jerika, Mary.....	502.80	15 08	1	2	1,506.40	45 24
Lake Ontario.....	500.00	15 00	.....	1	500.00	15 00
Lord Jarvis.....	770.97	23 13	2	2	3,063.88	92 52
Leviathan.....	232.44	6 97	1	.....	232.44	6 97
Missouri.....	664.46	19 93	3	3	3,986.76	119 58
Mayflower.....	691.47	20 75	2	2	2,765.88	83 00
Messenger.....	444.57	13 35	1	1	889.14	26 70
Nahant.....	909.93	27 30	2	2	3,639.72	109 20
Ontario.....	871.37	26 14	3	4	6,099.59	182 98
Peerless.....	1,199.50	36 00	3	4	8,396.50	252 00
Pacific.....	766.28	22 99	2	3	3,831.40	114 95
Quebec.....	803.46	24 10	3	3	4,820.76	144 60
St. Paul.....	909.62	27 30	3	4	6,367.34	191 10
Sovereign.....	495.00	14 85	2	2	1,980.00	59 40
Swain, V.....	685.89	20 58	2	2	2,743.56	82 32
Smith, Anna.....	636.99	19 11	1	2	1,910.97	57 33
Sparta.....	1,017.19	30 52	2	2	4,068.76	122 08
Tuttle, H. B.....	680.71	17 42	2	3	2,903.55	87 10
Vienna.....	1,005.79	30 18	2	3	5,028.95	150 90
Winslow.....	1,049.08	31 47	3	3	6,294.48	188 82
Wilson, D. M.....	757.76	22 73	3	3	4,546.56	136 38
Wetmore, W. L.....	850.57	25 52	3	3	5,103.42	153 12
STEAMBOATS.						
Cumberland.....	557.00	16 71	2	3	2,785.00	83 55
Keewenaw.....	801.00	24 03	1	2	2,403.00	72 09
Manitoba.....	451.00	13 53	1	2	1,353.00	40 59
Smith, Francis.....	615.47	18 46	3	4	4,308.29	129 22
Trempe, M. S.....	72.06	3 00	3	3	437.76	18 00

STATEMENT VI.—CONTINUED.

NAME OF VESSEL.	TONNAGE.	TOLLS.	No. PASSENGER.		TOTAL TONNAGE.	TOTAL TOLLS.
			Up.	Down.		
SCHOONERS AND CONSORTS.						
Bigler, J.	352.17	\$10 56	1	1	704.34	\$21 12
Barwick, Bessie	302.00	9 06	1	1	604.00	18 12
Breed, C. G.	385.17	11 55	1	1	770.34	23 10
Bradley, A.	649.18	19 48	2	2	2,596.72	77 92
Brunette	738.64	22 16	3	3	4,431.84	132 96
Brown, H. H.	834.84	25 05	1	1	1,669.68	50 10
Cook, Col.	266.88	8 00	.....	1	266.88	8 00
City of Tawas	290.87	8 73	.....	1	290.87	8 73
Case, Reed	330.38	9 90	.....	1	330.38	9 90
Constitution	488.73	14 66	.....	1	488.73	14 66
Dictator	300.00	9 00	1	1	600.00	18 00
Empire State	317.81	9 53	1	1	635.62	19 06
Exile	387.48	11 02	1	1	774.96	23 24
Escanaba	414.63	12 44	2	2	1,658.52	49 76
Ely, Geo. H.	648.88	19 47	2	3	3,244.40	97 35
Ferry, T. W.	572.32	17 17	3	3	3,433.92	103 02
Favorite	451.70	13 55	1	1	903.40	27 10
Genoa	730.73	21 92	1	2	2,192.19	65 76
Goshawk	549.62	16 50	1	1	1,099.24	33 00
Hanna, Leu.	694.98	20 85	1	1	1,389.96	41 70
Helena	864.00	25 92	1	2	2,592.00	77 76
Kimball, S. H.	318.95	9 57	1	2	956.85	28 71
Massilon	278.43	8 35	.....	1	278.43	8 35
Maxwell, A. C.	469.13	14 07	2	2	1,876.52	56 28
Monitor	323.00	9 69	1	1	646.00	19 38
Martino, Jno.	937.75	28 13	1	1	1,875.50	56 26
McGregor, Wm.	732.94	21 99	1	1	1,465.88	43 98
Northerner	1,214.45	36 43	1	2	3,643.35	109 29
Perew, Frank	524.00	15 72	3	3	3,144.00	94 32
Quaile, Thos.	643.70	19 30	2	2	2,574.80	77 20
Rawson, Levi	361.48	10 85	.....	1	361.48	10 85
Rhodes, D. P.	937.93	28 14	2	2	3,751.72	112 56
Sweetheart	538.97	16 17	1	2	1,616.91	48 51
Sherman, Geo.	323.28	9 70	1	1	646.56	19 40
Southwest	292.30	8 77	.....	1	292.30	8 77
Sumatra	845.34	25 36	2	2	3,381.36	101 44
Vanderbilt, W. H.	520.65	15 62	1	1	1,041.30	31 24
Verona	728.39	21 85	2	3	3,641.95	109 25
Wall, Chas.	629.31	18 88	2	3	3,146.55	94 40
Webb, H. J.	431.94	12 95	1	1	863.88	25 90
Waggstaff, D.	310.95	9 33	1	1	621.90	18 66
Small boats .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	117.40	42 00
	57,361.33	.....	142	175	227,481.20	\$6,867 89

Number of boats and vessels.....	88
Registered tonnage.....	57,361.33
Tonnage passing Canal.....	227,481.20
Number of passages.....	317
Total tolls.....	\$6,867 89

STATEMENT VII.

Showing the Name, Tonnage, Tolls, Number of Passages, Total Tonnage, and Total Amount of Tolls paid by Vessels passing St. Mary's Falls Ship Canal during the season of Navigation, 1877.

TABLE I.—VESSELS RUNNING BETWEEN CHICAGO AND LAKE SUPERIOR.

NAME OF VESSEL.	TONNAGE.	TOLLS.	No. PASSAGES.		TOTAL TONNAGE.	TOTAL TOLLS.
			Up.	Down.		
City of Duluth.....	1,110.18	\$33 30	12	12	26,644.32	\$799 20
Hurd, J. L.....	759.88	22 80	13	13	19,756.88	592 80
Missouri.....	664.46	19 93	13	13	17,276.96	518 18
Manistee.....	677.10	20 31	1	1	1,354.20	40 62
Peerless.....	1,199.50	36 00	14	14	33,586.00	1,008 00
	4,411.12	-----	53	53	98,617.36	\$2,958 80

Number of vessels engaged in Chicago trade.....	5
Tonnage " " " ".....	4,411.12
Tonnage passing Canal.....	98,617.36
Number of passages.....	106
Total tolls.....	\$2,958 80

TABLE II.—BOATS RUNNING BETWEEN LAKE SUPERIOR AND LOWER LAKE PORTS.

NAME OF VESSEL.	TONNAGE.	TOLLS.	No. PASSAGES.		TOTAL TONNAGE.	TOTAL TOLLS.
			Up.	Down.		
PASSENGER.						
Arctic.....	786.58	\$23 60	14	14	22,024.24	\$660 80
Atlantic.....	556.26	19 69	4	3	3,893.82	137 83
Cleveland.....	461.00	13 83	2	2	1,844.00	55 32
City of Fremont.....	705.75	21 17	11	11	15,526.50	465 74
Craig, Annie L.....	889.22	26 68	13	14	24,008.94	720 36
Garden City.....	430.76	13 10	6	6	5,241.12	157 20
Ivanhoe.....	282.00	8 46	-----	1	282.00	8 46
India.....	1,239.06	37 18	1	1	2,478.12	74 36
Keweenaw.....	801.00	24 03	11	11	17,622.00	528 66
Lowell.....	460.00	13 80	1	1	920.00	27 60
Maine.....	446.00	13 38	5	5	4,460.00	133 80
New York.....	416.07	12 48	3	3	2,496.42	74 88
Oneida.....	1,070.50	32 12	1	1	2,141.00	64 24
Pacific.....	766.28	22 99	10	10	15,325.60	459 80
St. Louis.....	985.37	29 56	12	12	23,648.88	709 44
St. Paul.....	909.62	27 30	14	14	25,469.36	764 40
Winslow.....	1,049.08	31 47	13	13	27,276.08	818 22
Total Passenger.. ..	12,260.55	-----	121	122	194,658.08	\$5,861 11

STATEMENT VII.—TABLE II.—Continued.

NAME OF VESSEL.	TONNAGE.	TOLLS.	No. PASSENGERS.		TOTAL TONNAGE.	TOTAL TOLLS.
			Up.	Down.		
BARGES.						
Barnum, W. H.....	937.15	\$28 11	9	9	16,868.70	\$505 98
Chamberlain, S.....	1,207.01	36 21	11	11	26,554.22	796 62
Chamberlain, P.....	387.00	11 61	8	8	6,192.00	185 78
Cormorant.....	872.01	26 16	9	9	15,696.18	470 88
Chaffee, Ira.....	369.14	11 08	1	1	369.14	11 08
Davidson, Jas.....	1,456.00	43 08	3	3	8,736.00	262 08
Egyptian.....	1,065.08	31 95	9	9	19,171.44	575 10
Fay, J. S.....	1,220.95	36 63	11	11	26,860.90	805 86
Fairbanks, N. K.....	980.31	29 41	1	1	1,960.62	58 82
Forest City.....	809.74	24 29	8	8	12,955.84	388 64
Fletcher.....	985.65	29 57	11	11	21,684.30	660 54
Fayette.....	322.22	9 67	5	5	3,222.20	96 70
Groh, Mary.....	139.48	4 18	1	1	139.48	4 18
Graves, W. T.....	1,001.30	30 04	4	4	8,010.40	240 32
Hale, E. B.....	1,186.15	35 58	11	11	26,095.30	782 76
Hurlbut, C.....	1,009.76	30 30	3	3	6,058.56	181 80
Hackett, R. J.....	748.66	22 46	12	12	17,967.84	539 04
Havana.....	1,041.43	31 25	10	10	20,828.60	625 00
Jerika, Mary.....	502.80	15 08	1	1	1,005.60	30 16
Kelley, Fred.....	926.54	27 80	3	3	5,559.24	166 80
Lord, Jarvis.....	770.97	23 13	4	4	6,167.76	185 04
Nahant.....	909.93	27 30	9	9	16,378.74	491 40
Ohio.....	1,101.81	33 06	5	5	11,018.10	330 60
Powers, D. W.....	302.94	9 09	2	2	1,211.76	36 36
Rust, D. W.....	884.03	26 52	10	10	17,680.60	530 40
Superior.....	586.70	17 60	11	11	12,907.40	387 20
Smith, Anna.....	636.99	19 11	9	9	11,465.82	343 98
Sheldon, S. E.....	907.24	27 23	7	7	12,701.36	381 22
Swain, V.....	955.00	28 65	11	11	21,010.00	630 30
Sparta.....	1,017.19	30 52	9	9	18,309.42	549 36
Schnoor, H. C.....	244.46	7 34	1	1	488.92	14 68
Townsend, Oscar.....	817.85	24 54	5	5	8,178.50	245 40
a Tuttle, H. B.....	844.94	25 35	12	12	20,024.33	600 37
Vienna.....	1,005.79	30 18	8	8	16,092.64	482 88
Wetmore, W. L.....	850.57	25 52	7	7	11,907.98	357 28
Wilson, D. M.....	757.76	22 73	11	11	16,670.72	500 06
Total Barges.....	29,762.55	-----	250	252	448,150.61	\$13,444 65
VESSELS AND CONSORTS.						
Adams, Geo. W.....	1,443.79	\$43 30	4	4	11,550.32	\$346 40
America.....	341.67	10 25	1	1	683.34	20 50
Bell, Jane.....	373.84	11 22	5	5	3,738.40	112 20
Bahama.....	333.13	10 00	5	5	3,331.30	100 00
Brown, H. H.....	834.84	25 05	8	8	13,357.44	400 80
Bates, Evaline.....	234.00	7 02	1	1	468.00	14 04
Butts, L. C.....	504.48	15 13	9	9	9,080.64	272 34
Brightie.....	600.80	18 03	3	3	3,604.80	108 18
Brunette.....	738.64	22 16	7	7	10,340.96	310 24
Brown, Fayette.....	553.35	16 60	7	7	7,746.90	232 40
Bruce, Kate L.....	307.21	9 22	1	1	614.42	18 44

a Tolls readjusted during the year.

STATEMENT VII.—TABLE II.—Continued.

NAME OF VESSEL.	TONNAGE.	TOLLS.	No. PASSAGES.		TOTAL TONNAGE.	TOTAL TOLLS.
			Up.	Down.		
VESSELS AND CONSORTS.						
Breed, C. G.....	385.17	\$11 55	2	2	1,540.68	\$46 20
Bradley, Alva.....	649.18	19 48	11	11	14,281.96	428 56
Butcher Boy.....	359.76	10 80	1	1	719.52	21 60
Burt, John.....	348.22	10 45	3	3	2,069.32	62 70
Berlin.....	213.86	6 42	1	1	427.72	12 84
Correspondent.....	220.51	6 62	1	1	441.02	13 24
City of Tawas.....	290.87	8 73	1	1	581.74	17 46
Card, J. F.....	276.58	8 30	6	6	3,318.96	99 60
Cook, Col.....	266.88	8 00	2	2	1,067.52	32 00
Dictator.....	300.00	9 00	4	4	2,400.00	72 00
Exile.....	387.48	11 62	6	6	4,649.76	139 44
Ely, S. P.....	627.24	18 82	7	7	8,781.36	263 48
Ely, Geo. H.....	648.88	19 47	12	12	15,573.12	467 28
Escanaba.....	414.63	12 44	9	9	7,463.34	223 92
Empire State.....	317.81	9 53	5	5	3,178.10	95 30
Favorite.....	451.70	13 55	1	1	903.40	27 10
Ferry, T. W.....	572.32	17 17	8	8	9,157.12	274 72
Ganges.....	333.00	10 00	1	1	666.00	20 00
Grandy, Wm.....	464.97	13 95	8	8	7,439.52	223 20
Genoa.....	730.73	21 92	7	7	10,230.22	306 88
Georger, F. A.....	825.77	24 77	3	3	4,954.62	148 62
Goshawk.....	549.62	16 50	9	9	9,893.16	297 00
Gilmore, J. E.....	290.89	8 73	1	1	581.78	17 46
Groton.....	352.00	10 56	1	1	704.00	21 12
Helena.....	864.00	25 92	10	10	17,280.00	518 40
Hannaford, J. W.....	326.00	9 78	8	8	5,216.00	156 48
Harrison, Jas.....	518.12	15 55	10	10	10,362.40	311 00
Hinckley, Chas.....	325.21	9 75	1	1	650.42	19 50
Halstead.....	496.53	14 90	1	1	993.06	29 80
Hale, O. J.....	326.12	9 79	2	2	1,304.48	39 16
Homer.....	455.09	13 65	1	1	910.18	27 30
Ironton.....	785.56	23 57	11	11	17,282.32	518 54
Ishpeming.....	418.00	12 54	1	1	836.00	25 08
Jura.....	227.00	6 81	1	1	454.00	13 62
Johnson, J. F.....	448.09	13 45	5	5	4,480.90	134 50
Kimball, S. H.....	318.95	9 57	5	5	3,189.50	95 70
Kelley, Ed.....	776.43	23 28	5	5	7,764.30	232 80
King Sisters.....	286.75	8 60	3	3	1,720.50	51 60
Keating, A. C.....	326.00	9 78	1	1	652.00	19 56
King, J. C.....	512.00	15 36	1	1	1,024.00	30 72
King, F. J.....	280.55	8 43	1	1	561.10	16 86
March, J. P.....	355.87	10 68	4	4	2,846.96	85 44
McGregor, Wm.....	732.94	21 99	12	12	17,590.56	527 76
Maxwell, A. C.....	469.13	14 07	11	11	10,320.86	309 54
Mather, Sam'l.....	538.62	16 16	1	1	1,077.24	32 32
Martin, Jno.....	937.75	28 13	11	11	20,630.50	618 86
Minch, C. P.....	408.21	12 24	1	1	816.42	24 50
Martin, Maria.....	568.45	17 05	2	2	2,273.80	68 20
Marsh, P. S.....	543.03	16 29	3	3	3,258.18	97 74
Magill, C. J.....	334.25	10 03	5	5	3,342.50	100 30
Niel, Fannie.....	451.00	13 53	8	8	7,216.00	216 48
Northerner.....	1,214.45	36 43	2	2	4,857.80	145 72
Newcomb, H. R.....	613.28	18 40	7	7	8,585.92	257 60
Narragansette.....	216.66	9 50	1	1	633.32	19 00

STATEMENT VII.—TABLE II.—Continued.

NAME OF VESSEL.	TONNAGE.	TOLLS.	No. PASSAGES.		TOTAL TONNAGE.	TOTAL TOLLS.
			Up.	Down.		
VESSELS AND CONSORTS.						
Ogaretta	604.00	\$18 12	2	2	2,416.00	\$72 48
Ogden, W. B.	298.09	8 94	5	5	2,980.90	89 40
O'Neil, J.	616.33	18 49	1	1	1,232.66	36 98
Oneonta	424.00	12 72	1	1	848.00	25 44
Oak Leaf	319.36	19 58	6	6	3,832.32	114 96
Peterson, Annie ..	631.31	18 94	1	1	1,262.62	37 88
Provost, D.	99.48	3 00	1	1	198.96	6 00
Pelican	813.51	24 40	9	9	14,643.18	439 20
Perew, Frank	524.00	15 72	11	11	11,528.00	345 84
Parana	406.45	12 20	2	2	1,625.80	48 80
Ryan, C. N.	411.76	12 35	5	5	4,117.60	123 50
Rhodes, D. P.	973.93	28 14	11	11	20,634.46	619 08
Rawson, Levi	361.48	10 85	3	3	2,168.88	65 10
Reindeer	34.33	3 00	1	1	68.66	6 00
Sawyer, J. D.	637.33	19 12	3	3	3,823.98	114 72
Sumatra	845.34	25 36	9	9	15,216.12	456 48
Smith, Angus	580.00	17 40	2	2	2,320.00	69 60
Sherman, Geo.	323.28	9 70	3	3	1,939.68	58 20
Sandusky	571.71	17 15	4	4	4,573.68	137 20
Shawnee	571.73	17 15	7	7	8,004.22	240 10
Selkirk	311.79	19 35	1	1	623.58	18 70
a Senator	332.38	9 97	2	2	1,330.52	39 91
Southwest	292.30	8 77	2	2	1,169.20	35 08
Two Fannies	492.24	14 77	1	1	984.48	29 54
Trenton	217.34	6 52	1	1	434.68	13 04
Turner, E. R.	409.35	12 28	6	6	4,912.20	147 36
Thayer, J. O.	380.52	11 42	1	1	761.04	22 84
Van Valkenberg ..	538.78	16 15	1	1	1,077.56	32 30
Venus	232.00	6 96	1	4	464.00	13 92
Verona	728.39	21 85	8	8	11,654.24	349 60
Vanderbilt, W. H. ..	520.65	15 62	1	1	1,041.30	31 24
Warner, M. R.	699.95	21 00	3	3	4,199.70	126 00
Watson, S. L.	606.61	18 20	3	3	3,639.66	109 20
Wood, S. A.	314.00	9 42	3	3	1,884.00	56 52
Whiting, J. R.	458.32	13 75	7	7	6,416.48	192 50
Waggstaff, D.	310.95	9 33	5	5	3,109.50	93 30
Wall, Chas.	629.31	18 88	9	9	11,327.58	339 84
Weaver, Nettie	310.00	9 30	1	1	620.00	18 60
Wells, D. A.	310.82	9 33	1	1	621.64	18 66
Webb, H. J.	431.94	12 95	1	1	863.88	25 90
Wend the Wave	250.13	7 51	1	1	500.26	15 02
Young, Wm.	333.88	10 00	1	1	667.76	20 00
Total Vessels and Consorts.	50,740.93	-----	443	443	495,430.06	\$14,867 37

a Tolls Re-adjusted during the year.

APPENDIX.

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STATEMENT VII.—TABLE II.—*Continued.*

Number passenger boats.....	17
Number passages.....	243
Tonnage.....	12,260.55
Tonnage passing Canal.....	194,658.08
Tolls paid.....	\$5,861 11
Number steam barges.....	36
Number passages.....	502
Tonnage.....	29,762.55
Tonnage passing Canal.....	448,150.61
Tolls paid.....	\$13,444 65
Number of vessels consorts.....	107
Number passages.....	886
Tonnage.....	50,740.93
Tonnage passing Canal.....	495,430.66
Tolls paid.....	\$14,867 37

TABLE III.—CANADIAN BOATS.

NAME OF VESSEL.	TONNAGE.	TOLLS.	No. PASSAGES.		TOTAL TONNAGE.	TOTAL TOLLS.
			Up.	Down.		
PASSENGER.						
Asia	463.00	\$13 89	11	11	10,186.00	\$305 58
Argyle.....	473.00	14 19	1	1	946.00	28 38
a Cumberland	557.00	16 71	7	6	7,241.00	217 23
Columbia.....	490.69	14 73	1	1	981.38	29 46
California.....	475.75	14 28	2	2	1,903.00	57 12
City of Owen Sound.....	818.55	24 55	16	16	26,193.60	785 60
Lake Erie.....	460.00	13 80	1	1	920.00	27 00
Manitoba.....	451.00	13 53	12	12	10,824.00	324 72
Ontario.....	871.37	26 14	17	17	29,626.58	888 76
Quebec.....	803.46	24 10	17	17	27,317.64	819 40
Smith, Frances.....	615.47	18 46	14	14	17,233.16	516 88
Sovereign.....	495.00	14 85	1	1	990.00	29 70
Total Passenger.....	6,974.29	-----	100	99	134,362.36	\$4,030 43
VESSELS AND BARGES.						
Alexandria, P.....	228.00	\$6 84	1	1	456.00	\$13 68
Battle, Mary.....	311.00	9 33	1	1	622.00	18 66
Benson, H.....	275.07	8 26	3	3	1,650.42	19 56
Barwick, Bessie.....	302.00	9 06	2	2	1,208.00	36 24
Clinton.....	491.00	14 73	2	2	1,964.00	58 92
Clyde.....	358.00	10 74	2	2	1,432.00	42 96
Caviller.....	298.00	8 94	1	1	596.00	17 88
Doty, J.....	-----	3 00	1	-----	-----	3 00
Enterprise.....	136.87	4 11	1	1	273.74	8 22
Elgin.....	298.72	8 97	3	3	1,792.32	53 82
Emerald.....	314.00	9 42	1	1	628.00	18 84
Folger, H.....	326.00	9 78	3	3	1,956.00	58 68

α Lost in Lake Superior.

STATEMENT VII.—TABLE III.—*Continued.*

NAME OF VESSEL	TONNAGE.	TOLLS	No. PASSENGERS.		TOTAL TONNAGE	TOTAL TOLLS
			Up.	Down.		
VESSELS AND BARGES.						
Grimsby.....	331.00	\$9 93	2	2	1,324.00	\$39 72
Glenifer.....	367.00	11 01	2	2	1,468.00	44 04
Graham, Jennie.....	311.15	9 33	2	2	1,244.60	37 32
Gaskin, R.....	322.43	9 68	4	4	2,579.44	77 44
Gulnair.....	325.00	9 75	1	1	650.00	19 50
Hamilton, Lillie.....	275.28	8 26	2	2	1,101.12	33 04
Lisgar.....	332.15	9 96	2	2	1,328.60	39 84
Lincoln.....	329.13	9 87	2	2	1,316.52	39 48
a Metamora.....	152.00	-----	2	2	608.00	-----
Merritt, Mary.....	306.00	9 18	1	1	612.00	18 36
Manranilla.....	343.00	10 29	2	2	1,372.00	41 16
Marks, Kate.....	45.00	3 00	1	1	45.00	3 00
Manly, Geo.....	283.86	8 52	3	3	1,703.16	51 12
Mulr, M. A.....	347.44	10 43	1	1	694.88	20 86
b Norway.....	331.68	9 96	2	2	1,328.54	39 88
Oriental.....	329.00	9 87	3	3	1,974.00	59 22
Pride of America.....	340.00	10 20	2	2	1,360.00	40 80
Russell, Frank.....	283.00	8 49	3	3	1,698.00	50 94
Sligo.....	294.44	8 83	2	2	1,177.76	35 32
Shandon.....	295.67	8 87	1	1	591.34	17 74
Sweden.....	302.00	9 06	3	3	1,812.00	54 36
Taylor, W. R.....	322.00	9 66	1	1	644.00	19 32
Thurston, Geo.....	352.00	10 56	1	1	704.00	21 12
Total Vessels and Barges.	10,266.19	-----	66	64	39,915.44	\$1,184 04

a Tug free.

b Tolls readjusted during the year.

Number of passenger boats.....	12
Number of passages.....	199
Tonnage.....	6,974.29
Tonnage passing Canal.....	134,362.36
Tolls paid.....	\$4,030 43
Number of barges and vessels.....	35
Number of passages.....	130
Tonnage.....	10,266.10
Tonnage passing Canal.....	39,915.44
Tolls paid.....	\$1,184 04

TABLE IV.—TUGS, RAFTS, AND SMALL BOATS.

a Number of paid passages.....	77
Tonnage passing Canal.....	4,049.59
Tolls paid.....	\$253 99
b Number of free passages.....	293
Tonnage passing Canal.....	24,031.61
Number of passages, rafts.....	15
Tolls on rafts.....	\$130 00

a Boats having no register, and those registering less than 100 tons, are charged \$3 a passage.

b Tugs engaged in towing government vessels, and those engaged in government business, are free.

STATEMENT VII.—CONTINUED.

TABLE V.—RECAPITULATION.

Number of Passages.

Chicago boats.....	106
Lower Lake boats.....	1,631
Small boats.....	77
Canada boats.....	329
Rafts.....	15
Free.....	293
Total.....	<u>2,451</u>

Tolls.

Chicago boats.....	\$2,958 80
Lower Lake boats.....	34,173 13
Canada boats.....	5,214 47
Small boats and rafts.....	383 99
Total.....	<u>\$42,730 39</u>

Registered Tonnage.

Chicago boats.....	4,411.12
Lower Lake boats.....	92,763.03
Canada boats.....	17,241.39
Total.....	<u>114,415.54</u>

Gross Tonnage.

Chicago boats.....	98,617.36
Lower Lake boats.....	1,138,239.45
Canada boats.....	174,277.80
Tugs and small boats.....	26,081.20
Total.....	<u>1,439,215.61</u>

STATEMENT VIII.

Showing the Amount and Kind of Freight passing through the Canal to Lake Superior, from October 1st, 1876, to the close of Navigation that year.

Apples, barrels.....	15,528	Horses	76
Acid, carboys.....	169	Hay, tons.....	694
Bar Iron, tons.....	572	Lard Oil, barrels.....	391
Boilers.....	4	Liquors, barrels.....	1,889
Brick, M.....	197	Lime, barrels.....	710
Butter, pounds.....	294,483	Lard, pounds.....	271,993
Bacon, pounds.....	192,765	Malt, pounds.....	729,821
Beef, barrels.....	2,662	Machinery, tons.....	642
Coarse Grain.....	156,347	Merchandise, tons.....	6,268
Cattle.....	432	Nails, kegs.....	4,169
Coal, tons.....	25,462	Powder, tons.....	198
Coffee, bags.....	3,145	Pork, barrels.....	4,736
Candles, pounds.....	56,261	Railroad Iron, tons.....	1,651
Cheese, pounds.....	14,486	Sewing Machines.....	16
Cider, barrels.....	364	Salt, barrels.....	597
Coke, tons.....	962	Sugar, barrels.....	5,311
Coal Oil, barrels.....	2,026	Soap, boxes.....	7,454
Corn Meal, barrels.....	75	Tallow, pounds.....	2,300
Dried Fruit, pounds.....	14,017	Tobacco, pounds.....	39,651
Eggs, barrels.....	367	Tea, chests.....	1,860
Engines.....	3	Vegetables, bushels.....	6,444
Furniture, pieces.....	3,499	Vinegar, barrels.....	3,794
Flour, barrels.....	7,263	Wagons.....	18
Fire Clay, barrels.....	99	Window Glass, boxes.....	773
Ground Feed, tons.....	667		
Hogs.....	363	Passengers.....	831

STATEMENT IX.

Showing the Amount and Kind of Freight passing through the Canal from Lake Superior, from October 1st, 1876, to the close of Navigation that year.

Brownstone, tons.....	531	Linseed Oil, barrels.....	130
Cows.....	3	Lumber, feet.....	1,616,000
Copper, Ingot, tons.....	2,788	Merchandise, tons.....	210
Copper, Mass, tons.....	590	Oil Cake, tons.....	117
Copper Stamp Works, tons.....	1,526	Potatoes, bushels.....	8,132
Flax Seed, tons.....	415	Potash, barrels.....	41
Feed, tons.....	791	Powder, tons.....	33
Flour, barrels.....	68,090	Quartz, tons.....	477
Fish, half barrels.....	8,938	Rags, tons.....	30
Fresh Fish, cars.....	37	Slate, tons.....	315
Furs and Pelts, bundles.....	375	Shingles, M.....	243
Household goods, packages.....	80	Silver Ore, tons.....	216
Horses.....	12	Sandstone, tons.....	75
Hides.....	2,548	Tallow, pounds.....	1,429
Iron, Scrap, tons.....	257	Wheat, bushels.....	262,763
Iron, Pig, tons.....	6,019		
Iron Ore, tons.....	90,997	Passengers.....	951

STATEMENT X.

Showing the Amount and Kind of Freight carried through the Canal to Lake Superior, on Boats running between Chicago and Lake Superior Ports, during the season of Navigation, 1877.

Apples, barrels.....	3,070	Lumber, M.....	103
Butter, pounds.....	207,899	Lath, M.....	30
Bacon, pounds.....	136,874	Lard Oil, barrels.....	415
Beef, barrels.....	2,264	Lard, pounds.....	344,070
Boilers.....	4	Liquors, barrels.....	1,703
Beer, kegs.....	2,224	Machinery, tons.....	123
Bar Iron, tons.....	99	Malt, pounds.....	423,756
Brick, M.....	356	Nails, kegs.....	586
Cattle.....	2,009	Pork, barrels.....	7,212
Coal Oil, barrels.....	70	Powder, tons.....	7
Coal Tar, barrels.....	8	Railroad Iron, tons.....	545
Candles, pounds.....	7,039	Salt, barrels.....	716
Cheese, pounds.....	53,230	Sugar, barrels.....	4,678
Coffee, bags.....	700	Shingles, M.....	40
Coarse Grain, bushels.....	249,510	Sheep.....	2,123
Coal, tons.....	19	Soap, boxes.....	10,696
Cement, barrels.....	1,720	Tea, chests.....	1,087
Dried Fruit, pounds.....	15,170	Tallow, pounds.....	125,070
Engines.....	2	Tobacco.....	84,276
Eggs, barrels.....	1,297	Vinegar, barrels.....	714
Fish, kegs.....	1,060	Vegetables, bushels.....	3,351
Flour, barrels.....	9,760	Window Glass, boxes.....	1,310
Furniture, pieces.....	26,774	Wagons.....	25
Ground Feed, tons.....	1,297	Merchandise not otherwise enumerated, tons.....	6,911
Horses and Mules.....	89	Passengers.....	1,161
Hogs.....	1,250		
Hay, tons.....	541		
Lime, barrels.....	861		

STATEMENT XI.

Showing the Amount and Kind of Freight carried through the Canal from Lake Superior, on Boats running between Chicago and Lake Superior Ports, during the season of Navigation, 1877.

Brownstone, tons.....	1,620	Pig Iron, tons.....	8,415
Bones, tons.....	17	Quartz, tons.....	827
Buffalo Robes, bales.....	5	Rags, tons.....	7
Copper, Ingot, tons.....	101	Sandstone, tons.....	67
Copper, Stamp Works, tons.....	1	Scrap Iron, tons.....	965
Car-wheels.....	125	Slate, tons.....	487
Furs, bales.....	1,145	Shingles, M.....	1,663,000
Flour, barrels.....	11,540	Tallow, pounds.....	22,546
Fish, half barrels.....	8,105	Wheat, bushels.....	56,000
Flax Seed, bushels.....	2,143	Wool, pounds.....	8,430
Hides.....	5,795	Merchandise not otherwise enumerated, tons.....	95
Hides, bales.....	152	Passengers.....	1,111
Household goods, packages.....	15		
Iron Ore, tons.....	3,371		
Lumber, feet.....	1,541,000		

STATEMENT XII.

Showing the Amount and Kind of Freight carried through the Canal to Lake Superior, on Vessels running between Lake Superior and the Lower Lake Ports, during the season of Navigation, 1877.

Apples, barrels.....	11,353	Horses and Mules.....	131
Acid, carboys.....	370	Lard, pounds.....	160,880
Boilers.....	15	Lime, barrels....	1,808
Butter, pounds.....	223,466	Lumber, M.....	48
Bacon, pounds.....	5,789	Limestone, tons.....	3,955
Beef, barrels.....	914	Lard Oil, barrels.....	1,197
Bar Iron, tons.....	2,244	Liquors, barrels.....	1,599
Brick, M.....	743	Malt, pounds.....	51,208
Barrel Hoops.....	51,352	Moulding Sand, tons.....	140
Barrel Heading.....	54,800	Machinery, tons.....	791
Coke, tons.....	3,962	Nails, kegs.....	22 284
Cattle.....	167	Pork, barrels.....	1,657
Coarse Grain, bushels.....	84,950	Powder, tons.....	488
Cement, barrels.....	4,505	Railroad Iron, tons.....	14,481
Coal, tons.....	91,548	Salt, barrels.....	57,367
Coal Oil, barrels.....	3,619	Soda, pounds.....	231,000
Coffee, bags.....	3,237	Soap, boxes.....	15,648
Candles, pounds.....	72,180	Sugar, barrels.....	22,008
Cheese, pounds.....	42,294	Sheep.....	86
Dried Fruit, pounds.....	68,844	Syrup, barrels.....	533
Engines.....	16	Staves.....	69,047
Eggs, barrels.....	803	Tea, chests.....	3,089
Furniture, pieces.....	2,209	Tobacco, pounds.....	41,570
Fish, cars.....	17	Wagons.....	36
Fire Brick, M.....	1,010	Wooden Pipe, pieces.....	268
Fire Clay, barrels.....	150	Window Glass, boxes.....	476
Flour, barrels.....	5,280	Vinegar, barrels.....	1,000
Gasoline, barrels.....	6	Vegetables, bushels.....	20,909
Glycerine, tons.....	10	Merchandise not otherwise enumerated, tons.....	11,075
Ground Feed, tons.....	476		
Hay, tons.....	434	Passengers.....	4,336
Hogs.....	45		

STATEMENT XIII.

Showing the Amount and Kind of Freight carried through the Canal from Lake Superior, on Vessels running between Lake Superior and the Lower Lake Ports, during the season of Navigation, 1877.

Butter, pounds.....	7,090	Keolite Polish, tons.....	240
Bullion Silver, bars.....	209	Lumber, feet.....	1,743,000
Bullion Silver, tons.....	12	Linseed Oil, barrels.....	420
Bones, tons.....	55	Lath, M.....	64
Brownstone, tons.....	886	Oil Cake, tons.....	90
Board, Pine, cubic feet.....	18,000	Potatoes.....	4,200
Copper, Ingot, tons.....	11,366	Potash, tons.....	213
Copper, Mass, tons.....	1,458	Pig Iron, tons.....	11,960
Copper, Stamp Works, tons.....	3,841	Powder, tons.....	12
Cedar Posts.....	2,985	Rags, tons.....	90
Flour, barrels.....	213,503	Silver Ore, tons.....	953
Feed, tons.....	302	Seed, boxes.....	185
Flax-seed, bushels.....	2,418	Shingles, M.....	262
Furs and Pelts, bundles.....	4,433	Slate, tons.....	32
Furs and Pelts, tons.....	20	Scrap Iron, tons.....	323
Fresh Fish, cars.....	283	Tallow, pounds.....	5,080
Fish, half barrels.....	8,464	Wool, pounds.....	62,400
Horses.....	9	Wheat, bushels.....	1,139,108
Hides.....	1,323	Merchandise not otherwise enumerated, tons.....	454
Hides, bundles.....	35		
Household goods, packages.....	58	Passengers.....	3,521
Iron Ore, tons.....	564,711		

STATEMENT XIV.

Showing the Kind and Amount of Freight carried through the Canal to Lake Superior, on Canada Vessels, during the season of Navigation, 1877.

Apples, barrels.....	876	Lard Oil, barrels.....	6
Bollers.....	4	Limestone, tons.....	80
Brick, M.....	44	Lumber, M.....	708
Bacon, pounds.....	378,579	Lath, M.....	10
Beef, barrels.....	125	Malt, pounds.....	4,000
Butter, pounds.....	76,500	Machinery, tons.....	211
Bar Iron, tons.....	111	Nails, kegs.....	278
Cattle.....	288	Onions, bushels.....	70
Coarse Grains, bushels.....	12,682	Potatoes, bushels.....	1,252
Coal Oil, barrels.....	1,387	Powder, tons.....	57
Cement, barrels.....	100	Pork, barrels.....	1,556
Candles, pounds.....	48,440	Railroad Iron, tons.....	828
Cheese, pounds.....	6,800	Railroad spikes, kegs.....	4,500
Coffee, sacks.....	2	Reapers and Mowers.....	15
Dried Fruit, pounds.....	5,525	Salt, barrels.....	5,105
Engines.....	5	Sugar, barrels.....	1,022
Eggs, barrels.....	45	Sheep.....	315
Flour, barrels.....	5,128	Shingles, M.....	82
Fish, kegs.....	1,300	Soap, boxes.....	1,587
Flat Cars.....	30	Tobacco, pounds.....	15,590
Furniture, pieces.....	658	Tea, chests.....	1,188
Ground Feed, tons.....	24	Vegetables, bushels.....	380
Hogs.....	119	Vinegar, barrels.....	17
Horses and Mules.....	290	Wagons.....	94
Hay, tons.....	201	Window Glass, boxes.....	462
Lard, pounds.....	27,880	Merchandise not otherwise enumerated, tons.....	6,922
Locomotives.....	2	Passengers.....	8,278
Liquors, barrels.....	1,490		
Lime, barrels.....	616		

STATEMENT XV.

Showing the Kind and Amount of Freight carried through the St. Mary's Falls Ship Canal from Lake Superior, on Canada Vessels, during the season of Navigation, 1877.

Butter, pounds.....	28,000	Linseed Oil, barrels.....	750
Board, Pine, cubic feet.....	899,208	Oil Cake, tons.....	250
Feed, tons.....	482	Rags, tons.....	10
Fish, half barrels.....	5,349	Silver Ore, tons.....	36
Furs and Pelts, bundles.....	3,741	Tallow, pounds.....	78,540
Flaxseed, bushels.....	29,960	Wheat, bushels.....	154,630
Flour, barrels.....	89,906	Merchandise not otherwise enumerated, tons.....	261
Household goods, packages.....	128	Passengers.....	3,398
Hides.....	50,832		
Hides, bales.....	578		
Lumber, M.....	593		

STATEMENT XVI.

Showing the Kind and Total Amount of Freight passing through the Canal to Lake Superior during the season of Navigation, 1877.

Apples, barrels.....	15,299	Lumber, M.....	859
Acid, carboys.....	370	Lath, M.....	40
Butter, pounds.....	507,865	Lard Oil, barrels.....	1,618
Bacon, pounds.....	509,242	Lard, pounds.....	532,880
Beef, barrels.....	3,303	Liquors, barrels.....	4,792
Boilers.....	23	Locomotives.....	2
Beer, kegs.....	2,224	Limestone, tons.....	4,035
Bar Iron, tons.....	2,454	Malt, pounds.....	479,036
Brick.....	1,143,000	Machinery, tons.....	1,125
Barrel Hoops.....	51,352	Moulding Sand, tons.....	140
Barrel Heads.....	54,800	Nails, kegs.....	22,168
Cattle.....	2,464	Onions, bushels.....	70
Coal Oil, barrels.....	5,076	Pork, barrels.....	10,425
Coal, tons.....	91,575	Powder, tons.....	552
Candles, pounds.....	127,659	Potatoes, bushels.....	1,252
Cheese, pounds.....	102,324	Railroad Iron, tons.....	15,854
Coffee, bags.....	3,939	Railroad Spikes, kegs.....	4,500
Coarse Grain, bushels.....	343,542	Reapers and Mowers.....	15
Cement, barrels.....	6,325	Salt, barrels.....	63,188
Coke, tons.....	3,962	Sugar, barrels.....	27,908
Coal Tar, barrels.....	8	Shingles, M.....	112
Dried Fruit, pounds.....	89,539	Sheep.....	2,524
Engines.....	23	Soap, boxes.....	27,931
Eggs, barrels.....	2,145	Soda, pounds.....	231,000
Fish, kegs.....	2,360	Syrup, barrels.....	533
Fish, cars.....	17	Staves.....	69,047
Flour, barrels.....	20,168	Tea, chests.....	5,364
Furniture, pieces.....	29,641	Tobacco, pounds.....	141,436
Flat Cars.....	30	Tallow, pounds.....	125,070
Fire Brick.....	1,010	Vinegar, barrels.....	1,731
Fire Clay, barrels.....	150	Vegetables, bushels.....	24,840
Ground Feed, tons.....	1,797	Window Glass, boxes.....	2,248
Gasoline, barrels.....	6	Wagons.....	79
Glycerine, tons.....	10	Wooden Pipe, pieces.....	268
Horses and Mules.....	510	Merchandise not otherwise enumerated, tons.....	24,908
Hogs.....	1,414	Passengers.....	13,770
Hay, tons.....	1,176		
Lime, barrels.....	3,485		

STATEMENT XVII.

Showing the Kind and Total Amount of Freight passing through the Canal from Lake Superior during the season of Navigation, 1877.

Butter, pounds.....	350,090	Kaolite, tons.....	240
Bullion Silver, bars.....	209	Lumber, feet.....	3,284,000
Bullion Silver, tons.....	12	Linseed Oil, barrels.....	1,170
Bones, tons.....	72	Lath, M.....	64
Brownstone, tons.....	2,508	Oil Cake, tons.....	340
Board, Pine, cubic feet.....	917,208	Potatoes, bushels.....	4,200
Buffalo Robes, bales.....	5	Potash, tons.....	213
Copper, Ingot, tons.....	11,467	Pig Iron, tons.....	20,375
Copper, Mass, tons.....	1,458	Powder, tons.....	12
Copper, Stamp Works, tons.....	3,842	Quartz, tons.....	827
Cedar Posts.....	2,985	Rags, tons.....	107
Car-Wheels.....	125	Silver Ore, tons.....	987
Flour, barrels.....	334,949	Seed Boxes.....	185
Feed, tons.....	784	Shingles.....	1,925,000
Flaxseed, bushels.....	34,521	Slate, tons.....	519
Furs and Pelts, bales.....	9,319	Scrap Iron, tons.....	1,288
Furs and Pelts, tons.....	20	Sandstone, tons.....	67
Fish, half barrels.....	21,918	Tallow, pounds.....	106,166
Fresh Fish, cars.....	283	Wool, pounds.....	70,830
Horses.....	9	Wheat, bushels.....	1,349,738
Hides.....	57,950	Merchandise not otherwise enu-	
Hides, bales.....	765	merated, tons.....	810
Household goods, packages.....	201	Passengers.....	8,030
Iron Ore, tons.....	568,082		

STATEMENT XVIII.

Inventory of Property, Tools, and Fixtures, the Property of the State, in use and to be used in the proper Maintenance and Repairs of the Canal.

2 grind stones.....	\$7 50	1 shackle bar.....	\$3 00
1 steam pump and boiler.....	2,000 00	1 Marlin spike.....	75
1 portable forge.....	30 00	1 yawl boat.....	50 00
3 set purchase blocks.....	100 00	1 glue pot.....	1 00
1 capstan (broken).....	5 00	2 dozen brooms.....	1 50
2 striking hammers.....	3 00	1 scow pump.....	15 00
4 crowbars.....	6 00	1,000 feet wire rope.....	175 00
7 ship augers.....	7 00	495 pounds white lead.....	47 03
1 jack-plane.....	1 00	2 snatch blocks.....	22 80
2 cant-hooks.....	5 00	2 lamp-fillers.....	1 50
2 timber hooks.....	6 00	6 crosscut saws.....	9 00
2 sounding poles.....	8 00	8 paint brushes.....	5 00
1 canvass, for guard gate.....	75 00	1 coil Manila rope.....	34 00
15 wheelbarrows.....	20 00	2 kegs nails.....	5 50
1 iron rope.....	2 00	16,260 cubic feet timber, @ 17 cts. 2,764 32	
2 ladders.....	5 00	7 bars heavy iron.....	50 00
1 large capstan and frame.....	75 00	200 cubic feet timber, @ 13 cts. 26 00	
1 small boat.....	15 00	20 gallons coal oil.....	5 50
1,000 feet Manila rope.....	50 00	8 lanterns.....	8 00
1 barrel boiled oil.....	30 00	7 office lamps.....	35 00
6 oak rollers.....	19 50	Wash-stand furniture.....	2 00
Axes, shovels, and augers.....	20 00	1 lounge.....	10 00
12 life buoys.....	72 00	1 office desk.....	25 00
4 bales oakum.....	21 00	2 revolving chairs.....	12 00
1 barrel pitch.....	3 50	1 Davidson safe.....	35 00
3,872 drift bolts.....	660 50	2 letter presses.....	10 00
2,481 feet timber, @ 13 cts. 322 54		6 stoves.....	100 00
6,500 feet oak timber.....	162 50	1 letter scale.....	5 00
30 gallons sperm oil.....	21 00	1 marine glass.....	10 00
30 gallons lard oil.....	21 00	1 cart.....	40 00
14 lock lamps, @ \$4.....	56 00	2 sleighs.....	50 00
Looking glasses.....	2 00	1 office desk.....	18 00
4 jack-screws.....	50 00	3 office desks, @ \$15.....	45 00
2 scows.....	600 00	1 dozen office chairs.....	15 00
5 chains.....	10 00	1 Detroit Safe Co. safe.....	135 00
300 feet Manila rope.....	30 00	Letter-press stands.....	10 00
4 ice chisels.....	2 00	1 office calendar clock.....	10 00
1 stone sledge.....	2 50	1 barometer.....	25 00
1 boring machine.....	10 00	1 horse.....	125 00
1 adze.....	2 00	1 wagon.....	60 00
1 foreplane.....	75		
3 steel wrenches.....	3 75		
1 stone rake.....	2 00		
		Total.....	\$8,545 04

HISTORY

OF THE

ST. MARY'S FALLS SHIP CANAL,

SHOWING THE EARLY EFFORTS WHICH WERE MADE TO SECURE ITS CONSTRUCTION,
WITH A RECORD OF THE BUSINESS OF THE CANAL FROM ITS OPENING
UNTIL THE PRESENT TIME, TOGETHER WITH THE IMPROVE-
MENTS MADE AND IN PROCESS OF CONSTRUCTION.

COMPILED BY WILLIAM CHANDLER.

DESIGNED TO ACCOMPANY THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT AND COLLECTOR
FOR 1877.

WITH MAP.



BY AUTHORITY.

LANSING:
W. S. GEORGE & CO., STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS.
1878.

HISTORY.

The attention of the people of the State was first publicly called to the importance of securing a ship canal around the rapids at Sault Ste. Marie, by Governor Mason in his message to the Legislature in 1837. This was the first session of the Legislature of Michigan as a State, it having been admitted into the Union in 1836. It was a year or two previous to this that the territory now known as the Upper Peninsula was ceded to Michigan by the General Government, in the settlement of a boundary difficulty between Michigan and Ohio. It is probable, however, that the importance of the canal had been somewhat agitated previous to 1837. Governor Mason had been Secretary and Acting Governor of the Territory several years before its admission as a State, and it seems likely that his attention had been called to the matter during the time of territorial government. Although there is no official record of the fact, it is probable that the agitation of the project was first commenced as soon as the Upper Peninsula was annexed. Gov. Mason seemed fully conversant with the subject, for he showed in his message its great importance, and strongly urged the immediate construction of the canal. The Legislature acted favorably upon this recommendation, and on March 21st, 1837, an act was approved by the Governor authorizing a survey to be made, providing for maps, profile, etc., to be made together with an estimate of the cost of construction. Twenty-five thousand dollars was appropriated by the act to cover the expense to be incurred. Under the provisions of this law Gov. Mason appointed John Alney engineer, to make the survey, plans, and estimates. In the legislative proceedings by which this was accomplished, Henry A. Lavake of Chippewa county took a leading part.

During the summer of 1837 Judge Alney completed his surveys, and reported to the Governor the plans for a canal and two locks of the following dimensions: width of canal, 75 feet; depth, 10 feet; width of locks, 32 feet; length, 100 feet; depth, 10 feet. Estimated cost, \$112,544.

In 1838, Governor Mason again called the attention of the Legislature to the subject, placing before that body the plans and estimated cost. He urged upon the Legislature the importance of taking such action as would insure the completion of the canal that year. That body subsequently made an additional appropriation of \$25,000 to be applied to its construction, "provided Congress did not at its present session make an appropriation for that purpose." This act became a law by the approval of the Governor April 5th, 1838.

Congress made no appropriation; therefore, on the 7th day of September, 1838, a contract was entered into, in the city of Detroit, with Messrs. Smith &

Driggs, of Buffalo, N. Y., to construct the canal. The season being too far advanced to admit of doing much before the close of navigation, the commencement of the work was deferred until the following spring.

Again, in 1839, the Governor urged upon the Legislature, in his message, the necessity of a speedy construction of the work. This resulted in the passage of an act, which became a law April 19th, 1839, authorizing an advance to be made to the contractors by the Commissioners of Internal Improvement. This board consisted of Edwin H. Lathrop, President; Hiram Alden, Auditor; Levi S. Humphrey, Lansing B. Miner, James B. Hunt, Wm. A. Burt, and Rix Robinson, Acting Commissioner for the Sault Ste. Marie Canal.

Early in May, 1839, the contractors proceeded to the Sault, and commenced work by filling up a government mill-race, located upon the military reservation. The post commander, having been previously instructed upon this point, ordered the contractors to desist; but they refused to comply, and continued work until the 13th of May, when Lieut. Rood, at the head of his command, forcibly ejected them from the ground. This act, of course, necessitated the abandonment of the work. There was actually expended upon the work, as reported by Commissioner Robinson:

By John Alney, engineer.....	\$1,152 27
Wages and traveling expenses.....	724 29
Total	<hr/> \$1,876 56

By a joint resolution, approved March 27th, 1840, the Legislature of Michigan protested against this high-handed act of the United States, and demanded reparation for expenses and loss to the State, in thus preventing an attempt to improve the navigation of waters leading to a territory so recently forced upon her and brought within her jurisdiction. States' rights not prevailing at that time, this act of the Legislature proved of no avail.

But the attempt to secure the construction of the canal was not allowed to rest here. The same Legislature adopted a memorial to Congress, which was approved March 30th, 1840, in which the importance of the speedy construction of the canal was fully set forth, on account of the great wealth of the country in copper, iron, fisheries, furs, pine timber, and the value of the land for agricultural purposes. The memorial closed by asking money or lands to aid in its construction. Hon. Samuel Ashman, member of the Legislature from Chippewa county, took a deep and active interest in the matter, and acted as chairman of the select committee which prepared the memorial above referred to. Hon. John Norvell, Senator from Michigan, responded to the request of the Legislature, and immediately on receipt of the memorial, presented it to Congress, and introduced a bill providing for a grant of 100,000 acres of land to aid in the construction of the canal. The bill was defeated. Among those who opposed it was Henry Clay, who, in a speech against it, referred to it as "a work beyond the remotest settlement in the United States, if not in the moon." What would Henry Clay say to-day if he could see the millions of dollars in mining products, in wheat, lumber, and fish, which annually pass over Lake Superior, and through the canal at the Sault?

Thus the matter rested until the meeting of the Legislature in 1843. On January 24 a joint resolution passed that body, asking Congress for an appro-

priation for the construction of the canal. Copies of this action were sent to the Legislatures of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, and Wisconsin, and asking their coöperation in the enterprise. Similar resolutions were passed January 27th, 1844, and March 9th, 1848, which shows that although their efforts had not met with success, the friends of the enterprise, even after ten years of continuous labor, were not yet discouraged.

In 1849, Hon. John Ingersoll, Representative in the Legislature from Chippewa county, and Hon. Jonathan P. King, from Mackinaw, took hold of the matter again, and secured the passage of a joint resolution by the Legislature asking Congress to appropriate \$500,000 in money for the construction of the canal. Still Congress took no favorable action. Hon. John Bacon, of Chippewa county, and Hon. E. J. Roberts, of Houghton county, were members of the Legislature of 1851, and working together secured the passage of a similar joint resolution, which was approved March 30th, calling upon the General Government for \$500,000 for the canal. This was sent to the Legislatures of all the States interested, and their coöperation solicited.

During these years of controversy, the immense wealth of the northern peninsula was becoming known. The copper interest had developed into a magnitude before unheard of. The iron ore deposits had become known as almost inexhaustible. Instead of having a canal to hasten and assist in the development of the country, as its friends in the beginning had hoped, the rapid growth of the resources of the country was beginning to attract the attention of the people to the absolute necessity of a ship canal to facilitate and cheapen transportation. The plank and tram road transfers at the Sault could no longer fill the demands of trade. The few faithful ones who had worked so long, though unavailingly, in behalf of the enterprise, were alone no longer. Large numbers were now interested, and everywhere took hold of the matter with an earnestness that had never before been manifested, and urged upon Congress the great importance of the canal in a national as well as a commercial point of view. All this looked encouraging for the success of the enterprise in the near future. Hon. John Burt, who had from the first taken a deep interest in the enterprise, about this time put his shoulder to the wheel. Through his efforts others were interested, and induced to contribute their time and money to aid the great work. Capt. Eber B. Ward, then most prominently known as a steamboat king, and Sheldon McKnight, another steamboat man, about this time became especially active. Among others who deserve mention in this connection were Abner Sherman, Simon Mendelbaum, Wm. L. Stephens, Samuel W. Hill, Heaman B. Ely, Peter White, and J. Vernon Brown, who was editor of the Lake Superior Journal, published at the Sault. The people generally at the Sault were rather indifferent than otherwise, but there were exceptions, among whom were Samuel Ashman, P. B. Barbeau, S. R. Wood, and several others.

Preparations were made to carry the matter before Congress in a manner never done before. To this end a self-constituted committee (lobby it might be called in these days), consisting of Hon. John Burt, Capt. E. B. Ward, Sheldon McKnight, Abner Sherman, Simon Mendelbaum, D. S. Cash, Wm. Willard, E. C. Roberts, Wm. A. Pratt, and J. Vernon Brown, spent most of the winter of 1851 and 1852 in Washington, for the purpose of influencing legislation favorable to the canal. The stock in trade of these gentlemen consisted of specimens of copper and iron ore, and their individual influence with members of Congress. Public sentiment was influenced to as great an extent as possible

by Mr. Brown by articles in his paper, copies of which were sent to all the members of Congress and to the different Legislatures, whose aid it was desirable to secure. It was made to appear that the work was one of great national importance, besides its commercial value. During this memorable contest, Mr. Burt's room was headquarters for this enterprise. Here Mr. Brown's articles were written; here were memorials prepared, sent to the State Legislatures intended to be passed by them, and then sent to their members of Congress. The copper and iron specimens had a powerful effect with the committee which had this matter in charge. The result of all this influence was the introduction of two bills in Congress upon the subject,—one providing for \$500,000 in money, and the other for 500,000 acres of land, for the construction of the canal. The opposition of the Southern members of Congress, who then controlled affairs, to government appropriations for internal improvements, rendered the passage of the money bill impossible. All efforts were then turned to the land bill. Enough of them were found, however, who would vote government land to the State to aid in the construction of the canal to pass the bill, which had in the mean time been raised to 750,000 acres. This bill was approved by the President August 26th, 1852. Much valuable aid in carrying this measure through Congress was rendered by Gen. Cass, Gov. Felch, and James L. Conger.

Thus it was only after fifteen years almost constant labor that the project was considered of enough importance to merit government aid. But even then the promoters of the enterprise felt far from satisfied. They felt no assurance that the work could be done with the land within any reasonable time. Hon. Truman Smith of Connecticut openly declared that the canal could not be constructed in ten years, if ever, with this grant. Mr. Brown returned to the Sault, and published a very discouraging article regarding the prospects. Mr. Burt was about the only person who had faith. He replied warmly to Mr. Brown's article, and predicted the completion of the canal within two years.

Immediately on the passage of the act by Congress making the appropriation of land, Governor McClelland, in order to hasten the work of construction, addressed a letter to the Secretary of War, requesting him to make an immediate survey of the proposed canal. For the want of a specific appropriation for this purpose the request was not complied with. The Governor then secured the services of Capt. Canfield, U. S. Topographical Engineer, to make the survey. It was proceeded with at once, that the Governor might lay the matter before the Legislature which convened the coming winter. If this was not done the matter would have to lay over two years, or a special session of the Legislature called. The success of the enterprise was still upon uncertain ground. To secure proper legislation and prompt action, Mr. Burt again set to work, and with the aid of friends, secured the nomination of his father, Mr. W. A. Burt, as a candidate for the Legislature from Macomb county. So great was the confidence of the people in this gentleman that no opposing candidate was put in the field. A short time before the election, Hon. Heaman B. Ely, Mr. Burt's partner in business at that time, proceeded to the Sault, and by his energy and force of character, secured the nomination to the Legislature from Chippewa county (Marquette county being at that time attached to Chippewa), and remained on the ground and secured his own election. His election, however, was contested, but he was admitted to his seat. These gentlemen were considered champions of the canal.

The survey was completed before the meeting of the Legislature, and Gov.

McClelland incorporated it into his message to that body. The plan for the canal and locks submitted was substantially the same as provided for by the act of Congress appropriating the land, except that, at the urgent request of Lake Superior men, the locks were made 300 instead of 250 feet in length. Mr. Burt was made chairman of the Legislative committee the canal matters were referred to. At one time during the session of this Legislature it seemed as though the whole canal project would fail, not because of a lack of friends, but on account of the great diversity of plans and schemes which were brought forward, and which were earnestly championed by their several projectors. However, by the energy and general good tactics of the gentlemen named above, an act was passed, and approved by the Governor February 5th, 1853, and one supplementary thereto, approved February 12th, 1853, by which the Governor was authorized to appoint commissioners to contract for the construction of the canal upon the basis of the plans presented. In pursuance of the provisions of this act the Governor appointed Chauncey Joslin, Henry Ledyard, John P. Barry, Shubael Conant, and Alfred Williamson, as Commissioners.

Thus successfully ended sixteen years of labor to secure the construction of the St. Mary's Falls Ship Canal. Nothing more was necessary but to secure its construction for the compensation the State had to offer. The Commissioners entered immediately upon the discharge of their duties, and on April 5th, 1853, entered into a contract with Joseph Fairbanks, J. W. Brooks, Erastus Corning, August Belmont, H. Dwight, Jr., and Thomas Dyer as principals, and Franklin Moore, Geo. F. Porter, John Owen, James F. Joy, and Henry P. Baldwin as sureties, for the construction of the canal. The contractors agreed to construct it and defray all expenses connected with the work, for the land appropriated by Congress, 750,000 acres. They also agreed to complete the canal within two years. In making the contract, the Commissioners made some very important changes in the plans, which increased the capacity of the locks very materially. The contract as entered into provided for the construction of two consecutive locks 350 feet long, 70 feet wide, and 12 feet depth of water; this, however, was afterward increased to 13 feet. The canal was to be 100 feet in width. The estimated cost was \$557,739.

Under an act of the Legislature of the State of New York, approved April 12th, 1853, the St. Mary's Falls Ship Canal Company was organized. The officers of the company were Erastus Corning, president; James W. Brooks, vice president; J. V. L. Pryor, secretary and treasurer. The directors were E. Corning, J. W. Brooks, J. V. L. Pryor, Joseph Fairbanks, John M. Forbes, John F. Seymour, and James F. Joy. On the 25th of August, 1853, the original contract was formally assigned to this company.

On the 4th of June, 1853, ground was broken by Mr. Chas. T. Harvey, by the use of a spade in his own hands, and the great work was commenced which would open up the immense wealth of the Upper Peninsula to the commerce of the world. The work was prosecuted with vigor under the personal supervision of Mr. Chas. T. Harvey, who was superintendent of construction.

On the 21st of May, 1855, a certificate of the completion of the work was signed by Kinsley S. Bingham, Governor, Shubael Conant, Chauncey Joslin, Henry Ledyard, and Alfred Williams, and filed with the Commissioner of the State Land Office May 24th, 1855. A certificate to the same effect was also made and signed by John T. Clark, engineer, May 21st, and filed on May 24th. The lands had been approved to the State by the General Government,

and on the 25th of May, 1855, they were patented by the State to the St. Mary's Falls Ship Canal Company. The actual cost of the canal was \$999,802.46.

The near completion of the canal rendered some action necessary by the Legislature of 1855 to provide for its management. An act was approved February 12th, 1855, by which the Governor was authorized to appoint a superintendent, who should have local charge of the canal. The same act also provided that the Governor, Auditor General, and State Treasurer should constitute a Board of Control of the canal, and should have general charge of the canal and its workings. On the 12th day of February, 1855, the same day the act was passed, the Governor, very fittingly, appointed John Burt, Esq., as Superintendent, his term of office commencing on the 1st of April following.

On the 19th of April, 1855, water was first let into the canal. On the 18th of the June following, Mr. Burt had the pleasure of seeing the culmination of the great work, to secure which he had for so many years been one of the chief leaders. On that day he had the honor of passing the first boat through the locks,—the steamer Illinois, Capt. Jack Wilson, commander. The great lakes were connected, and a new era in the commerce of Lake Superior inaugurated. The delay in passing boats from the time of the completion of the canal until the time above named, was caused by the discovery of a weakness in the embankment on the north side of the canal, which required some additional work. In his report of Nov. 30th, 1856, the Superintendent recommended the strengthening of this embankment by the construction of a wall upon the outside of it and widening it, extending the north pier at the upper end, and removing obstructions at the lower end. For the money necessary to do this, he recommended that an application be made to Congress. In the same report he also recommended the free passage of tugs, legislation to enforce reports from captains of vessels as to cargoes, and that reports of Superintendent be made to the Governor, etc. Governor Bingham in his message called the attention of the Legislature to this report, and legislation was made accordingly. Congress was memorialized for aid to make the needed improvements, but without avail. In consideration of this failure, by request of Governor Bingham, the Superintendent the following season made a special report upon the condition of the canal, showing its urgent needs. On December 12th, 1857, the Governor called an extra session of the Legislature, to take this matter, and some others requiring legislative action, into consideration. In his message to the Legislature on January 12th, 1858, he laid the matter before that body. During the season just passed, breaks of an alarming character had occurred in the north bank. Acting upon this report, the Legislature passed a joint resolution, which the Governor approved February 1st, 1858, requesting our members of Congress to obtain, if possible, an appropriation of \$50,000 for this purpose; all, however, to no effect.

In 1858, Mr. E. Calkins, who was then Superintendent, again called attention to the necessity of these improvements. All efforts to secure aid from Congress having failed, the Legislature of 1859, realizing the importance of the work, passed an act, which was approved February 14th, 1859, which authorized the Governor and State to make a loan of \$100,000, by issuing the bonds of the canal. The principle and interest were guaranteed by the State, but they were to be paid from the canal fund.

Under this law the loan was negotiated, and the amount, \$100,000, passed, it was supposed, into the hands of the State Treasurer, John McKinney, but only

one-half of it ever came to light, and Mr. McKinney had to suffer incarceration in the State Prison in expiation of somebody's crime. He remained in prison until near his end, when he was pardoned out to die, but he never told what became of the money. However, the best that could be done must be with the \$50,000 remaining. On the 7th of June, 1859, the Board of Control entered into contract with Silas M. Holmes of Detroit, and Nelson W. Clark of Oakland county, to make the necessary repairs, plans and specifications for which had been made and were attached to the contract. This contract was filed with the Secretary of State July 6th, 1859. The work of strengthening the canal bank was entered upon and completed that year, while the rest of the work contracted for was completed the following year.

From that time until the present the history of the canal has only been similar to any other well regulated institution. The benefits which have accrued to the State through its influence are beyond calculation. The business has increased year by year, until now the amount of traffic which annually passes through it is immense. The expenses of operation and repairs have been maintained at a cost not beyond the revenue of the canal arising from tolls. The interest on the bonds has been paid, and the bonds paid and provided for. Still the great increase in business has permitted the reduction of tolls from 6½ cents per registered ton to 3 cents, the law providing that the tolls should only create a sufficient revenue for these purposes.

The following is a list of the Superintendents of the canal since its opening, showing the date of their appointment and time of service:

NAMES.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.	REMARKS.
John Burt.....	February 12, 1855.....	Term to commence April 1st.
Elisha Calkins.....	" 14, 1857.....	" " "
Samuel P. Mead.....	January 13, 1859.....	" " "
George W. Brown.....	February 14, 1861.....	
" ".....	March 25, 1863.....	
Guy H. Carleton.....	" 16, 1865.....	
" ".....	" 27, 1867.....	
" ".....	" 17, 1869.....	
" ".....	" 31, 1871.....	
" ".....	April 3, 1873.....	Resigned September 26, 1873.
Frank Gorton.....	September 20, 1873.....	
" ".....	April 1, 1875.....	
John Spalding.....	April 26, 1877.....	

During the year 1876 some irregularities were discovered in the accounts at the canal office; and soon afterward the clerk, Mr. S. B. W. Coval, left suddenly, and it is charged that he took upwards of \$1,000 canal money with him. He was afterwards arrested, and is now under bonds to appear for trial before the Circuit Court of Chippewa county. This led to an investigation of the canal affairs by the Legislature of 1877, and at the suggestion of Gov. Croswell, a revision of the laws governing the canal. The local management, which had up to this time rested entirely with a Superintendent, was by this revision vested in a Superintendent and a Collector of Tolls, the canal proper being left under the supervision of the Superintendent, while the entire financial affairs of the canal were placed under the charge of the Collector. Gov.

Croswell appointed William Chandler of Cheboygan to the newly created office, the appointment dating May 21st, 1877. He assumed the duties of the position May 27th.

The following tabular statement shows the business of the canal each year since its opening in 1855, the date of the opening and closing of navigation :

YEARS.	Gross Receipts.	Tonnage.	No. of Sail Vessels.	No. of Steamers.	No. of Passages.	OPENED.	CLOSED.
1855..	\$4,374 66	106,296.00	-----	-----	-----	June 18th...	November 23d.
1856..	7,575 78	101,458.00	-----	-----	-----	May 4th....	November 28th.
1857..	9,406 74	180,820.00	-----	-----	-----	May 9th....	November 30th.
1858..	10,848 80	219,819.00	-----	-----	-----	April 18th...	November 20th.
1859..	16,941 84	352,642.00	-----	-----	-----	May 3d....	November 28th.
1860..	24,777 82	403,657.00	-----	-----	-----	May 11th....	November 26th.
1861..	16,872 16	276,639.00	-----	-----	-----	May 3d....	November 14th.
1862..	21,007 17	359,612.00	-----	-----	-----	April 27th...	November 27th.
1863..	30,574 44	507,434.00	-----	-----	-----	April 28th...	November 24th.
1864..	34,287 31	571,438.00	1,045	366	1,411	May 2d....	December 4th.
1865..	22,339 64	409,062.00	602	395	997	May 1st....	December 3d.
1866..	23,069 54	458,530.00	555	453	1,008	May 5th....	December 2d.
1867..	33,515 54	556,898.76	839	466	1,305	May 4th....	December 3d.
1868..	25,977 14	432,463.47	817	338	1,155	May 2d....	December 3d.
1869..	31,579 96	524,884.72	939	399	1,338	May 4th....	November 29th.
1870..	41,896 43	690,825.91	1,397	431	1,828	April 29th...	December 1st.
1871..	33,865 45	752,100.54	1,064	573	1,637	May 8th....	November 29th.
1872..	41,232 44	914,735.03	1,212	792	2,004	May 11th....	November 26th.
1873..	44,943 18	1,204,445.45	1,549	968	2,517	May 5th....	November 18th.
1874..	38,922 97	1,070,857.18	833	901	1,734	May 12th....	December 2d.
1875..	41,199 04	1,259,533.53	569	1,464	2,033	May 12th....	December 2d.
1876..	39,315 33	1,314,195.08	571	1,529	2,100	May 8th....	-----
1876 a	7,551 97	227,481.20	113	204	317	-----	November 26th.
1877..	44,351 43	1,439,215.71	1,401	1,050	2,451	May 2d....	November 30th.

a Shows the business from September 30th, 1876, the date of the last report, to the close of navigation that year.

Although the canal as constructed was nearly four times as large as was contemplated by its first projectors in 1837, so rapidly under its influence did the Northern Peninsula, and the great north and west tributary to Lake Superior and this great channel of commerce, develop and expand, that hardly had a dozen years elapsed before it became apparent that some action must soon be taken looking to an increase in the capacity of the canal and locks. Not only had the commerce passing the canal increased at an astonishing rapidity, but the size of the vessels had also correspondingly increased. Vessels could not pass the lock carrying anywhere near their capacity. The mining interests of the Northern Peninsula, which had been given a stimulus by the completion of the canal, had grown to such vast proportions, that they had absorbed money and business ability from almost every section of the country. Therefore nearly all parts of the country had almost a personal interest in this great work. Superintendent George W. Brown, in his report for 1864, spoke of the necessity of enlarging the capacity of the locks, and recommended that another set of locks be constructed, giving as reasons that it would cost very little more and would be much better. In 1867, Mr. Guy H. Carleton, then Superintendent of the canal, called attention to the necessity of deepening and enlarging the

canal and locks, giving the reasons therefor. Again, in his report for 1868 the subject was mentioned, and the suggestion made that the General Government be applied to for the means necessary. The time for definite action seemed to have arrived during the winter of 1868-9. As when the canal project was first inaugurated, Hon. John Burt was found among the leaders of this enterprise. He publicly advocated the deepening of the locks during the winter months, that navigation might not be obstructed. He perfected plans for the work and submitted them to Governor Crapo, the retiring, and Governor Baldwin, the incoming, governor. This resulted in the attention of the Legislature being called to the necessity of the work, and the passage by that body, February 16th, 1869, of a joint resolution urging the importance of the work upon Congress. Mr. Burt personally laid the matter before the members of Congress. He soon ascertained that the prevalent opinion among them was that nothing could be done, in consequence of the canal being under State control. Mr. Burt then returned to Detroit and laid the situation of affairs before the Board of Trade of that city. As a means for securing the sought-for end, that body took action in favor of the transfer of the canal to the United States. This was followed by petitions and memorials from the principal lake cities, requesting for like reasons the proposed transfer. Acting upon the showing thus presented, the Legislature passed a joint resolution, March 27th, 1869, authorizing a transfer of the canal to the United States. The work of placing this enterprise before Congress was not permitted to flag. All the States interested sent memorials to Congress in behalf of the project. The business and resources of the great Lake Superior district were placed before Congress in a statistical form. This was prepared chiefly by Mr. A. A. Burt of Marquette, and had a large influence in shaping future legislation. The initiative in Congress of this movement was made by Hon. O. D. Conger March 14th, 1870, by the introduction of a resolution requesting the Secretary of War to have General Cram, then in charge of the river and harbor improvements of the great lakes, make a report on the importance of this work, upon a basis of 14 feet draft of water; the expense to be defrayed from appropriations already made for surveys of rivers and harbors. This resolution was passed April 4th. Before General Cram had time to comply with the law he was superseded by General O. M. Poe, upon whom the work devolved. However, before this report was made, the entering wedge was secured by an act of Congress, approved July 11th, 1870, appropriating \$150,000 for the improvement of the St. Mary's Falls Ship Canal, and this without accepting the proposition of the State to transfer the canal to the General Government. September 20th, 1870, General Poe, having completed his examination, made a report to the Secretary of War, in which he not only sustained all the claims which had been made regarding the importance of the proposed improvement, but went even further, and claimed that the demands of commerce would warrant the construction of a new lock or set of locks, as might be decided upon. He also stated that \$140,000 out of the \$150,000 appropriated could be immediately expended. General Poe proceeded at once to prepare plans for two locks. After much consultation the plans were finally changed, and one for a single lock substituted. It is stated that Mr. Burt was first to advocate the single lift, and that it was largely through his influence that the present plan was adopted. From the preliminary survey up to the present time the local charge of the work has been in the hands of Mr. Alfred Noble, assistant engineer, to

whom much credit is due for the admirable manner in which the work has been done. The general plans of the work were completed during the administration of General Poe. General Weitzel succeeded General Poe May 1st, 1873, since which time General Weitzel has been not only nominally at the head of the work, but has taken a deep and permanent interest in the enterprise, and from the first showed his determination to make this the greatest and most complete engineering enterprise of the age. These efforts have been ably seconded by Mr. Noble, who has been largely responsible not only in carrying out but in completing the details.

The first contract upon the improvement was let October 20th, 1870, to Messrs. Barker, Williams & Bangs, and work first commenced soon after that date. Eight subsequent contracts were let for different portions of the work, to the following contractors: Barker & Williams, Boyle & Roach, C. C. Barker & Son, Henry Van Vleck, and C. S. Barker. The first stone in the walls of the new locks was laid July 25th, 1876, with appropriate ceremonies, consisting of an address by General Weitzel, oration by H. P. Davock, and remarks by Geo. W. Brown and H. W. Seymour. The president of the day, Peter B. Barbeau, with numerous vice presidents.

The new lock is 515 feet long, 80 feet wide in the chamber, and 60 feet at the gates. From the bottom of the lock to the top of the coping is 39½ feet. There will be 16 feet of water over the mitre sill, which will allow vessels to pass drawing 16 feet of water. To fill the lock for the passage of vessels will require 436,570 gallons of water. This makes it the largest lock in this country, if not in the world. To construct this lock there has been appropriated by Congress, and mostly expended, the following amounts:

July 11th, 1870.....	\$150,000 00
February 20th, 1871.....	100,000 00
March 3d, 1871.....	250,000 00
June 10th, 1872.....	300,000 00
March 3d, 1873.....	200,000 00
June 23d, 1874.....	200,000 00
March 3d, 1875.....	200,000 00
August 4th, 1874.....	130,000 00
Total	\$1,530,000 00

It is now confidently expected, provided Congress makes the necessary appropriations, that the new lock will be completed and ready for use during the season of 1879, or at furthest, the spring of 1880. The total cost of this work will probably not fall short of \$2,000,000.

The figures already given show that the total cost of this great improvement when completed will not be less than \$3,000,000, besides several hundred thousand dollars expended by the State in the way of improvements and repairs. That this has been money well expended, the rapid development of the Upper Peninsula and that vast country west and north tributary to Lake Superior, plainly shows.

The map accompanying this report shows more plainly than could any description the relative position of the old and new locks, as well as the con-

templated improvements by the government in the canal proper, the principal one of which is the widening of the upper entrance.

In the future of the canal there seems to be nothing but prosperity. The Government having failed to accept the proposition of the State to assume control of the canal, leaves the question of whether the State or Government will operate it when completed an open one. The only question which should be considered in reaching a decision upon this matter should be, Which can operate it the cheapest?

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF MANAGERS
OF THE
STATE HOUSE OF CORRECTION
AND
REFORMATORY
AT
IONIA, MICHIGAN,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1877.



BY AUTHORITY.

LANSING:
W. S. GEORGE & CO., STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS.
1878.

REPORT.

To the HON. CHARLES M. CROSWELL, *Governor of the State of Michigan*:

SIR,—The Board of Managers of the State House of Correction and Reformatory at Ionia, have the honor to submit their first annual report.

The Board of Building Commissioners for the said State House of Correction, at the time of making their last annual report, for the purpose of more clearly showing the financial condition of the institution to the last Legislature, brought their report of expenditures down to December 1st, 1876, instead of September 30th, 1876; and as the work of construction progressed for some time under the supervision of the said Board of Building Commissioners before the present Board of Managers was appointed, we have deemed it proper to cover that time by this report.

The work of construction and steam-heating necessarily progressed slowly during the winter months, and the Commissioners were obliged to extend the time of the contractors for finishing the buildings.

On the 11th day of May, 1877, the Board of Commissioners contracted with Berry Brothers, of Detroit, for two of their 500 light gas machines for lighting the House of Correction.

On the —th day of May, 1877, the present Board of Managers was appointed as follows: Hampton Rich of Ionia, Westbrook Divine of Montcalm county, and Thomas F. Moore of Adrian; and on the 31st day of May, 1877, the Board met at Ionia and organized, electing Hampton Rich of Ionia President.

On the same day C. O. Thompson of Ionia was appointed treasurer of the institution, at a salary of five hundred dollars per annum.

H. M. Lewis of Ionia, the efficient superintendent of construction under the Building Commissioners, was re-appointed by the Board of Managers.

On the 26th day of June, 1877, John J. Grafton of Ionia was appointed Warden of the State House of Correction, and on the 5th day of July, 1877, the Warden made the following nomination for officers, which nominations were duly confirmed by the Board of Managers:

Deputy Warden—O. H. Webster of Detroit.

Clerk—Charles S. Lowe of Ionia.

Engineer—Isaac R. Dolson of Ionia.

On the 17th day of July, 1877, the Managers met, and after a thorough and careful inspection of the work, accepted the buildings known in the contract and specifications as the officers' department, central building and wings, dining room and hospital building, and boiler and engine house, leaving only

the workshops to be finished, which building was duly completed, and on the seventh day of September accepted by the Managers.

We would highly commend the quality of the work as done by the contractors upon the several buildings. The work is uniformly good, and of a durable and substantial character, and considering the extent and style of finish of the buildings, for the amount of money expended thereon, will bear comparison with any other public buildings in the State.

The water supply of the institution is all that could be desired, and is furnished by a cluster of springs situate about seventy rods north from the engine house. These springs have been enclosed in a brick curb, eighteen feet in diameter, in which there is fully ten feet of water. From the well to the engine-house the water is conveyed in a six-inch iron pipe, and with a rise of only about twelve feet from the well to the pumps, water is readily brought to this point, and from here distributed over the grounds and buildings.

The institution is well lighted with gas, manufactured on the grounds by two of Berry Brothers' Combination Gas Machines, each of 500-light capacity, the workings of which are thus far eminently satisfactory.

On the 7th day of September, 1877, the Warden appointed Rev. Alfred Cornell of Ionia, Chaplain, which appointment was approved by the Board.

On the 18th day of September, 1877, Wilbur F. Reed, M. D., of Grand Rapids, was appointed Physician, and on the 24th day of September entered upon the duties of his office.

A list of officers employed in the institution will be found in the Warden's report, hereto attached.

The Chaplain and Physician did not enter upon their official duties until during the month of September, and their reports are therefore brief, as indeed are all reports pertaining to the government of the institution, as we are in the midst of the disorder incident to the opening of an institution of this kind. The reports of the Chaplain and Physician are attached hereto.

The following is a statement of the expenditures as allowed by the Board since December 1st, 1876, to the close of the fiscal year, Sept. 30, 1877:

Amount paid William Albrecht, contractor, on estimates Nos. 15 to 24, inclusive.....	\$29,077 16	
Less 15 per cent.....	4,361 57	
		\$24,715 59
Amount paid Albrecht of 15 per cent on acceptance of all buildings, except workshops.....		19,523 06
Amount paid Albrecht, balance of 15 per cent.....		1,403 80
Total amount paid Albrecht.....		\$45,647 45
Amount paid Walworth Manufacturing Co., contractors, estimates Nos. 1 to 8, inclusive.....	\$13,329 20	
Less 15 per cent, retained.....	1,999 35	
		11,329 85
Total amount paid on contracts.....		\$56,977 30
Construction account (see Table I.).....		22,911 34
Horses, mules, etc. (see Table II.).....		1,166 60
Tools (see Table III.).....		199 27
Expenditures pertaining to former contract, and payable from that part of appropriation known in act 59, laws of 1877, as <i>deficit</i> (see Table IV.).....		3,314 62
Current expense (see Table V.).....		3,392 24
Total.....		\$87,961 37

TABLE I.

Amount expended for enclosure of walls.....	\$12,890 08
“ “ “ two wings of cells.....	1,923 58
“ “ “ water and gas.....	3,399 29
“ “ “ seating chapel and dining rooms, furnishing entire buildings, extra shelving, etc.....	2,461 65
“ “ on steam heating and engine.....	974 82
“ “ “ barn, stable, etc.....	1,261 92
	<hr/>
	\$22,911 34
	<hr/>

TABLE II.

Amount paid for bringing mules and wagons from Jackson.....	\$14 50
J. B. Sanford—feed.....	2 10
Michigan State Prison—1 span mules, harness, and wagon.....	400 00
“ “ “ 1 wagon (new).....	75 00
Page & Wilson—6 carts and harnesses, @ \$30.....	180 00
Thos. F. Moore—1 horse bought at Lansing.....	145 00
Wm. H. Vanderheyden—3 horses.....	350 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,166 60
	<hr/>

TABLE III.

Wm. Abrecht.....	\$39 50
Lovell & Morse.....	93 15
G. W. Arnold & Son.....	12 40
B. K. Brant.....	7 47
H. M. Lewis—paid for architect's level and steel tape.....	46 75
	<hr/>
	\$199 27
	<hr/>

TABLE IV.

Salary and expense, Secretary of Commissioners.....	\$416 66
“ “ “ Superintendent of Construction.....	523 25
A. E. French, superintending the construction of iron work manufactured at Detroit.....	150 00
H. G. Wright, carpenter labor.....	155 80
George H. Briggs, engineering.....	5 00
Per diem and expenses of Commissioners.....	426 67
A. E. French, plans and specifications steam heating.....	500 00
Lovell & Morse, hardware.....	25 65
J. M. Kidd, lumber.....	129 28
Fargo & Brant, lumber.....	5 55
Detroit Post, advertising steam heating proposals.....	32 55
Walworth Manufacturing Co., fire brick and freight on same.....	206 37
W. H. Vanderheyden, brick.....	95 00
Free Press Co., proposals for building.....	29 40
Detroit Safe Co.....	6 79
Livery hire (Croff & Cain).....	43 00
E. Lewis, labor.....	19 12
Wm. Albrecht.....	109 37
Hitchcock & Taber.....	7 34
W. P. White, frescoing Chapel.....	97 13
D., L. & N. R. R. Co., freight.....	98 29
E. M. Holton, brick work and stone work.....	68 90
McBride, Maxwell & Malone, sawed stone.....	138 50
H. Rich, rent of office.....	25 00
	<hr/>
	\$3,314 62
	<hr/>

STATE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

TABLE V.

Salary and expenses of Clerk.....	\$278 48
Salary of Warden.....	104 16
361 24-128 cords wood, @ 2.00.....	722 37
Ypsilanti Woolen Mills, 50 lbs. yarn, @ 60 cts.....	30 00
“ “ “ 1,461 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards satinets, @ \$1.00.....	1,461 37
Michigan State Prison, making clothing and furnishing material.....	542 35
Insurance.....	30 00
Coal.....	60 00
Groceries and provisions.....	163 51
	<hr/>
	\$3,392 24
	<hr/>

HAMPTON RICH,
 WESTBROOK DIVINE,
 THOS. F. MOORE,
Board of Managers.

IONIA, Sept. 30th, 1877.

INVENTORY.

REAL ESTATE AND BUILDINGS.

53 acres of land and buildings thereon..... \$196,094 36

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.

1 fire-proof safe.....	\$350 00	
3 chairs.....	1 80	
1 table.....	4 00	
158 yards carpet (made), @ \$1.17.....	184 86	
208 " " " @ 95 cts.....	197 60	
44 " 6-4 matting, @ \$1.07.....	47 08	
150 " carpet paper.....	7 50	
1 large engraving of Reformatory.....	50 00	
12 copper buckets.....	42 86	
½ dozen coffee cans.....	6 00	
25 " " cups.....	25 00	
2½ " Russia iron bread pans.....	5 00	
2½ " pepper boxes.....	2 50	
½ " soup ladles.....	38	
20 comfortables.....	35 00	
66 sheets.....	49 50	
100 pillows.....	25 00	
209 pillow-slips.....	27 17	
100 mattresses.....	12 50	
300 sheets.....	117 00	
9 pairs blankets.....	26 77	
52 pillow slips.....	23 40	
200 suits prisoners' clothing.....	1,700 00	
200 prisoners' shirts.....	100 00	
200 pairs prisoners' shoes.....	370 00	
300 towels.....	24 00	
154 pairs socks.....	73 10	
		3,508 02

TOOLS, ETC.

1 wheelbarrow.....	\$7 00
1 stone-boat.....	2 50
1 water tank.....	10 00

STATE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

1 stone hammer.....	\$7 40	
2 mattocks.....	3 50	
2 pairs rubber boots.....	7 00	
1 derrick and cranes, with ropes and pulleys.....	175 00	
1 tank, derrick, square, and 2 wrenches.....	10 00	
1 sand screen.....	5 25	
1 hay scale and 2 platform scales.....	145 00	
1 pump and pipe.....	5 90	
1 architect's level.....	36 00	
1 crowbar.....	1 32	
3 railroad picks.....	3 00	
1 axe.....	1 60	
25 wheelbarrows.....	37 50	
75 shovels.....	75 00	
		<hr/>
		\$532 97

HORSES, WAGONS, CARTS, ETC.

1 span mules, wagon, and harness.....	\$400 00	
1 wagon (new).....	75 00	
6 carts and harnesses.....	120 00	
1 horse.....	145 00	
3 horses.....	350 00	
		<hr/>
		1,090 00
Total		<hr/>
		\$201,225 25

STATE HOUSE OF CORRECTION AND REFORMATORY.

Charles S. Morse and Wm. A. Inman, having been appointed appraisers in the above inventory by the Board of Managers, being duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing appraisal is correct and just, according to their best knowledge and belief.

C. S. MORSE,
WM. A. INMAN,
Appraisers.

IONIA, Sept. 30, 1877.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 1st day of December, 1877.

CHAS. S. LOWE,
Notary Public, Ionia Co., Mich.

WARDEN'S REPORT.

MICHIGAN STATE HOUSE OF CORRECTION AND REFORMATORY, }
Ionia, Mich., Sept. 30, 1877. }

To the Board of Managers of the State House of Correction and Reformatory:

GENTLEMEN,—In compliance with the requirements of section 25, act 176, laws of 1877, the Warden respectfully submits his report, showing the transactions of the institution from August 15th, 1877, to and including September 30, 1877, the close of the fiscal year.

Agreeable to instructions issued by your Board, at a meeting held on July 5th, 1877, notices were sent to the clerks of the courts in this State, advising them that the State House of Correction and Reformatory would be opened for the reception of prisoners on and after August 15th, 1877.

In response to this notice there have been one hundred and thirty-eight (138) persons sentenced by courts, or transferred from the State Prison at Jackson by the joint action of yourselves and the Board of Inspectors of that Prison.

Within the same period 4 have been discharged and 1 escaped, leaving 133 inmates at the close of September 30th, 1877.

For a detailed statement showing the admissions and discharges, the counties from where sentenced, terms of sentence, crimes, ages, nativity, occupations, moral and social relations, etc., please see accompanying tables.

The consolidated daily report of labor performed and unperformed for Sept. 29th, 1877, the last working day in that month, is embraced in this report, and will show the various assignments of the 133 inmates at the close of that day.

The current expenses of the institution for the period reported amounts to two thousand nine hundred and sixty-two dollars and ninety-four cents (\$2,962.94), including salaries paid to officers.

With but few exceptions the inmates have been assigned to some particular work connected with the construction of the inclosure walls,—excavating, grading, and the usual routine of labor incident to operating a prison. As you are fully aware much remains to be done in the shape of grading and completion of buildings in process of erection, which will afford work for the inmates for at least the next year, and while this class of work produces no revenue to the State, it is more than an equivalent for the money expended by the State for the support of the institution, and is really a saving of revenue in the end.

The general good conduct of the inmates, coupled with the promptness, cheerfulness and zeal with which they have performed their work, has exceeded my best expectations. They have yielded a willing obedience to the rules and

regulations which have been made for their government, and while a few of the unruly ones have been compelled to learn the meaning of discipline at a cost, it is gratifying to know that the majority of the inmates favor and encourage order and discipline.

The clothing, bedding, and food is plain, but of good quality,—the former kept clean and the latter sweet; and this, coupled with kind treatment, is the principle stepping stone to reformation. A bill of fare, showing the kinds and quantities of food used for the last week in September, is herewith furnished.

The average number of inmates each day for the seven days ending September 30th was 131. The cost of food for that period per capita is eighty-three and 36-100th cents (\$0.83 36-100).

The health of the men has been very good,—a condition of affairs to which the invigorating out-door exercise has largely contributed, in addition to pure water, the high location, and the very excellent system of sewerage.

To make order out of the confusion incident to the opening of the institution is now the chief work before us, and any report which can be made covering so short a period of operations must necessarily be imperfect and unsatisfactory, so far as the showing of results are concerned.

For what has already been accomplished much is due to the valuable assistance rendered by the officers, from Deputy Warden to Guard,—each and all performing their respective duties in a prompt, faithful, and efficient manner.

To you, gentlemen of the Board, I return thanks for the uniform kindness shown me, for your counsels, your friendship, and your support.

JOHN J. GRAFTON,
Warden.

The following Table shows the number of Inmates Admitted and Discharged from August 20th, 1877, to and including September 30th, 1877.

ADMITTED.

		DAYS OF MONTH.																															Total
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
MONTHS.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
August.....		1	2	3	2	—	4	1	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	*61	—	—	—	1	—	—	128	1	2	3	101
September.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	2	—	3	—	1	—	—	87
Total.....																																	188
*60 transferred from State Prison.																																	
127 " " "																																	

*60 transferred from State Prison.
†27 " "

DISCHARGED.

MONTHS.	DAYS OF MONTH.																															Total
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	
August.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
September.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	*1	—	—	—	4
Total.....																																5

* 1 Escaped.

Table showing the number of Inmates in Prison at the close of each day, from August 20th, 1877, to September 30th, 1877, both days inclusive.

MONTHS.	DAYS OF MONTH.																															Total
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	
August.....	101	101	103	105	105	106	110	111	111	113	113	113	115	115	117	117	118	118	124	124	128	128	128	128	128	128	128	128	128	128	128	100
September.....	101	101	103	105	105	106	110	111	111	113	113	113	115	115	117	117	118	118	124	124	128	128	128	128	128	128	128	128	128	128	128	100

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

COUNTIES SENTENCED FROM.

	No.		No.
Bay	6	Lenawee	13
Branch	1	Lapeer	1
Barry	4	Montcalm	1
Berrien	5	Mason	1
Calhoun	4	Manistee	1
Clinton	5	Monroe	1
Eaton	5	Muskegon	2
Genesee	3	Ottawa	6
Grand Traverse	1	Oakland	5
Hillsdale	5	Shiawassee	4
Houghton	1	Saginaw	5
Ingham	7	St. Joseph	2
Ionia	5	Washtenaw	1
Jackson	8	Wayne	16
Kalamazoo	5		
Kent	14	Total	138

NATIVITY.

	No.		No.
Canada	16	Ohio	16
England	4	Pennsylvania	4
Germany	1	Russia	1
Illinois	4	Scotland	1
Ireland	2	South Carolina	1
Indiana	5	Tennessee	1
Michigan	42	Wisconsin	4
New Hampshire	1		
New Jersey	2	Total	138
New York	33		

PERIOD OF SENTENCE.

	No.		No.
Ninety days	18	Three years three months	2
Three months	2	Three years six months	1
Four months	4	Four years	6
Six months	5	Four years six months	1
Eight months	1	Four years nine months	1
Ten months	4	Five years	4
One year	24	Six years	4
One year three months	1	Seven years	2
One year four months	1	Seven years six months	1
One year six months	12	Ten years	2
One year nine months	1	Forty-five years	1
Two years	22		
Two years six months	6	Total	138
Three years	12		

CRIME FOR WHICH CONVICTED.

	No.		No.
Arson	4	Manslaughter	1
Assault, intend to kill	5	Robbery	2
Assault and battery	4	Uttering forged instrument	1
Adultery	1	Rape	1
Burglary	24	Receiving stolen property	1
Burglary and larceny	4	Lascivious cohabitation	1
False pretenses	2	Indecent exposure	1
Forgery	4	Disorderly	5
Incest	1		
Larceny	61	Total	138
Grand larceny	15		

COLOR OF INMATES.

	No.		No.
White	128	Black	8
Mulatto	2	Total	138

AGE OF INMATES.

	No.		No.
Fifteen	1	Twenty-seven	1
Sixteen	10	Twenty-eight	3
Seventeen	13	Twenty-nine	2
Eighteen	15	Thirty	1
Nineteen	17	Thirty-five	1
Twenty	18	Forty-two	1
Twenty-one	18	Forty-five	1
Twenty-two	13	Fifty	1
Twenty-three	11	Total	138
Twenty-four	11		

EDUCATIONAL ADVANTAGES.

	No.		No.
Read, write, and cipher	108	Illiterate	7
Read and write	10	Total	138
Read only	13		

CONJUGAL RELATIONS.

	No.		No.
Single	111	Married and separated	5
Married	22	Total	138

MORAL CONDITION.

	No.		No.
Temperate	56	Intemperate	29
Occasional drinkers	53	Total	138

INDUSTRIAL RELATION.

	No.		No.
Unapprenticed	101	Apprenticed and served	14
Apprenticed and left	23	Total	138

OCCUPATION OF INMATES WHEN SENTENCED.

	No.		No.
Agent	1	Miller	1
Broom-maker	1	Moulders	2
Barbers	4	Musicians	2
Blacksmith	4	Masons	2
Baker	1	Paver	1
Butchers	4	Printer	1
Brick-maker	1	Painters	7
Bookkeepers	2	Railroad employes	2
Brewer	1	Showmen	3
Bookbinder	1	School teachers	2
Carpenters	2	Shoemakers	2
Cigarmakers	5	Sailors	2
Chair-bottomer	1	Steam-fitters	1
Coopers	2	Shingle packer	1
Drayman	1	Student	1
Druggists	2	Teamsters	2
Engineer	1	Trunk maker	1
Farmers	17	Tailor	1
Firemen	3	Tramp	1
Hostlers	3	Walters	4
Hack-drivers	3	Wood-finisher	1
Laborers	38	Total	138
Merchants	2		
Machinist	1		

RELIGIOUS ADVANTAGES.

	No.
Attended church regularly	21
Attended church irregularly	117
Total	138

SOCIAL RELATION.

	No.		No.
Parents living.....	76	Mother living.....	17
Parents dead.....	26		
Father living.....	19	Total.....	138

PHYSICAL CONDITION.

	No.		No.
Healthy.....	119	Infirm.....	1
Health impaired.....	18		
		Total.....	138

SUMMARY OF CONVICTIONS.

	No.		No.
First conviction.....	96	Fourth conviction.....	1
Second conviction.....	31		
Third conviction.....	10	Total.....	138

MENTAL HEALTH.

	No.		No.
Good.....	127	Insane.....	2
Impaired.....	9		
		Total.....	138

PARENTS' RELIGIOUS HABITS.

	No.		No.
Parents pious.....	67	Mother pious.....	16
Parents not pious.....	51		
Father pious.....	4	Total.....	138

PARENTS' MORAL HABITS.

	No.		No.
Parents temperate.....	89	Mother temperate.....	137
Parents intemperate.....	49	Mother intemperate.....	1
Father temperate.....	110		
Father intemperate.....	28	Total.....	138

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

CONSOLIDATED DAILY REPORT of Labor Performed and Unperformed for day ending September 29th, 1877.

ASSIGNMENT OF MEN.	Number of Men.	LABOR PERFORMED.				LABOR UNPERFORMED.					
		Full Days.	Total Days.	Value of Labor per Day.	Total Value of Labor Performed.	Not at Work.	Unfit for Duty.	In Punishment.	Total Days.	Loss of Labor per Day.	Total Loss of Labor.
Bakery.....	2	2	2	\$0 40	\$0 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barn and yard.....	7	7	7	40	2 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barber.....	1	1	1	40	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clerk and messenger.....	2	2	2	40	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carpenters.....	3	3	3	40	1 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dining-room.....	3	3	3	40	1 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Engine-house.....	2	2	2	40	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Excavating.....	62	60	60	40	24 00	.....	1	1	2	\$0 40	\$0 80
Helping masons.....	16	16	16	40	6 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kitchen work.....	7	7	7	40	2 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Laundry.....	2	2	2	40	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Painting.....	5	4	4	40	1 60	.....	1	.....	1	40	40
Scrubbing.....	10	5	5	40	2 00	5	.....	.....	5	40	2 00
Steam-fitting.....	3	3	3	40	1 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tailor shop.....	4	4	4	40	1 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shoemaking.....	1	1	1	40	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Whitewashing.....	2	2	2	40	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	133	125	125	\$0 40	\$50 00	5	2	1	8	\$0 40	\$3 20

BILL OF FARE for the Week ending September 30th, 1877.

Monday, Sept. 24.....	Breakfast.....	Hash, white bread, coffee.
	Dinner.....	Fresh beef stew, potatoes, white bread.
	Supper.....	Coffee, white bread.
Tuesday, Sept. 25.....	Breakfast.....	Fresh beef, potatoes, gravy, white bread, coffee.
	Dinner.....	Fresh beef with gravy, potatoes, white bread.
	Supper.....	White bread, coffee.
Wednesday, Sept. 26.....	Breakfast.....	Hominy with syrup, pork, white bread, coffee.
	Dinner.....	Vegetable soup, white bread.
	Supper.....	White bread, coffee.
Thursday, Sept. 27.....	Breakfast.....	Hash, coffee, white bread.
	Dinner.....	Corned beef, cabbage, potatoes, bread.
	Supper.....	White bread, tea.
Friday, Sept. 28.....	Breakfast.....	Codfish with gravy, white bread, coffee.
	Dinner.....	Pork and beans, white bread.
	Supper.....	White bread, coffee.
Saturday, Sept. 29.....	Breakfast.....	Fresh beef, gravy, potatoes, white bread, coffee.
	Dinner.....	Fresh beef, gravy, potatoes, corn bread.
	Supper.....	Coffee, white bread.
Sunday, Sept. 30.....	Breakfast.....	Hash, white bread, coffee.
	Dinner.....	Pork and beans, white bread.
	Supper.....	Tea, white bread, apples.

The following quantities of provisions, vegetables, etc., were used during the week ending September 30th, 1877:

576 lbs. fresh beef, @ 5 cts.....	\$28 80
1,207 lbs. flour, @ \$2.90 per 100 lbs.....	35 00
765 lbs. potatoes, @ 50 cts. per bushel.....	6 38
212 lbs. pork, @ 7 cts.....	14 84
115 lbs. corn beef, @ 5 cts.....	5 75
64½ lbs. codfish, @ 5½ cts.....	3 31
95 lbs. beans, @ \$1.75 per bushel.....	2 77
54 lbs. onions, @ 80 cts. per bushel.....	80
39 heads cabbage, @ 4 cts.....	1 56
40 lbs. hominy, @ 1½ cts.....	65
35 lbs. coffee, @ 11½ cts.....	4 03
35 lbs. sugar, @ 7½ cts.....	2 62
72 lbs. apples, @ 60 cts. per bushel.....	90
3 gallons syrup, @ 35 cts.....	1 05
2½ lbs. tea, @ 25 cts.....	63
1 peck of carrots, @ 45 cts per bushel.....	11
	<u>\$109 20</u>

The following is a list of the names of officers employed in the institution, with the date of their appointment, and their several salaries:

NAME	OFFICE	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.	SALARY.
			PER YEAR.
John J. Grafton.....	Warden	June 26, 1877.....	\$1,500 and living expenses for self and family.
O. H. Webster.....	Deputy Warden..	July 5, 1877.....	\$1,000, less board.
Chas. S. Lowe.....	Clerk	July 5, 1877.....	1,000
C. O. Thompson.....	Treasurer	May 31, 1877.....	500
Alfred Cornell.....	Chaplain	September 7, 1877..	1,000
Wilbur F. Reed.....	Physician.....	September 18, 1877..	600, less board.
Isaac R. Dolson.....	Engineer	July 5, 1877.....	1,000
David Stellberger.....	Baker	September 6, 1877..	50 per month.
Denslow P. Fargo.....	Keeper	August 8, 1877.....	50 " "
H. H. Seaver.....	"	" "	50 " "
Levi Shumway.....	"	" "	50 " "
Enos S. Jenne.....	"	" "	50 " "
James G. Pomeroy.....	"	" "	50 " "
S. C. Whiting.....	"	" "	50 " "
E. J. Welker.....	"	" "	50 " "
Edward A. Fox.....	"	" "	50 " "
Emil Pfeiffer.....	"	" "	50 " "
Anthony Pohl.....	"	September 6, 1877..	50 " "
Thomas E. Camburn.....	"	" "	50 " "
Homer A. Wing.....	"	" "	50 " "
Richard Dickerson.....	"	" "	50 " "
Mrs. O. H. Webster.....	"	" "	50 " "
Hiram Kimball.....	Guard	August 8, 1877.....	40 " "
M. C. Taylor.....	"	" "	40 " "
E. N. Decker.....	"	" "	40 " "
Fred. B. Knight.....	"	September 6, 1877..	40 " "
Frank L. Bangs.....	"	" "	40 " "
Henry W. Noy.....	"	" "	40 " "
Fred Schmid.....	"	" "	40 " "
Daniel Wittish.....	"	" "	40 " "

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Honorable Board of Managers of the Michigan State House of Correction:

GENTLEMEN,—In accordance with the requirements of this office, I present to you the report for the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1877.

I entered upon the duties connected with the office on the 24th of September, six days before the close of the year. My report can only date from that time.

I found the sanitary arrangements in an excellent condition. The prison is surrounded by a good atmosphere. The drainage and sewerage are good. We have an abundance of good water.

The variety and quantity and quality of food is all that could be desired, and the same is true of the management of the kitchen.

The class of work at which most of the inmates are engaged does away with the cause of many diseases incident to prisons. Out-door work, frequent baths, and a regard to cleanliness, will do much toward keeping up the health of the inmates.

Thanking you, gentlemen, for the kindness shown me in our social intercourse, I append an epitome of the cases treated during my connection with the prison:

Bronchitis.....	2
Catarrh.....	1
Colic.....	1
Cystitis.....	1
Diarrhæa, acute.....	4
Dyspepsia.....	1
Epididymitis.....	1
Fever, intermittent.....	5
Granular lids.....	1
Neuralgia.....	1
Syphilis.....	4
Surgical cases.....	7

I am, gentlemen, yours, very respectfully,

W. F. REED,
Physician.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

To the Board of Managers of the State House of Correction and Reformatory at Iowa :

MESSRS.,—I received the appointment to the office of chaplain, and qualified on the 8th day of September, 1877. Only twenty-two days remained of the fiscal year. Of course I have but little to report.

To become familiar and an expert in the duties of the office requires time. I labored through the balance of the month of September under the inconvenience of having no diary or other blank books for record. I supplied their place as best I could, having entered upon the duties of the office with earnest desire to make it a success, to execute the duties of the office with fidelity, and especially to exert such an influence upon the inmates that it should prove pre-eminently what it purports to be, a "reformatory prison."

LIBRARY AND BIBLES.

But we were without bibles and without a library for the use of the prisoners. The Warden solicited donations of books and papers, which was responded to to a limited extent. Arrangements are being made to provide bibles and a small supply of books, sufficient for the present number of convicts and the nucleus for a prison library.

SABBATH SERVICE.

Chapel service is held every Sunday P. M., and is attended by all of the convicts except excused on account of sickness, and also by the officers of the prison generally. The respectful attention given to the chapel service is full of promise, and several of the convicts assure their friends that they have sought the Divine favor, and have the assurance of His pardon. This is the only basis to assure reformation, thorough and lasting. Many others give assurance that they are seeking the Divine aid. We are not without some hope that many will leave this institution better men, and go to their homes and families to lead an upright and honest life.

I cannot forbear mentioning the fact that the acoustics of the chapel is very bad, to such an extent that it not only mars the pleasure of the services, but the hearers are unable to understand all that is spoken. I trust timely measures will be taken to correct the evil.

During the few days of the fiscal year there were distributed sixty-seven letters, and mailed sixty-three.

Letters received and distributed.....	67
Letters mailed.....	63 = \$1 89
Papers distributed.....	39

Besides this, many papers donated by friends were distributed. The letters received, were few in number, for the reason that the friends of the convicts were not aware of their removal from Jackson, and hence their letters continued to go there.

Respectfully submitted,
A. CORNELL,
Chaplain.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
ATTORNEY GENERAL
OF THE
STATE OF MICHIGAN,
FOR
THE YEAR 1877.



BY AUTHORITY.

LANSING:
W. S. GEORGE & CO., STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS.
1878.

REPORT.

STATE OF MICHIGAN,
ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Lansing, January 2, 1878. }

TO HIS EXCELLENCY CHARLES M. CROSWELL, *Governor* :

Sir,—In obedience to the requirements of law, I beg leave herewith to submit my annual report.

The suits to which I attended on behalf of the State in the Supreme Court are fully set forth in Schedule "A" annexed to this report.

Schedule "B" is a report of chancery cases instituted during the past year in which the State was interested.

They were, with but one exception, instituted to restrain the collection of ditch taxes assessed upon land returned delinquent for non-payment of taxes to the office of the Auditor General. Inasmuch as the amount of tax is "charged back" to the respective county on the books of the Auditor General upon the rendition of a decree declaring the tax void,—these cases have been, in accordance with the long established practice of this Department, referred to the Prosecuting Attorney of the proper county whenever it appeared from an examination of the papers that the counties were the only parties really interested.

An examination of the records of this office has shown that in not a single case has the validity of the ditch tax been sustained. These results afford a sufficient commentary upon the policy of imposing upon the State the burden of carrying these taxes in cases where the owners of the land against which the tax is assessed simply omit to pay.

This office is constantly applied to by private parties for leave to prosecute suits nominally in the name of the people in the relation of the parties really interested. I have in all cases required application to be made in writing, stating the nature of the case and the relief sought to be obtained. These applications are on file in this office.

Schedule "C" contains a list of cases thus authorized to be instituted by this Department.

Schedule "D" is an abstract of the reports of the several Prosecuting Attorneys throughout the State, as made to this office.

An action is now pending in the circuit court for the county of Ingham against the Auditor General, at the suit of the Empire Transportation Company, a corporation organized under the laws of Pennsylvania.

The plaintiff is a carrier of goods to and from points in this State, to and

from points in other States. By virtue of Public Act 173, Laws of 1873, the Auditor General imposed a tax upon the gross receipts of the company earned in this State. On the failure of the company to pay the tax, the Auditor General issued his warrant for the collection thereof to the sheriff of Wayne county, and the company, to avoid a levy upon its cars, paid the tax under protest, claiming that inasmuch as it is engaged solely in inter-State commerce it is not competent for the State to levy the tax. The action is brought to recover the amount of the tax so paid.

The question involved is one of great importance to the State, as well as to the Transportation Company. The case has been submitted, but no conclusion has yet been reached. It seems, however, that the point raised has been determined adversely to the Company by the Supreme Court of the United States in *Reading Railroad Co. vs. Pennsylvania*, 15 Wallace, p. 204.

Another case against the Auditor General, involving precisely the same question, is now pending in the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Michigan. The case will likely be reached at the next term of court.

The prosecution of Samuel B. W. Coville for the alleged robbery of the safe of the late Superintendent of the Sault Ste. Mary's Falls Ship Canal is still pending in the Circuit Court for the county of Chippewa. Coville was arrested at Detroit in March last. He was taken to Sault Ste. Mary, and, after a protracted examination, was bound over to answer the charge of larceny and embezzlement at the then next term of the circuit court. I attended the August term of the court for the purpose of conducting the prosecution; but, owing to the sudden departure of a material witness, against whom I had directed the Prosecuting Attorney to issue process a month previously, I was obliged to apply to the presiding Judge, Hon. Daniel Goodwin, for a continuance of the cause, which he readily granted.

In conclusion, I beg to express my thanks to the heads of the several departments for their uniform courtesy and assistance extended to me in the discharge of my official duties.

Very respectfully,

OTTO KIRCHNER,
Attorney General.

SCHEDULE A.

TABLE OF CASES ARGUED IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE.

JANUARY TERM, 1877.

1. The People *vs.* James Sneed. On exception from Mason Circuit.

Sneed was indicted for an assault "with intent to kill and murder," alleged to have been committed upon one Peter Fannon. The conviction was so clearly erroneous that the Attorney General confessed error. As a specimen of the rulings in this case, the following extract from the record is herewith submitted :

And the said Circuit Judge, under the charge and instructions aforesaid, left the aforesaid issue to the said jury, and the said jurors retired into their room in charge of an officer, duly sworn, and after being absent for a time returned into court, whereupon the foreman of said jury said :

"We find the respondent guilty of an assault *with intent to kill Peter Fannon.*"

The respondent, by his attorneys, then requested that the verdict be entered and recorded, as so given by the foreman, which was then refused by said Circuit Judge.

The Circuit Judge then said to said foreman of said jury :

"Your verdict is not correct in form. There is a difference in law between an assault with intent to kill Peter Fannon and an assault with intent to kill and murder Peter Fannon."

"Do you mean to say that it is the verdict of the jury that the respondent, James Sneed, is guilty in manner and form as alleged in the information in this cause?"

To which the foreman replied :

"That is the verdict of the jury."

The said respondent, by his said attorneys, did then request that said jury be polled, which was accordingly done, and all the aforesaid jurors, with the exception of the jurors Russell B. Morton and C. L. Carroll, said that it was their verdict that the respondent, James Sneed, is guilty of an assault with intent to kill and murder Peter Fannon, in manner and form, as alleged in the information.

And the said juror, Russell B. Morton, when his name was called, said: "I find the respondent, James Sneed, guilty of an assault with intent to kill Peter Fannon."

Whereupon the said Circuit Judge said: "You heard what I said to the foreman, do you mean to say that it is your verdict that the respondent, James Sneed, is guilty of an assault with intent to kill Peter Fannon, or with intent to kill and murder Peter Fannon?"

To which he replied: "With intent to kill and murder Peter Fannon."

And the said juror, C. L. Carroll, when his name was called, said: "I find the respondent guilty of assault with intent to kill Peter Fannon. I can't say, if Fannon had died, whether it would have been murder in the first or second degree, or manslaughter. I don't think I ought to be called upon to tell the difference."

The Circuit Judge then said: "You are not required to give definitions. Is it your verdict, under the evidence and instructions given you in this case, that the

respondent, James Sneed, is guilty in manner and form as the People have alleged in their information, or not guilty?"

To which the said juror replied, "Guilty."

Thereupon the said jury was discharged.

And the said respondent, by his said attorneys, objected to any verdict being entered, and claimed a mistrial. Which objection was overruled, and verdict in form duly entered.

To which the respondent, by his said attorneys, did then and there except.

A new trial was ordered.

2. John Flint *vs.* The People. Error to Eaton Circuit. Flint had been convicted of perjury in the court below, and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in the State Prison. Judgment affirmed.

3. The City of Detroit *vs.* The State Treasurer. Application for *mandamus* to compel the State Treasurer to pay for board of certain prisoners at the Detroit House of Correction. The charter of the city of Detroit (1857) provided that the State "shall pay for the maintenance of certain prisoners on the certificate of the controller of the city." It was claimed on behalf of the relators that, under the provision of the charter, the State owed the city some \$20,000.

Aside from the constitutional objections which suggest themselves against the validity of the charter provision, which attempted to make a local municipal officer an auditing officer of the State Treasury, it was urged that the charter provision had been repealed by subsequent enactments. The court, without assigning any reason for its decision, simply denied the motion.

APRIL TERM, 1877.

1. William R. Brown *vs.* The People. Error to St. Joseph Circuit. Brown had been convicted of rape and sentenced. Judgment reversed and new trial granted.

2. Houghton county *vs.* The Auditor General. Application for *mandamus* to compel the Auditor General to credit Houghton county for amount of taxes due on lands returned delinquent for taxes for the years 1870 and 1871, but for which the returns were not received at the Auditor's office until long after the month of March (the time for payment of taxes not having been extended), contrary to § 1034 Compiled Laws, as amended. *Mandamus* denied.

3. Levi Husbands *vs.* The People. Exceptions upon judgment from Kent Circuit. Husbands had been convicted of embezzlement under Act No. 168, S. L., 1875. Exceptions overruled and judgment directed upon the verdict.

4. The People *vs.* Edward Preston. Exceptions before judgment from the Recorder's Court of Detroit. Preston had been convicted of burglary. Exceptions overruled and judgment ordered upon verdict.

5. The People *vs.* Edward Preston. Exceptions before judgment from the Recorder's Court of Detroit. Preston had been convicted of burglary. Exceptions overruled and judgment ordered upon verdict.

6. Henry Curkendall *vs.* The People. Error to Hillsdale Circuit. Curkendall had been convicted of burning a barn "under the curtilage of a dwelling." The Court held that the barn was not within the curtilage. Reversed judgment and prisoner discharged.

7. The People *vs.* William Bonker. Exceptions before judgment from Wayne Circuit. Bonker, a Justice of the Peace, was found guilty of attempting to join in marriage two persons not legally competent to contract marriage, con-

trary to § 4729 Compiled Laws. The cause was argued and submitted, but judgment was reserved for the term.

JUNE TERM, 1877.

1. *The People vs. Bonker*. Argued at the April term. The Circuit Judge was advised to grant a new trial.

2. *Aaron Thompson vs. The People*. On error to Newaygo Circuit. Thompson was convicted of inciting another to burn a meeting-house. Judgment affirmed.

OCTOBER TERM, 1877.

1. *George Dupont vs. The People*.

2. *Walter Wesley vs. The People*. Error to Recorder's Court of Detroit.

3. *Frank Dorsey vs. The People*. Error to Calhoun Circuit. Judgment reversed.

In the two former cases the Court decided that it was competent for any court in Wayne county to sentence prisoners who had been convicted of State Prison offenses to the Detroit House of Correction, while in the last case, the Court held that it was not competent for the Circuit Courts outside of Wayne county so to sentence unless a contract had been previously entered into pursuant to section 8155 Compiled Laws of 1871.

4. *Ira Cole vs. The People*. Error to Livingstone Circuit. Affirmed.

5. *George Byrnes vs. The People*. Error to Kent Circuit. Judgment reversed.

6. *Lewis vs. The People*. Error to Hillsdale Circuit. Affirmed.

7. *The People vs. Emily U. Marble*. Exceptions upon judgment from Ingham Circuit. Decision reserved.

8. *John R. Champlin vs. The People*. Error to Ottawa. Judgment affirmed.

9. *The People ex rel. John Scrivin vs. Benjamin F. Partridge*, Commissioner of the State Land office. Application for a *mandamus* to compel the Commissioner to issue patent on lands on which a ditch tax had been assessed, and which tax was alleged to be illegal and void. The Court held that the validity of the tax can not be tried in this proceeding.

10. *The People ex rel. Edgar A. Conkling vs. The Commissioner of the State Land Office*. Application for *mandamus* to compel the Commissioner to issue patent for certain lands. On the coming in of the respondent's answer the relator obtained leave to file an amended petition. Cause continued.

11. *Silas Barkalow et al. vs. The People*. Error to Oakland Circuit. The Attorney General confessed error; but the Court, on examining the record at the request of prisoner's counsel, reversed judgment below, and ordered prisoners to be discharged.

SCHEDULE B.

Henry Chilsbee *vs.* The Auditor General and Township of Gilford. In Tuscola Circuit. Enjoining ditch tax. Received copy of subpoena January 5, 1877. Referred to Prosecuting Attorney of Tuscola county November 8, 1877. Decree granted.

George Slandoche and Bartholemew Slandoche *vs.* The Auditor General. In Bay Circuit. Enjoining the collection of ditch tax. Copy of subpoena received January 12, 1877. January 18th caused appearance to be entered and order for copy of Bill. January 28th, received copy of Bill and sent the same to G. M. Wilson, Prosecuting Attorney for Bay county. March 20, 1877, decree granted.

James McKeon and Joseph T. McKeon *vs.* Auditor General. In Bay Circuit. Enjoining collection of tax. November 12, 1877, subpoena issued. Sent to Prosecuting Attorney of Bay county November 27, 1877. June 21st, decree granted.

Eldridge G. Merick *vs.* The Auditor General. Midland Circuit. Enjoining ditch tax. June 27, 1877, received copy of subpoena and injunction. Referred to the Prosecuting Attorney, Midland county. *Pending.*

Flint and P. M. R'y Co. *vs.* The Auditor General. Gratiot Circuit. Enjoining ditch tax. June 27, 1877, received copy of subpoena and injunction. Sent to Prosecuting Attorney, Gratiot county. *Pending.*

Henry H. Benham *vs.* The Auditor General. Gratiot Circuit. Enjoining ditch tax. June 27, 1877, received subpoena and injunction. Referred to Prosecuting Attorney, Gratiot county. *Case pending.*

Wellington R. Burt *vs.* The Auditor General. Clare Circuit. Enjoining town, road, and bridge tax. June 29, 1877, received copies of subpoena and injunction. Referred to Prosecuting Attorney for Clare county. *Case pending.*

Fay H. Purdy *vs.* The Auditor General and Treasurer of Shiawassee county. In Shiawassee Circuit. Enjoining ditch tax. July 25, 1877, received copies of subpoena and injunction. Case referred to Prosecuting Attorney of Shiawassee county. Decree granted.

Henry Day and Henry M. Alexander *vs.* The Auditor General. Bay Circuit. Enjoining ditch tax. August 27, 1877, received copy of subpoena and injunction. September 1, 1877, referred the case to Prosecuting Attorney for Bay. September 6, 1877, received notice from Prosecuting Attorney that the case had been *discontinued.*

Andrew Goodwin *vs.* The Auditor General. Shiawassee Circuit. Enjoining ditch tax. September 5, 1877, received copy of subpoena and injunction. Mailed to Prosecuting Attorney for Shiawassee county. December 15, 1877, decree granted.

Emma A. Ripley *vs.* the Auditor General. Bay Circuit. Enjoining ditch tax. September 10, 1877, received copy of subpoena. Case referred to Prosecuting Attorney for Bay county, October 3, 1877. *Decree granted.*

George Ghaling *vs.* The Auditor General. Wayne Circuit. Enjoining ditch taxes. September 15, 1877, received copy of subpoena. September 18, case referred to Prosecuting Attorney for Wayne county. November 12, 1877, order *pro confesso* entered.

Sebastian Schafer *vs.* The Auditor General. Wayne Circuit. Enjoining ditch tax. September 15, 1877, received copy of subpoena. September 18, 1877, referred to Prosecuting Attorney of Wayne county. November 12, 1877, order *pro confesso* entered.

Flint & Pere Marquette Railway Company, Wm. L. Webber, and Henry C. Potter *vs.* The Auditor General. Lake Circuit. Enjoining ditch tax. September 24, 1877, received copy of Bill of Complaint, with notice of application for injunction. September 26, mailed to Prosecuting Attorney for the county of Lake. October 5, 1877, received subpoena and injunction; forwarded the same to Prosecuting Attorney November 28. Decree granted.

Charles E. Jennison, Jeremiah Arn, Michael Doyle, and John Doyle *vs.* The Auditor General. In the Bay Circuit. Enjoining ditch tax. September 25, 1877, received copy of subpoena. Case referred to Prosecuting Attorney for Bay county October 3, 1877. Decree granted.

Lydia R. Miller *vs.* Auditor General. Bay Circuit. Enjoining ditch tax. September 5, 1877, received subpoena. Case referred to Prosecuting Attorney for Bay county October 3, 1877. Decree granted.

Joseph Dubeau *vs.* Auditor General. Midland Circuit. September 26, 1877, subpoena received and sent to Prosecuting Attorney for Midland county. No answer filed.

John E. Brown by his next friend *vs.* The Auditor General and Frederick Neidmeim, Treasurer of Monroe county. Monroe Circuit. Enjoining ditch tax. October 1, 1877, subpoena and injunction received, and sent to Prosecuting Attorney for Monroe county December 19, 1877. Decree granted.

George P. Rhodes *vs.* The Auditor General. Shiawassee Circuit. Enjoining ditch tax. October 5, 1877, received subpoena and injunction. Referred to the Prosecuting Attorney for Shiawassee county. Decree granted.

Cyreill Vallerie and Ziplinea Vallerie *vs.* The Auditor General and Ethelbert Brewster, Treasurer of Midland county. Midland Circuit. Enjoining ditch taxes. November 21, 1877, received copy of subpoena and injunction. Referred the same to the Prosecuting Attorney for Midland county. Case pending.

James G. Ross *vs.* Auditor General and Ethelbert Brewster, Treasurer Midland county. Midland Circuit. Enjoining ditch taxes. November 21, 1877, received subpoena. Case referred to Prosecuting Attorney for Midland county. Pending.

The County of Clare *vs.* The Auditor General, the County of Midland, and the County of Mecosta. Ingham Circuit. Injunction. October 17, 1877, received copy of subpoena. Returnable November 13th. October 19th entered appearance of Auditor General. October 23d received copy of bill. December 10th mailed Answer of defendant Ely to County Clerk Ingham county. December 10th mailed copy Answer to E. D. Wheaton, solicitor for complainant. Pending.

The above action was brought to restrain the Auditor General from crediting to the counties of Midland and Mecosta, and charging the same against the county of Clare, the sums of \$8,185.37 and \$5,386.99 respectively, as required by joint resolution 35, session 1877.

SCHEDULE C.

The People ex rel. Theodore W. Lockwood *vs.* Daniel L. Davis. Supreme Court. Information in nature of *quo warranto* to try title to office of County Clerk of Oakland county. Authority given to Warren D. Draper, Esq., Pontiac, Michigan, to prosecute, January 2, 1877.

The People ex rel. Abijah J. Wixon *vs.* Lovell W. Stanton. Supreme Court. Information in nature of *quo warranto* to try title to office of Sheriff of Oakland county. Authority given to Warren D. Draper, Pontiac, Michigan, to prosecute January 2, 1877.

The People ex rel. Attorney General *vs.* George W. Page. Supreme Court. *Quo warranto* proceedings to test right of respondent to exercise duties of office of Supervisor of Elk, Lake county, Michigan. Authority given to Wisner & Draper, of East Saginaw, to prosecute June 5, 1877.

Attorney General ex rel. Ephriam Nelson *vs.* The Slack Water Navigation Company of Cheboygan. Supreme Court. Information in nature of *quo warranto* to test validity of incorporation of defendant. Authority to prosecute given to Atkinson & Atkinson May 31, 1877. Information was subsequently amended so as to make Wm. McArthur et al. respondents.

Attorney General *vs.* The Port Huron & Lake Michigan Railroad Company. Supreme Court. *Quo warranto* to forfeit charter of road west of Flint for the reason that the road never was constructed, and time limited by law therefor having expired. Authority to prosecute given to B. J. Atkinson, Port Huron, May 31, 1877. No proceedings taken.

Attorney General ex rel. President and Trustees of the village of Mt. Clemens *vs.* Eugene Shook and Wm. E. Hall. Supreme Court. Bill to restrain encroachment upon South Gratiot street, corner of Cass, Mt. Clemens, by erecting a building on the line thereof. Authority given Messrs. Crocker and Hutchins to prosecute, July 14, 1877.

Attorney General ex rel. Hoffman *vs.* Beard. *Quo warranto* to try title to office of school inspector. Authority given to Messrs. Whipple & Potter, Port Huron, to prosecute.

Attorney General ex rel. Max Hochgraef *vs.* Henry Milward, Henry B. Lothrop et al., assuming to be a corporation under name of Detroit Light Guard. 1877, September 12, received letter of A. P. T. Beniteau for leave to file information in nature of *quo warranto*, and to authorize Messrs. Wisner & Speed to conduct the proceedings. September 13th, authorized according to request on condition that relator file security for costs, and that State be not responsible for costs and expenses.

The People—Attorney General on the relation of Nathan L. Parmenter *vs.* Charles L. Fuller, County Clerk Otsego county, Thos. S. Woodward, Judson C. Hooker, and Geo. A. Curtis, Supervisors of Otsego county. 1877, October 16, *mandamus* to compel respondents to meet at Gaylord, claimed by relator to

be county-seat of Otsego county (Act 32, Session Laws 1875). Authorized Messrs. Shepard and ———, of Bay City, to prosecute.

The People (by Attorney General,) ex rel. Joseph L. Ullman *vs.* The Board of Supervisors of St. Clair county. 1877, October 16, *mandamus* to compel Board of Supervisors to erect jail at county-seat. Authorized O. B. J. Atkinson to appear for relator. Order to show cause denied.

Attorney General ex rel. Wm. C. Maybury *vs.* The Mutual Gas Light Company of Detroit. Supreme Court. 1877, December 31, authority granted to F. A. Baker, Esq., to prosecute *quo warranto*. Notice of application served on Fitch, Superintendent, of intention to ask leave to file.

APPENDIX.

ABSTRACTS

OF

REPORTS OF PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS,

For the year ending December 31, 1877.

ALCONA COUNTY.

R. Z. ROBERTS, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 18.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery	13	Two acquitted on trial; 1 fined \$25 and costs—appealed—appeal pending; 1 \$10 and costs; 1 \$10 and costs or 30 days in county jail; 3 \$5 each and costs; 1 \$25 and costs or 90 days House of Correction; 1 satisfaction acknowledged in open court and <i>not pros'd</i> ; 1 \$10 and costs or 30 days in county jail; 1 \$5 and costs.
Arson	1	One <i>not pros'd</i> on examination.
Embezzlement	1	One now pending in Circuit Court.
Larceny	2	One tried and acquitted; 1 sentenced to Reform School until 21.
Liquor—sale of, to intoxicated person	2	One acquitted; 1 <i>not pros'd</i> .

ALLEGAN COUNTY.

PHILLIP PADGHAM, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 114.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery	41	Four convicted and fined \$1.00 each; 1 fined \$2.50 and costs; 5 fined \$3. and costs; 10 fined \$5 and costs or 15 days in jail; 3 fined \$10 and costs; 1 fined \$7.50 and costs; 2 fined \$25 and costs; 2 fined \$50 and costs; 1 sent to jail 10 days; 2 sent to jail 15 days; 1 sent to jail 30 days; 2 sent to Detroit House of Correction 60 days each; 5 acquitted; 2 settled in open court and costs paid.
Adultery	3	One convicted and sent to State Prison for 2 years; 1 sent to the Detroit House of Correction 9 months; 1 pending.
Assault with intent to murder	1	<i>Nolle pros.</i> entered.
Aiding Prisoner to escape	1	Pending.
Arson	2	One bound over to Circuit Court, escaped jail and <i>lung himself</i> ; 1 pending.
Burglary	5	One convicted and sent to State Prison 1 year; two 2 years each; one 6 years, and 1 pending.
Bastardy	2	One pending; 1 settled.
Collecting money in capacity of attorney and refusing to pay over, etc.	1	Pending.

ABSTRACTS OF REPORTS OF ALLEGAN COUNTY.—CONTINUED.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Drunk and disorderly.....	13	One fined \$3 and costs; 3 fined \$5 each and costs; 3 sent to jail 10 days each; 1 sent to jail 5 days; 4 sent to jail 15 days each; 1 sent to jail 30 days.
Disturbing religious meeting.....	1	Sent to jail 10 days.
False pretenses.....	2	One fined \$15 and sent to jail 30 days; 1 discharged.
Falsely representing himself to be an officer ..	1	Pending.
Forgery.....	2	One pending; 1 acquitted.
Keeping open saloon after hours.....	1	Acquitted on trial.
Larceny.....	24	One acquitted; 2 <i>not pros.</i> entered; 1 bail estreated; 1 suspended sentence; 4 convicted and sent to Reform School; 2 fined \$5 and costs; 1 fined \$10 and costs; 1 sent to State Prison 2½ years; 1 sent to State Prison 1½ years; 3 sent to State Prison 2 years each; 1 sent to State Prison 4 years; 2 Detroit House of Correction 90 days each; 3 three months each to the House of Correction at Ionia; 1 twenty days in jail; 1 ten days in jail; 1 sent to jail 30 days.
Manslaughter.....	1	Sent to State Prison 13 years.
Passing counterfeit coin.....	2	<i>Not pros.</i> entered in each case.
Removing boat from fastening.....	2	Both convicted, fined \$10 each and costs.
Resisting officer.....	1	Convicted and sent to State Prison 1½ years.
Surety of the peace.....	4	One special verdict, complaint malicious, costs taxed to complainant; 1 bonds for \$500 to keep peace 6 months; 1 bonds for \$150 to keep peace 6 months; 1 bonds for \$300 to keep peace 6 months.
Willful trespass.....	2	One pending; 1 fined \$1 and costs.
Willfully and maliciously maiming animals.....	1	Pending.
Violating liquor law, selling to minors.....	1	Pending.

ALPENA COUNTY.

VICTOR C. BURNHAM, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 114.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Abduction.....	1	Acquitted.
Absconding from inn or hotel.....	1	Acquitted.
Assault and battery.....	52	One fined \$1; 3 fined \$2; 5 fined \$3; 2 fined \$4; 10 fined \$5; 1 fined \$6; 4 fined \$7; 4 fined \$10; 1 fined \$12; 1 fined \$15; 1 fined \$20; 1 fined \$25; 4 acquitted; 4 <i>not pros.</i> entered; 2 pending.
Attempt to burn jail.....	4	Acquitted.
Burning house with intent to defraud insurance company.....	1	Acquitted.
Burning mill.....	1	<i>Nolle pros'd.</i>
Common drunkard.....	1	Sent to House of Correction 90 days.
Disorderly person.....	4	One gave bond; 1 suspended sentence; 1 discharged; 1 now pending.
Discharging gun without malice.....	1	<i>Nolle pros.</i> entered.
Embezzlement.....	1	Acquitted.
False pretenses.....	2	One acquitted; 1 <i>nolle pros'd.</i>
Forgery.....	2	Pending.
Keeping House of ill fame.....	8	One sentenced to House of Correction 1 year; 5 <i>nolle pros'd.</i> ; 2 pending.
Larceny.....	23	Two sentenced to jail 90 days; 1 to jail 60 days; 1 fined \$12; 1 fined \$3; 1 fined \$7; 1 fined \$5; 2 fined \$1; 1 suspended sentence; 9 acquitted; 4 pending.
Resisting officer.....	1	<i>Nolle pros'd.</i>
Vagrant.....	1	Sent to jail 30 days.
Violation of liquor law.....	1	Sent to jail 90 days.
Violation of Sunday law.....	9	Two fined \$2 each; 1 fined \$1; 6 sentence suspended.

ANTRIM COUNTY.

ROSSELL LEAVITT, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 44.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Adultery.....	2	Two discharged on preliminary examination.
Affray.....	2	Both convicted, fined \$5 and costs each.
Assault and battery.....	6	Two fined \$10 and costs each; 2 fined \$3 and costs each; 2 acquitted.
Assault <i>a</i> (simple).....	2	One fined \$5 and costs; 1 <i>not pros.</i>
Assault <i>b</i> (with deadly weapons).....	1	Sent to Reform School until 21 years of age.
Assault <i>c</i> (with intent to murder).....	3	One convicted of assault and battery—fined \$100—committed, on default, to jail for 3 months; 1 <i>not pros.</i> ; 1 escaped from constable.
Assault <i>d</i> (with intent to commit rape).....	1	<i>Not pros.</i>
Disorderly.....	3	One escaped; 2 sent to Detroit House of Correction.
Breaking and entering ware-house, etc., with intent to commit larceny.....	1	Acquitted.
Burglary.....	3	One escaped; 1 pending; 1 State Prison 5 years.
Burning public building.....	1	Acquitted on grounds of insanity—sent to Insane Asylum.
Defrauding hotel keeper.....	1	Settled.
Embezzlement.....	1	<i>Not pros.</i>
Forgery.....	1	Discharged.
Larceny.....	3	One fined \$10 and costs; 1 complaint withdrawn; 1 <i>not pros.</i>
Malicious injury to property.....	1	County jail 90 days.
Neglecting to make record of marriage by justice of the peace.....	1	Complaint withdrawn upon return of such record and payment of costs.
Rape.....	1	Escaped.
Liquor law, violation of.....	4	One acquitted; 1 recognizance forfeited; 1 fined \$25 and costs; 1 <i>not pros.</i> in Circuit Court.
Threats.....	5	One convicted, paid costs, and gave bonds to keep the peace for 6 months; 1 complaint withdrawn; 1 acquitted; 2 discharged.

BARRY COUNTY.

CHAS. H. BAUER, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 123.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Adultery.....	4	Held on examination, and all awaiting trial.
Assault and battery.....	28	Two convicted and fined \$35 each, including costs; 2 convicted and fined \$23 each, including costs; 1 convicted and fined \$27, including costs; 1 convicted and fined \$21.25, including costs; 1 convicted and fined \$19.93, including costs; 1 convicted and fined \$16.80, including costs; 1 convicted and fined \$12, including costs; 3 convicted and fined \$11 each, including costs; 1 convicted and fined \$10, including costs; 4 convicted and fined each \$5, including costs; 2 convicted and fined \$4 each, including costs; 1 convicted and fined \$5 and costs; 1 convicted and sentence suspended; 1 discharged on acknowledgment of satisfaction by complaining witness and payment of costs; 1 escaped after one disagreement of jury; 1 acquitted by jury; 1 <i>not pros'd.</i>

ABSTRACTS OF REPORTS OF BARRY COUNTY.—CONTINUED.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault with intent to murder.....	4	All convicted of assault and battery. 1 fined \$50; 1 fined \$5; 1 sent to jail 2 months; 1 sent to jail 30 days.
Bastardy.....	1	Married complaining witness and discharged.
Burglary.....	5	Four convicted. 1 sentenced to Jackson four years; 1 sentenced to Jackson 3½ years; 1 sentenced to the Reform School at Lansing until 21 years old; 1 sentence suspended, and 1 jury disagreed and awaits second trial.
Compound larceny.....	2	One convicted and sentenced to Jackson for 1 year; 1 acquitted by the jury.
Disorderly.....	9	One convicted and required to furnish sureties for good behavior for one year in the sum of \$300, and failing to find them, was sent to Ionia House of Correction and Reformatory; 1 convicted and furnished sureties for six months; 5 convicted and sent to Detroit House of Correction in default of sureties for 1 year each; 1 discharged after disagreement of jury; 1 jury acquitted.
Disturbing school district meeting.....	3	All convicted, and fined each \$2 and costs.
Fraudulently disposing of mortgaged property.....	4	One settled with complaining witness after a disagreement of jury; 1 awaits trial, and 3 discharged on acknowledgment of satisfaction by complaining witness and payment of costs.
Forgery.....	3	One convicted of uttering forged paper, and sentenced to Jackson 1 year; 1 discharged on examination, and 1 discharged before examination.
Grand larceny.....	13	Two convicted. 1 sentenced to Jackson 3 years and 6 months; 1 sentenced to county jail 40 days; 1 discharged after disagreement of jury; 1 <i>not pros'd</i> ; 5 held on examinations, but reasons filed for not filing information, and discharged; 3 discharged before examination, and 1 acquitted by jury.
Indecent and obscene exposure of person.....	1	Convicted and sentenced to State House of Correction and Reformatory at Ionia for 4 months.
Lewd and lascivious cohabitation.....	2	Both discharged before examination.
Maliciously injuring building of another.....	1	<i>Not pros'd</i> , and defendant discharged.
Maliciously injuring the personal property of another.....	2	One convicted and fined \$24.52, including costs; 1 held on examination, and reasons filed for not filing information, and discharged.
Murder.....	1	Convicted of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to Jackson for life.
Obtaining property by false pretenses.....	13	One convicted and sentenced to Jackson for 1 year; 1 discharged on examination, and 11 discharged before examination.
Petit larceny.....	14	Seven convicted. 1 sent to Detroit House of Correction 60 days; 1 fined \$30; 1 sent to county jail 10 days; 1 fined \$10; 1 fined \$22.65, including costs; 1 fined \$4.30, including costs; 1 sentence suspended; 5 <i>not pros'd</i> , and discharged; 1 acquitted by jury, and 1 awaits trial.
Rape.....	2	One convicted and sentenced to Jackson 15 years; 1 convicted of an assault with intent to commit rape, and sent to Jackson 3 years.
Resisting an officer.....	3	Examinations not concluded.
Seduction.....	1	Married complaining witness, and discharged.
Threatening.....	1	Convicted and furnished sureties for the peace for 6 months.
Unlawfully spearing fish.....	4	All acquitted by jury.
Violating liquor law.....	4	One discharged after two disagreements of jury; 1 discharged after one disagreement of jury; 1 discharged on account of court being occupied on another case when jury had disagreed, and one discharged, complaining witness not appearing on day of trial.

BAY COUNTY.

THOMAS A. E. WEADOCK, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

(Appointed to fill vacancy caused by the death of Græme M. Wilson.)

Number of persons prosecuted, 769.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Abduction.....	1	<i>Nolle prosequed.</i>
Abortion.....	1	Convicted and new trial granted—now pending.
Accessories.....	1	Convicted and sentenced to 3 years in State Prison.
Adultery.....	6	One discharged on examination; 1 convicted and sentenced to 6 months in Detroit House of Correction; 1 <i>nolle prosequed</i> ; 2 convicted and sentence suspended; 1 pending.
Animals, cruelty to.....	1	<i>Nolle prosequed.</i>
Assault.....	8	Four convicted and sentenced to 3 months in Detroit House of Correction; 1 jail 30 days; 1 fined 6 cents and costs; 1 jail 12 days; 1 discharged.
Assault with intent to kill.....	1	Discharged on examination.
Assault with intent to ravish.....	2	One convicted of assault and battery and sentenced to 6 months in Detroit House of Correction; 1 <i>nolle prosequed.</i>
Assault and battery.....	275	Two recognizance forfeited; 68 discharged; 28 settled on acknowledgment of satisfaction and payment of costs by complainants; 25 convicted and sentence suspended; 4 <i>nolle prosequed</i> ; 18 convicted and fined \$1 and costs; 8 fined \$2 and costs; 4 fined \$3 and costs; 4 fined \$4 and costs; 32 fined \$5 and costs; 3 fined \$5 or 10 days in jail; 3 fined \$5 and costs or 15 days in jail; 2 fined \$7 and costs; 12 fined \$12 and costs; 4 fined \$10 or 10 days in jail; 1 fined \$5 and costs or 30 days in jail; 1 fined \$30; 2 sent to the Reform School until they attain the age of 21 years; 2 fined \$20 and costs; 3 escaped arrest; 4 fined 50 cents and costs; 4 committed to jail 5 days; 5 jail 10 days; 4 jail 15 days; 5 jail 12 days; 2 fined \$2 and costs or 15 days in jail; 11 sent to jail 20 days; 2 fined \$10 or 20 days in jail; 8 20 days in jail; 4 fined \$15 or 30 days in jail; 1 fined \$20 or 40 days in jail; 1 committed to jail 60 days in default of \$30 fine; 1 fined \$7 or 15 days in jail; 4 convicted and sentence suspended on account of their tender age.
Attempt to commit arson.....	1	Convicted and sentenced 3 years in State Prison.
Attempt to commit larceny.....	1	<i>Nolle prosequed.</i>
Burglary.....	8	Two discharged on examination; 1 <i>nolle prosequed</i> ; 1 recognizance forfeited; 1 acquitted; 1 sentenced 1 year in State Prison; 1 18 months in State Prison; 1 6 months in State House of Correction.
Disorderly persons.....	33	One bound out; 1 compromised; 2 discharged; 2 Detroit House of Correction 63 days; 1 gave bonds for 63 days; 1 jail 1 year default of \$300 bond; 5 sentence suspended; 1 Detroit House of Correction 6 months; 1 Detroit House of Correction 3 months; 14 jail 63 days in default of bond; 4 jail 90 days; 1 gave bonds 1 year.
Drunkenness.....	184	Fifty two fined \$5 and costs; 29 \$5 or 10 days in jail; 33 sentence suspended; 3 jail 15 days; 16 \$5 or 20 days in jail; 6 jail 12 days; 1 jail 20 days; 2 jail 7 days; 5 jail 5 days; 10 \$5 and costs or 15 days in jail; 2 jail 8 days; 2 jail 20 days; 4 jail 4 days; 4 \$5 or 6 days in jail; 3 \$5 and costs or 10 days in jail; 2 \$5 and costs or 20 days in jail; 1 \$5 and costs or 15 days in jail; 4 discharged; 1 left city.
Embezzlement of mortgaged property.....	1	Acquitted.

BAY COUNTY.—CONTINUED.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Escape.....	1	Pending.
False tokens and protenses.....	4	One pending; 1 discharged on examination; 1 State House of Correction 1 year; 1 State House of Correction 15 months.
Forgery.....	2	One year in State Prison each.
Gaming-house, keeping.....	1	Pending.
Gaming.....	6	Two fined \$2 and costs or 10 days in jail; 2 \$3 and costs; 1 \$10 and costs or 30 days in jail; 1 discharged.
Indecency.....	8	Three recognizance forfeited; 2 acquitted; 2 pending; 1 Detroit House of Correction 3 months.
Inkeepers' act, violation of.....	6	Two fined \$10 and costs or 30 days in jail; 2 escaped arrest; 1 \$1 and costs; 1 sentence suspended.
Larceny of all grades.....	115	Five <i>nolle prosequed</i> ; 1 6 months Detroit House of Correction; 32 years in State Prison; 9 pending; 1 1 year Detroit House of Correction; 1 recognizance forfeited; 3 1 year State Prison; 1 1½ years State Prison; 1 1 year State House of Correction; 1 6 months in State Prison; 1 3½ years in State Prison; 5 Detroit House of Correction 90 days; 1 Detroit House of Correction 65 days; 3 jail 40 days; 2 fined \$25 and costs; 1 jail 65 days; 1 Reform School until of age; 2 \$15 or 30 days in jail; 3 \$7 or 15 days in jail; 1 \$10 or 20 days in jail; 1 \$30 and costs or 40 days in jail; 1 \$10 and costs or 25 days in jail; 1 \$5 and costs or 30 days in jail; 1 \$5 and costs or 20 days in jail; 3 \$5 and costs or 10 days in jail; 2 \$3 and costs or 20 days in jail; 1 \$3 and costs or 12 days in jail; 1 sentence suspended on account of tenderage; 3 \$10 and costs; 7 \$5 and costs; 3 \$1 and costs; 8 sentence suspended; 1 compromised; 3 discharged on examination; 32 acquitted; 1 6 cents and costs.
Malicious injury to personal property.....	3	One fined \$50; 1 3 months Detroit House of Correction; 1 fined \$5 and costs.
Malicious injury to dwelling.....	3	Discharged on examination.
Officers—		
Corruptly neglecting to serve warrant.....	1	Bound over to Circuit—pending.
Neglecting to pay over fines collected.....	1	Pending.
Refusing to deliver official papers, etc.....	1	<i>Nolle prosequed</i> on delivery of papers, etc.
Resistance to.....	1	State Prison 1 year.
Perjury.....	1	Acquitted.
Rape.....	3	One pending; 1 <i>nolle pros.</i> ; 1 discharged.
Receiving stolen property.....	3	One discharged on examination; 2 recognizance forfeited.
Robbery.....	2	One discharged on examination; 1 recognizance forfeited.
Seduction.....	3	One recognizance forfeited; 1 <i>nolle prosequed</i> ; 1 discharged.
Spirituous liquors—		
Selling without giving bond.....	14	One recognizance forfeited; 6 fined \$25 and costs; 4 paid costs and filed bonds; 1 fined \$25 or 90 days in jail; 1 \$25 or 60 days in jail; 1 discharged.
Neglecting to pay tax.....	15	Eight fined \$25 and costs; 1 \$25 and costs or 90 days in jail; 4 paid tax and costs; 2 <i>nolle pros.</i>
Selling to minors.....	7	One fined \$50; 3 fined \$25 and costs; 1 fined \$25 and costs or 90 days in jail; 1 <i>nolle pros.</i> ; 1 discharged.
Selling to person in habit of getting intoxicated.....	2	One <i>nolle pros.</i> ; 1 discharged.
Keeping saloon open after lawful hours.....	12	One recognizance forfeited; 5 convicted, fined \$25 and costs; 1 sentence suspended; 2 discharged on payment of costs; 3 discharged.
Keeping saloon open on Sunday.....	28	Ten fined \$25 and costs; 4 \$25 and costs or 90 days in jail; 1 \$50 fine; 1 acquitted; 1 pending; 2 <i>nolle pros.</i> on payment of costs; 7 discharged; 2 <i>nolle pros.</i>
Trespass, willful, on lands.....	2	One fined \$20 or 30 days in jail; 1 discharged.

BENZIE COUNTY.

WILLIAM H. FRANCIS, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 6.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery	2	One convicted and fined \$7 and costs; 1 acquitted.
Arson: burning mill worth over \$1,000	3	Pending.
Larceny	1	Convicted, sentence suspended.

BERRIEN COUNTY.

J. J. VAN RIPER, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 138.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Arson	1	Acquitted.
Assault and battery	37	Eight acquitted; nine compromised; five \$5 fine and costs, or 10 days in jail; one \$1 fine or 10 days in jail; two \$5 fine and costs or 30 days in jail; two \$5 fine and costs—appeal pending; one \$10 and costs or 30 days in jail; one \$25 fine and costs—appeal pending; one jury disagreed—dismissed; seven dismissed.
Attempt to murder	5	One acquitted; 2 pending; 1 <i>not. pros'd</i> ; 1 three years at Jackson.
Assault with intent to commit rape	1	<i>Not. pros'd</i> .
Bigamy	1	Eight months at Jackson.
Bastardy	3	Two <i>not. pros'd</i> because of death of child; one \$500 bail forfeited.
Burglary	23	One convicted, sent 7 years to Jackson; 1 convicted, sent 5 years to Jackson; 2 convicted, sent 4 years to Jackson; 1 convicted, sent 2½ years to Jackson; 1 convicted, sent 1 year to Jackson; 1 convicted, sent 1 year and 10 mo. to Ionia; 1 convicted, sent 2 years and 3 mo. to Jackson; 1 convicted, sent 10 months to Ionia; 1 convicted, sent 1 year to Ionia; 1 convicted, sent 6 months to Ionia; 5 discharged on examination; 2 pending; 2 dismissed; 1 minor sent home by county commissioner; 1 <i>not. pros'd</i> , defendant sick, since dead; 1 <i>not. pros'd</i> .
Cruelty to animals	2	Dismissed.
Disorderly person	1	Acquitted.
Extortion under color of office	1	Dismissed.
False pretenses	2	One pending; 1 dismissed.
Forgery	2	One convicted, \$25 fine; 1 acquitted.
Fraudulent removal of mortgaged goods	1	One convicted, released on <i>habeas corpus</i> .
Inquest	1	Verdict—name of person and cause of death unknown.
Illegal voting	2	Convicted, sentence not yet imposed.
Defrauding inn keeper	3	One prisoner escaped; 1 convicted, 20 days in jail; 1 convicted, fined \$50 and costs—appealed to circuit court, still pending.
Keeping open saloon on Sunday	2	One convicted, fined \$25 and costs or 60 days in jail, paid; 1 suit withdrawn on payment of costs.
Larceny from dwelling	1	Convicted, sent 1 year to Ionia.

ABSTRACTS OF REPORTS OF BERRIEN COUNTY.—CONTINUED.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Larceny.....	32	Three convicted, sent 30 days to jail; 2 convicted, sent 3 months to county jail; 1 convicted, fined \$100, paid, and 3 months in jail; 2 convicted, sent 6 months to county jail; 1 convicted, sent 6 months to Jackson; 1 convicted, sent 3 years to Jackson; 1 convicted, sent 15 months to Jackson; 1 convicted, sent 2 years and 3 months to Jackson; 1 convicted, sent 2 years and 3 months to Jackson; 1 convicted, fined \$10 and costs; 2 pending; 3 dismissed; 1 minor sent home by advice of county commissioner; 1 acquitted; 3 <i>not pros'd</i> ; 4 cases dismissed by prosecution; 7 discharged on examination.
Malicious injury to dwelling.....	2	One convicted, sentence suspended; 1 <i>not pros'd</i> .
Murder.....	1	Convicted of murder in the second degree, sent 10 years to Jackson.
Orchard girdling.....	2	Discharged on examination.
Perjury.....	2	One convicted, sent 1 year and 8 months to Jackson; 1 discharged.
Resisting officer.....	3	One discharged on examination; 2 pending.
Rape.....	1	Pending.
Receiving stolen goods.....	3	One escaped, \$300 bail forfeited; 1 jury disagreed, <i>not pros.</i> entered; 1 <i>not pros'd</i> .
Robbery.....	1	Dismissed.
Seduction.....	2	One discharged; 1 defendant failed to appear, \$500 bail forfeited.

BRANCH COUNTY.

SIMON B. KITCHEL, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 122.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault.....	1	Fined \$13.
Assault and battery.....	32	Two sent to jail 10 days; 2 fined \$3 and costs; 4 \$10 and costs; 1 \$1 and costs; 1 \$4 and costs; 2 \$2 and costs; 6 \$5; 3 \$15; 1 \$12; 3 \$8; 6 discharged; 1 settled.
Adultery.....	2	One sent to State Prison 1 year; 1 sent to State House of Correction, Ionia, 1 year.
Buggery.....	1	Sent to State Prison 1 year.
Burglary.....	2	One sent to State House of Correction, Ionia, 1 year; 1 sent to State House of Correction, Ionia, 6 months.
Disorderly.....	13	One fined \$5; 4 sent to workhouse 65 days; 3 workhouse 90 days; 1 workhouse 1 year; 2 entered into recognizance; 1 discharged; 1 convicted.
Disturbing schools.....	2	Fined \$2.50 and costs each.
Disturbing religious meeting.....	1	Fined \$2 and costs.
Embezzlement.....	1	Discharged.
Forgery.....	3	One sent to State Prison 2 years; 1 sent to State Prison 1 year; 1 sent to State House of Correction, Ionia, 2 years.
False pretenses.....	7	One sent to State Prison 1½ years; 1 jail 60 days; 4 discharged; 1 discontinued.
Gambling.....	2	Fined \$50 each.
Getting into freight car.....	1	Fined \$10.
Habitual drunkard.....	1	Pending.
Injury to property.....	1	Acquitted.
Laboring on Sunday.....	1	Discharged.

BRANCH COUNTY.—CONTINUED.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Larceny.....	41	Two fined \$15; 1 \$75; 1 \$60; 1 \$35; 1 \$65 and costs; 1 \$4; 1 sent to State Prison 2 years; 1 workhouse 80 days; 1 workhouse 75 days; 4 workhouse 90 days; 3 workhouse 65 days; 2 workhouse 60 days; 1 workhouse 4 months; 1 jail 5 days; 2 jail 15 days; 2 jail 20 days; 2 jail 30 days; 7 discharged; 4 acquitted; 1 escaped; 1 settled; 1 pending.
Murder.....	1	Sent to State Prison 20 years.
Nuisance.....	1	Fined \$10 and nuisance abated.
Perjury.....	1	Discharged.
Resisting officer.....	1	Discharged.
Seduction.....	1	Married.
Threatening to injure property.....	1	Put under bonds for 1 year.
Violation of liquor law.....	6	Three fined \$25; 3 discharged.

CALHOUN COUNTY.

FRANK W. CLAPP, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 453.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Arson.....	1	Arrested and on examination adjudged insane, and sent to the Asylum at Kalamazoo.
Assault and battery.....	109	Two convicted and fined 6 cents each and costs; 3 fined \$1 and costs; 4 fined \$2 and costs; 2 fined \$3 and costs; 1 fined \$4 and costs; 3 fined \$5 and costs; 4 fined \$10 and costs; 1 fined \$8 and costs; 1 fined \$45 and costs; 1 fined \$50, a portion reserved for costs; 1 fined \$100; 2 sentence suspended; 2 acquitted in Justice's court, complainants paying costs; 4 pending; 4 (minors) sentence suspended by direction of county agent of State Board of Commissioners; 35 settled by complainants acknowledging satisfaction and defendants paying costs; 8 discharged, complainants not appearing; 14 discharged without trial, in 10 cases costs paid by complainants; 4 discharged after disagreement of jury, in 2 cases costs paid by the complainants; 5 convicted and sent to jail 10 days each; 3 sent to jail 20 days; 1 sent to jail 65 days; 2 sent to Detroit House of Correction 65 days each; 1 sent to Detroit House of Correction 90 days; 1 sent to Ionia State House of Correction 3 months.
Assault with intent to kill.....	1	Discharged on examination.
Assault with intent to commit rape.....	1	Convicted and sent to State Prison 5 years.
Bastardy.....	4	Three settled by the parties, costs paid; 1 pending.
Burglary.....	8	One discharged on examination; 1 arrested and on examination adjudged insane, and sent to the Asylum at Kalamazoo; 1 sentence suspended on giving bonds for good behavior; 1 pending; 1 convicted and sent to State Prison 1½ years; 1 sent to State Prison 2 years; 1 sent to State Prison 2½ years; 1 sent to State Prison 5 years.
Concealing chattel mortgaged property with intent to defraud mortgagee.....	1	Convicted and fined \$25 and costs or in default 60 days in the county jail.
Coroner's inquests.....	4	Two verdict of natural death; 1 accidental; 1 murder.
Conspiracy.....	5	One acquitted; 4 pending.
Disturbing religious meetings.....	2	Convicted and fined \$10 each.

CALHOUN COUNTY.—CONTINUED.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Defrauding hotel-keeper.....	7	One discharged, complainant not appearing; 1 discharged without trial, complainant paying costs; 1 discharged on paying costs; 1 convicted and fined \$5; 1 fined \$10; 1 convicted and sent to jail 10 days; 1 sent to jail 30 days.
Drunkenness.....	28	Twelve fined \$5 each; 1 fined \$2 and costs; 4 convicted and sent to jail 10 days each; 1 sent to jail 14 days; 1 sent to jail 15 days; 7 sent to jail 20 days each; 2 sentence suspended.
Disorderly persons, including keepers of bawdy houses, vagrants, common prostitutes, mountebanks, refusing and neglecting to support family, etc.....	123	Two complaints withdrawn; 2 discharged, defendants paying costs; 10 discharged on condition and promise of leaving the county; 5 sentence suspended; 1 acquitted in justice's court; 25 convicted and gave bonds in the sum of \$200 each for good behavior for 6 months; 3 gave bonds in the sum of \$400 each for 6 months; 21 gave bonds in the sum of \$200 each for 1 year; 14 gave bonds in the sum of \$100 each for 1 year; 4 gave bonds in the sum of \$400 each for one year; 2 gave bonds in the sum of \$1,000 each for 1 year; 19 convicted and sent to the Detroit House of Correction 65 days each in default of bonds; 6 sent to the Detroit House of Correction 70 days each; 1 sent to Detroit House of Correction 75 days; 4 sent to Detroit House of Correction 90 days each; 1 sent to Detroit House of Correction 3 months; 1 sent to Detroit House of Correction 120 days; 2 sent to Detroit House of Correction 1 year each.
Embezzlement.....	1	Pending.
False pretenses.....	10	Two complaints withdrawn, complainants paying costs; 5 discharged on examination, complainants paying costs in 3 of the cases; 2 pending, security for costs given.
Forgery.....	2	Pending.
Habeas corpus.....	1	Released on defective commitment from justice's court.
Indecent behavior in a passenger car.....	2	Convicted and sent to jail 10 days each.
Illegal sale of liquor.....	5	One discharged, complainant not appearing; 2 discharged without trial, defendants paying costs; 1 convicted and fined \$25 and costs; 1 fined \$35 and costs, or in default 30 days in the county jail.
Incest.....	2	One convicted and sentence suspended; 1 convicted and sent to Reform School until 21 years of age.
Keeping house of ill fame.....	1	Convicted and fined \$75, or in default 6 months in the Detroit House of Correction.
Larceny, including larceny from a shop, store, office, dwelling house, in the daytime, and from a dwelling house in the night time without breaking.....	79	One convicted and fined \$2 and costs; 5 fined \$5 and costs each; 2 fined \$5 and costs, or in default 30 days each in county jail; 2 fined \$10; 2 fined \$15 and costs; 2 fined \$20; 1 fined \$25 and costs; 1 fined \$30; 3 complaints withdrawn; 5 sentence suspended, 1 by direction of county agent of State Board of Commissioners; 4 discharged on examination; 1 acquitted, in justice's court; 1 convicted and discharged for want of a suitable place to send the defendant, being a girl of eleven years of age; 6 pending; 1 convicted and sent to county jail 5 days; 3 sent to jail 10 days each; 1 sent to jail 20 days; 6 sent to jail 30 days each; 1 sent to jail 25 days; 1 sent to jail 32 days; 2 sent to jail 35 days; 1 sent to jail 40 days; 1 sent to jail 45 days; 2 sent to jail 60 days each; 1 sent to jail 65 days; 1 sent to jail 3 months; 3 sent to Reform School until 21 years of age; 2 sent to Reform School until 18 years of age; 2 sent to State House of Correc-

CALHOUN COUNTY.—CONTINUED.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Larceny—(Continued).....		tion at Ionia 3 months each; 1 sent to State House of Correction at Ionia 6 months; 1 sent to Detroit House of Correction 65 days; 2 sent to Detroit House of Correction 90 days each; 2 sent to Detroit House of Correction 3 months each; 1 sent to Detroit House of Correction 9 months; 1 forfeited his recognizance of \$100, which was paid to the county treasurer; 2 convicted and sent to State Prison 2 years each; 3 sent to State Prison 3 years each; 1 sent to State Prison 3½ years; 1 sent to State Prison 4 years.
Murder.....	2	One acquitted on a new trial; 1 convicted of murder in the first degree and sent to State Prison for life.
Obtaining liquor by false pretenses.....	1	Discharged without trial.
Perjury.....	2	Discharged on examination, complainant paying costs.
Receiving stolen property.....	4	Two discharged on examination; 1 convicted and sent to State Prison 1 year; 1 sent to State Prison 1½ years.
Surety of the peace.....	32	One discharged, complainant not appearing; 1 complaint withdrawn, complainant paying costs; 1 arrested and on examination adjudged insane, and sent to the Asylum at Kalamazoo; 12 convicted and gave bonds to keep the peace for 6 months, in the sum of \$200 each; 7 gave bonds in the sum of \$100 each for one year; 10 gave bonds in the sum of \$200 each for 1 year.
Violating fish law.....	8	One discharged without trial; 1 dismissed after disagreement of jury—costs paid by complainant; 4 convicted and fined \$5 and costs each; 2 fined \$25 each.
Willful trespass.....	7	Two complaints withdrawn, complainants paying costs; 5 (minors) convicted and released on payment of costs.

CASS COUNTY.

HARSEN D. SMITH, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 139.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault.....	2	Both convicted—one fined \$20, the other \$24.
Assault and battery.....	34	Nineteen convicted and fined; 2 convicted and sent to House of Correction 90 days; 2 convicted and sent to House of Correction 60 days; 1 convicted and sent to jail 60 days; 2 convicted and sent to jail 30 days; 3 convicted and sentence suspended; 3 acquitted; 1 settled, and 1 pending.
Assault with intent to commit murder.....	1	Now pending.
Assault with intent to commit rape.....	3	<i>Nol. pros.</i> entered in one, and reasons for not filing information filed in the other two.
Bastardy.....	5	Two settled; 2 dismissed, and 1 pending.
Bigamy.....	1	Now pending.
Burglary.....	3	One convicted and sent to House of Correction 90 days; 1 <i>nol. pros.</i> entered; 1 reasons for not filing information filed.
Concealing birth of dead bastard child.....	1	Convicted and sentence suspended.
Disorderly persons.....	8	Four convicted and sent to House of Correction; 4 convicted and gave bonds for good behavior.
Drunk.....	20	All convicted and fined.
False pretenses.....	4	Two, reasons filed for not filing information; 2 pending.

ABSTRACTS OF REPORTS OF

CASS COUNTY.—CONTINUED.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Forgery.....	4	Three convicted and sentence suspended; 1 convicted and sentenced to 6 months imprisonment at Ionia Prison.
Keeping billiard tables for gain, etc.....	1	Convicted and sentence suspended.
Keeping gaming rooms.....	1	Now pending.
Larceny.....	23	Seven convicted and sent to State Prison—1 for 4½ years, 1 for 4 years, 1 for 2½ years, 2 for 2 years, and 2 for 1 year; 3 convicted and sent to House of Correction 30 days each; 1 convicted and sent to Ionia Prison 6 months; 2 convicted and sent to jail—1 20 days and the other 30 days; 4 convicted and fined; 1 convicted and sent to Reform School; 1 convicted and sentence suspended; 2 acquitted, and 2 dismissed.
Lascivious cohabitation.....	1	Filed reasons for not filing information.
Malicious trespass.....	1	Convicted and sent to jail 20 days.
Murder.....	1	Convicted of manslaughter—case taken to the Supreme Court on exceptions, where it is now pending.
Obtaining liquor by false pretenses.....	2	Both convicted and fined.
Rape.....	1	<i>Not pros.</i> entered.
Receiving property knowing it to have been stolen.....	2	<i>Not pros.</i> entered in both cases.
Resisting officer.....	4	One convicted and sentence suspended; 2 <i>not pros.</i> entered; 1 reasons filed for not filing information.
Robbery.....	1	Dismissed on examination.
Selling uninspected kerosene.....	2	Convicted and fined \$5 each.
Selling intoxicating liquor without bonds.....	4	One convicted and sentence suspended; 1 convicted and judgment arrested; 1 discharged on <i>certiorari</i> ; 1 now pending.
Selling liquor to minors.....	2	One convicted and fined \$25 and costs; 1 acquitted.
Selling liquor to intoxicated persons.....	3	One acquitted; 1 dismissed, and 1 pending.
Violation of game law.....	1	Convicted and fined.
Violation of fish law.....	2	Now pending.
Using obscene language on the cars.....	1	Convicted and fined.

CHARLEVOIX COUNTY.

EDWARD H. GREEN, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 17.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery.....	7	One fined \$5 and costs; 1 fined \$5; 4 fined \$1 each; 1 settled on payment of costs.
Breaking and entering a store in the night time with intent to commit larceny.....	1	Acquitted.
Disorderly conduct.....	2	Each fined 2 cents and costs.
False pretenses.....	1	Discharged.
Larceny.....	6	One fined \$75 or 4 months in jail; 1 acquitted; 4 discharged on examination.

CHEBOYGAN COUNTY.

JAMES J. BROWN, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 51

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery.....	8	One convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of \$1 and costs; 1 convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of \$3 and costs; 2 convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of \$5 and costs each; 2 complaints withdrawn; 1 jury disagreed and case <i>nolle pros'd</i> ; 1 acquitted.
Assault with intent to murder.....	1	Convicted of an assault and sentenced to county jail 6 months and to pay a fine of \$200 at the expiration of that time, and in default of payment of fine to stand committed for 6 months in addition, or until fine paid.
Assault with intent to carnally know a female child under 10 years.....	2	Bound over and awaiting trial.
Burglary and larceny.....	1	Bound over, awaiting trial.
Defrauding hotel keeper.....	1	Convicted, sentence suspended.
Disorderly person.....	1	Put under bonds for good behavior.
Drunk.....	31	Eighteen convicted and fined \$5 and costs; 11 convicted and fined \$3 and cost; 12 convicted and sentence suspended on payment of costs..
False pretenses.....	1	<i>Nolle pros'd</i> .
Grand larceny.....	2	One convicted and sentence suspended; 1 bound over, awaiting trial.
Seduction.....	1	<i>Nolle pros'd</i> .
Threats.....	2	One convicted and sent to House of Correction 4 months in default of finding sureties; 1 acquitted.

CHIPPEWA COUNTY.

GEO. W. BROWN, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 73.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery.....	20	Two fined \$15 each and costs; 3 fined \$10 each and costs; 5 fined \$5 each and costs; 10 fined costs of suit.
Embezzlement.....	1	For trial next spring.
Drunk and disorderly.....	35	Fifteen fined \$5 each and costs; 15 fined costs of suit; 5 sentenced to five days each in jail.
Larceny.....	6	Two convicted fined \$5 each; 2 convicted and sentenced to 10 days in jail; 2 acquitted.
Malicious destruction of property.....	6	Two convicted sentenced to 3 months in county jail; 1 for trial next spring; 3 fined costs of suit.
Prostitution.....	3	Sent out of town.
Vagrancy.....	2	Sent out of town.

CLARE COUNTY.

E. D. WHEATON, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 18.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Adultery.....	2	Discharged on examination.
Assault and battery.....	5	Two convicted and sent to jail 30 days; 1 fined \$2 and costs; 2 settled, defendants paid costs.
Assaulting an officer.....	2	Held for trial to the circuit court—now pending.
Defrauding hotel keepers.....	3	One convicted and fined \$3 and costs; 1 acquitted; 1 fined \$3 and costs.
Forgery.....	1	Held for trial to the circuit court—now pending.
Larceny.....	4	One convicted and fined \$5; 2 acquitted; 1 sent to jail 30 days.
Surety of the peace.....	1	Convicted and gave bonds to keep the peace for one year.

CLINTON COUNTY.

B. H. SCOVILL, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 127.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery.....	48	Two <i>not pros'd</i> ; 2 settled and paid costs; 8 acquitted; 2 pending; 6 fined \$1 and costs; 4 fined \$2 and costs; 3 fined \$3 and costs; 11 fined \$5 and costs; 1 fined \$10 and costs; 3 fined \$15 and costs; 1 fined \$20 and costs; 1 fined \$25 and costs; 2 fined \$20 or 20 days in jail—both committed; 1 no fine, 10 days in jail; 1 no fine, 60 days in House of Correction.
Assault with intent to murder.....	3	One pending; 1 convicted of assault and battery and sent to House of Correction 3 months; 1 convicted and sent to State Prison 4 years.
Bastardy.....	3	One pending; 1 paid costs and married the girl; 1 settled with complainant.
Burglary.....	2	One convicted and sent to State Prison 3 years; 1 pending.
Disorderly conduct.....	1	Acquitted.
Defrauding hotel keepers.....	3	One fined \$1 and costs; 1 fined \$10 and costs; 1 fined \$20 or 30 days in jail—committed;
Embezzlement.....	1	<i>Nolle prosequed.</i>
False pretenses.....	3	One convicted and sent to State Prison 2 years; 1 recognizance forfeited; 1 acquitted.
Forgery.....	4	Two convicted and sentence suspended; 1 sent to State House of Correction 1 year; 1 sent to Detroit House of Correction 6 months.
Intoxication.....	20	Sixteen convicted and fined \$5 each and costs; 3 convicted and fined \$5 and costs or 10 days in jail—committed; 1 acquitted.
Keeping saloon open Sunday.....	3	Convicted and fined \$25 and costs.

CLINTON COUNTY.—CONTINUED.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Larceny.....	25	Three acquitted; 3 pending; 1 sentence suspended; 2 fined \$15 and costs; 1 fined \$25 and costs; 2 fined \$7.50 each or 30 days in jail—committed; 1 sent to Detroit House of Correction 60 days; 1 sent to Detroit House of Correction 90 days; 1 sent to State House of Correction 90 days; 1 sent to State House of Correction 1 year; 1 sent to State House of Correction 15 months; 1 sent to State House of Correction 2 years; 1 sent to State Prison 15 months; 1 sent to State Prison 3 years; 3 discharged by justice; 1 <i>nolle pros'd</i> .
Malicious trespass on garden.....	4	Convicted and fined \$5 each and costs.
Secreting property that was under contract of sale.....	2	<i>Nolle prosecuted</i> on disagreement of Jury.
Perjury.....	3	One pending; 1 <i>nolle prosecuted</i> ; 1 acquitted.
Surety to keep the peace.....	2	Convicted and bonds given.

EATON COUNTY.

GEORGE HUGGETT, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 257.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Abduction.....	2	One discharged; 1 pending.
Adultery.....	2	One acquitted; 1 sent to prison 3 months.
Arson.....	1	Pending.
Assault.....	1	Fined \$1 and costs.
Assault and battery.....	60	Three pending; 3 discharged; 9 acquitted; 8 settled on payment of costs; 2 sentence suspended; 2 fined \$15 each; 1 fined \$5.50; 1 fined \$50; 1 fined \$4; 6 fined \$5 each; 1 fined \$30 or 40 days in jail; 2 sent to jail 15 days; 1 sent to jail 5 days; 4 fined \$10 each; 1 convicted of assault and fined \$7; 1 fined \$10 and costs; 2 fined \$3 and costs; 1 fined \$3 or 5 days in jail; 1 fined \$3 or 15 days in jail; 2 fined \$3 each; 1 fined \$6 or 15 days in jail; 1 fined \$2 and costs; 2 fined \$20 each; 1 fined \$25; 1 fined \$5 or 10 days in jail; 2 fined \$15 or 30 days in jail.
Assault with intent to kill.....	1	Convicted of assault and battery and sent to prison 90 days.
Assault with intent to commit rape.....	1	Pending.
Bigamy.....	1	Pending.
Body snatching.....	1	Pending.
Breach of the peace.....	2	One sentence suspended; 1 escaped.
Burglary.....	4	One reasons filed, defendant discharged; 2 discharged; 1 pending.
Cruelty to animals.....	2	One <i>nolle pros.</i> ; 1 fined \$25 and costs.
Disorderly persons.....	14	One <i>nolle pros.</i> ; 1 acquitted; 1 sent to House of Correction 1 year; 1 for 9 months; 4 for 6 months each; 4 for 65 days each; 1 gave bonds for good behavior; 1 sentence suspended.
Disturbing public meeting.....	2	One fined \$5; 1 fined \$10.
Drunkenness.....	73	Two acquitted; 8 sentence suspended; 10 convicted and fined \$5 and costs or 10 days in jail; 5 fined \$5 and costs or 20 days in jail; 1 fined \$5 and costs or 15 days in jail; 1 fined \$5 and costs or 12 days in jail; 2 fined \$5 and costs or 8 days in jail; 10 fined \$5 each; 3 fined \$4 each; 5 fined \$5 and costs each; 3 sent to jail 20 days each; 6 sent to jail 15 days each; 8 sent to jail 10 days each; 2 sent to jail 4 days each; 3 sent to jail 13 days each; 1 sent to jail 5 days; 3 sent to jail 3 days each.
Embezzlement.....	2	One sent to jail 15 days; 1 discharged.

ABSTRACTS OF REPORTS OF
EATON COUNTY.—CONTINUED.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Embezzlement of mortgaged property.....	2	One acquitted; 1 fined \$75 or 75 days in House of Correction.
False pretenses.....	3	One reasons filed and defendant discharged; 2 pending.
Forgery.....	2	One discharged; 1 sent to House of Correction 9 months.
Hotel-keepers, defrauding	12	Two <i>nolle pros.</i> ; 1 fined \$5; 2 fined \$10 each; 1 fined \$15; 1 fined \$10 or 20 days in jail; 1 sent to jail 30 days; two settled, costs paid; 1 discontinued; 1 sentence suspended.
Keeping house of ill-fame.....	1	Discharged.
Keeping gaming-house.....	1	Discharged.
Grand larceny.....	5	One discharged; 1 acquitted; 1 sent to State Prison 4 months; 1 convicted and escaped; 1 convicted of simple larceny and sent to House of Correction 6 months.
Larceny.....	43	Five acquitted; 13 discharged; 2 sentence suspended; 1 sent to jail 30 days; 3 sent to House of Correction 60 days; 4 fined \$4 or 10 days in jail; 2 sent to Reform School until 21 years of age; 4 sent to House of Correction 3 months; 1 sent to House of Correction 65 days; 1 fined \$15 or 30 days in jail; 1 sent to jail 3 months; 1 fined \$10 or 10 days in jail; 1 fined \$5 or 3 days in jail; 1 fined \$10 and costs; 2 sent to House of Correction 75 days each; 1 pending.
Manslaughter.....	1	Discharged on examination.
Rape.....	1	Discharged.
Robbery.....	3	One sent to State Prison 35 years; 1 sent to State Prison 25 years; 1 sent to State Prison 2 years.
Selling liquor contrary to law	4	Two fined \$25 and costs; 1 fined \$25 and costs or 25 days in jail; 1 sentence suspended.
Surety for the peace.....	10	Five gave bonds for six months; two discontinued; 3 imprisoned for want of bail.

EMMET COUNTY.

C. J. PAILTHORP, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 16.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery.....	4	One fined \$10 and costs; 1 fined \$5 and costs; 1 fined 50 cents and costs; 1 acquitted.
Assault with intent to murder.....	1	Acquitted.
Bastardy.....	1	Acquitted.
Drunkenness.....	2	One convicted, fined \$5 and costs; 1 convicted, fined \$3 and costs.
Malicious injury to personal property.....	2	Both discharged.
Petit larceny.....	6	One fined \$25; 1 fined \$10; 1 fined \$3; 1 sent to the Reform School; 2 discharged.

GENESEE COUNTY.

CHARLES D. LONG, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 249.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery.....	65	Five fined \$10 each; 2 fined \$50 each; 1 fined \$40; 2 fined \$25 each; 12 fined \$5 each; 1 fined \$11; 1 fined \$3; 1 fined \$2.50; 1 fined \$2; 1 Detroit House of Correction 60 days; 3 Detroit House of Correction 65 days each; 1 Detroit House of Correction 90 days; 3 county jail 20 days each; 1 county jail 15 days; 2 county jail 10 days each; 1 county jail 30 days; 2 Reform School, Lansing, until 21 years of age; 12 settled; 3 sentence suspended; 6 discontinued; 4 discharged.
Assault with intent to commit rape.....	1	Convicted, sentenced State Prison, Jackson, 7 years.
Adultery.....	7	Four pending; 3 discharged.
Arson.....	2	One convicted, sentenced Jackson State Prison 2 years; 1 pending.
Abduction.....	1	Pending.
Burglary.....	14	Two convicted, sentenced Jackson 5 years each; 1 Jackson State Prison 4 years; 1 Jackson 2 years; 1 Ionia House of Correction 1 year; 2 discontinued; 6 pending; 1 sentence suspended.
Bribery.....	2	Pending.
Bastardy.....	2	One settled; 1 discontinued.
Breaking and entering freight car with intent to commit larceny.....	3	One Ionia House of Correction 2 years; 1 Ionia House of Correction 1 year; 1 Ionia House of Correction 6 months.
Cruelty to animals.....	1	Pending.
Careless use of fire arms.....	1	Convicted, sentenced Ionia House of Correction 90 days.
Disturbing religious meeting.....	1	Discharged.
Disorderly persons.....	35	Sixteen Detroit House of Correction 65 days each; 4 Detroit House of Correction 90 days each; 3 county jail 10 days each; 6 fined \$5 each; 4 sentence suspended; 2 discharged.
Entering freight car with intent to obtain carriage.....	6	Convicted, sentenced Ionia House of Correction 90 days each.
Embezzlement.....	2	One settled; 1 discharged.
False pretenses.....	10	Six pending; 3 settled; 1 discharged.
Grand larceny.....	8	One sentenced State Prison, Jackson, 5 years; 1 Jackson 3 years; 3 Ionia 2 years; 1 Ionia 1 year; 1 Detroit House of Correction 6 months; 1 Lansing Reform School until 21 years of age.
Keeping house of ill fame.....	1	Discharged.
Larceny from dwelling house in day time.....	2	Convicted, sentenced to Jackson 2 years each.
Larceny from store in day time.....	1	Convicted, sentenced to Reform School at Lansing until 21 years old.
Maliciously killing a horse.....	1	Convicted, sentenced to Jackson 3 years and 6 months.
Murder.....	2	One acquitted; 1 pending.
Petit larceny.....	42	Three Detroit House of Correction 90 days each; 3 Detroit House of Correction 65 days each; 2 House of Correction at Ionia 90 days each; 2 county jail 30 days each; 2 county jail 20 days each; 3 county jail 10 days each; 7 discontinued; 3 sentence suspended; 12 pending; 1 fined \$13.50; 1 fined \$15; 1 fined \$20; 1 fined \$25; 1 fined \$1.
Perjury.....	5	Pending.
Prostitute.....	1	Detroit House of Correction 90 days.
Resisting an officer.....	1	Pending.
Seduction.....	1	Pending.
Selling liquor to minors.....	4	Two acquitted; 1 Discontinued; 1 convicted, sentenced county jail 20 days.
Vagrancy.....	5	Convicted, sentenced Detroit House of Correction 65 days each.
Violation of village ordinances.....	26	Six fined \$5 each; 1 fined \$5.50; 1 fined \$10; 8 fined \$5.50; 5 discontinued; 1 county jail 10 days; 1 county jail 15 days; 1 sentence suspended.

GLADWIN COUNTY.

M. C. SCRAFFORD, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 1.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
False pretenses.....	1	Discharged.

HILLSDALE COUNTY.

E. J. MARCH, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 164.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Adultery.....	2	One complainant declined to prosecute and paid costs; 1 crime condoned.
Administering poison to animals with intent to kill.....	1	Pending.
Arson.....	5	One convicted and sent to State Prison 1 year; 4 discharged on examination.
Assault and battery.....	44	One convicted paid fine \$300; 1 fined \$30 and costs; 1 fined \$25 and costs; 1 fined \$25 and costs; 1 fined \$20 and costs; 3 fined \$10 and costs; 1 fined \$5; 7 fined \$5 and costs each; 3 fine and costs \$5 each; 1 fine and costs \$4.69; 2 fined \$2 and costs each; 3 fined \$1 and costs each; 10 settled under statute by parties and costs paid; 1 sent to Detroit House of Correction 75 days; 1 recognizance forfeited; 8 acquitted and discharged.
Assault with intent to ravish.....	1	Convicted of assault and battery, fined \$100, and sentenced to Detroit House of Correction 90 days.
Assault with intent to murder.....	1	Convicted of assault and battery and fined \$50.
Bastardy.....	4	Two gave bond to Superintendents of the Poor to save county from costs, etc.; 2 pending.
Bigamy.....	1	Convicted and sent to State Prison 3 years.
Burglary.....	11	One convicted, sent to State Prison 5 years; 1 sent to State Prison 3 years; 1 sent to State Prison 1 year; 1 sent to Ionia 1½ years; 2 sent to Ionia 1 year; 2 acquitted; 1 pending; 2 sentence suspended.
Concealing chattel mortgage property.....	2	One settled between parties; 1 acquitted.
Concealing stolen property.....	3	One convicted and fined \$100; 1 complaint withdrawn; 1 <i>nolle pro.</i> entered (witness died).
Conveying tools into jail to aid person to escape.....	1	Convicted, sentence suspended.
Cruelty to animals.....	3	Two statute repealed and case went out of court; 1 acquitted.
Disorderly.....	17	One convicted, sent to Detroit House of Correction in default of \$1,000 bond; 1 gave bond \$300; 1 sent county jail 15 days; 1 sent county jail 10 days; 1 fined \$20 and costs, and gave bond for 1 year; 1 fine and costs \$20.50; 1 fine and costs \$19.50; 3 paid fine and costs \$12 each; 4 paid \$5 fine and \$5 costs each; 1 fined \$3; 1 sentence suspended; 1 complaint withdrawn.
Embezzlement.....	2	One settled, costs paid; 1 acquitted.
Exposing child under 6 years of age with intent to abandon.....	2	One convicted and sent to Ionia 1 year; 1 convicted and sent Detroit House of Correction 1 year.

HILLSDALE COUNTY.—CONTINUED.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Forgery.....	3	One convicted, sent State Prison 2 years; 1 convicted, sentence suspended; 1 discharged on examination.
Indecent exposure of person.....	1	Discharged on examination.
Keeping saloon open on Sunday.....	1	Discontinued.
Keeping billiard table for hire, gain, or reward.....	1	Convicted, paid \$15 costs, and gave bond in \$300 1 year.
Keeping saloon open after 11 P. M.	1	Convicted, fined \$25.
Larceny.....	23	Two convicted, sent State Prison 3 years each; 1 sent Detroit House of Correction 3 years; 1 sent State Prison 1½ years; 1 sent Detroit House of Correction 1 year; 1 sent to Ionia 9 months; 4 sent Detroit House of Correction 90 days; 2 sent Detroit House of Correction 65 days; 1 fined \$25 and costs; 2 fined \$5 and costs; 1 fined \$1 and costs; 1 complaint withdrawn; 3 sentence suspended; 1 <i>notte pros.</i> entered (witness died); 2 pending.
Manslaughter.....	1	Pending.
Malicious injury to personal property.....	2	Acquitted.
Obtaining property under false pretenses.....	4	One convicted, paid fine \$500; 1 sent to State Prison 9 months; 1 jury disagreed; 1 discharged on examination.
Permitting minor to play at billiards in house where liquors are sold.....	2	One convicted, and fined \$25 and costs; 1 convicted and fined \$20 and costs.
Perjury.....	2	Pending.
Riot.....	11	Settled civilly and complaint withdrawn.
Seduction.....	1	Convicted, sent to State Prison 2½ years.
Selling liquor to minors.....	4	One convicted and fined \$100; 1 convicted and fined \$50 and costs; 1 convicted and fined \$25 and costs; 1 withdrawn from jury.
Selling liquor to persons in the habit of getting intoxicated.....	3	One convicted and fined \$100 and costs; 1 convicted and fined \$25 and costs; 1 complaint quashed.
Selling liquor without giving bond.....	4	One convicted and fined \$50 and costs; 2 convicted and fined \$50 and costs each; 1 pending.

HOUGHTON COUNTY.

C. B. GRANT, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 94.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery.....	57	Nineteen fined \$5 each and costs; 14 fined \$10 each and costs; 4 fined \$1 each and costs; 4 fined \$3 each and costs; 5 fined \$25 each and costs; 3 fined \$50 each and costs; 1 fined \$15 and costs; 1 sentenced 10 days in jail; 3 discharged on complaining witness acknowledging satisfaction; 3 acquitted, and 1 fined \$3 and costs.
Assault with intent to commit rape.....	1	Verdict, guilty of assault, fined \$1 and costs.
Assault with intent to commit murder.....	1	Guilty of assault, sentenced to 9 months in Detroit House of Correction.
Burglary.....	2	Verdict, not guilty.
Disturbing religious meeting.....	1	Fined \$10 and costs.
Disorderly persons.....	6	All convicted; 2 gave sureties; 2 were committed to the county jail; 1 to the Detroit House of Correction, and 1 fined \$3 and costs.
Larceny.....	9	Five were convicted; 1 sentenced to State Prison for 2 years; 1 for 2½ years; 1 to Detroit House of Correction for 1 year; 1 for 9 months; 1 for 6 months; 3 acquitted, and 1 discharged.

HOUGHTON COUNTY.—CONTINUED.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Molesting laborers.....	2	Convicted and fined \$10 each and costs.
Obtaining money under false pretenses.....	1	Tried twice and jury disagreed. Put under recognizance to appear for trial, and recognizance forfeited.
Resisting an officer.....	1	Convicted. Put under recognizance to appear for trial and recognizance forfeited.
Selling intoxicating liquors without giving bonds.....	10	All convicted and fined \$25 each and costs.
Selling liquor to minors.....	2	Discharged.
Selling liquor to habitual drunkards.....	1	Discharged.
Surety of the peace and good behavior (complained of for threatening to commit assault and battery).....	1	Verdict, not guilty.

INGHAM COUNTY.

EDWARD CAHILL, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 317.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Adultery.....	4	Two pending; 1 settled; 1 discharged.
Arson.....	1	Reasons given for not informing.
Assault.....	3	One convicted and sent House of Correction 60 days; 2 discharged.
Assault and battery.....	85	Two convicted and fined \$2 and costs each; 5 convicted and fined costs each; 3 convicted and fined \$1 and costs each; 1 fined \$5 and costs; 3 fined \$10 and costs; 2 fined \$50; 1 fined \$40; 1 fined \$30; 2 fined \$15 and costs; 4 fined \$2.50 and costs; 1 fined \$7.50 and costs; 1 fined \$1.50 and costs; 2 sent House of Correction 65 days; 7 sentence suspended; 1 20 days in jail; 15 discharged; 8 settled; 5 <i>not pros.</i> entered; 8 acquitted; 1 bail forfeited; 1 defaulted.
Assault with intent to murder.....	1	<i>Not pros.</i> entered.
Assault with intent to rape.....	1	<i>Not pros.</i> entered.
Assault with intent to rob.....	1	Convicted and sent State Prison 3 years.
Bigamy.....	2	One convicted, sent House of Correction 1½ years; 1 <i>not pros'd.</i>
Bastardy.....	4	Three pending; 1 parties married.
Burglary.....	3	One convicted and sent State Prison 5 years; 2 convicted and sent State Prison 3 years each.
Conspiracy.....	5	One <i>not pros.</i> entered; 1 pending; 3 dismissed.
Cruelty to animals.....	1	Discharged.
Disorderly.....	81	Thirteen convicted, sentence suspended; 3 convicted and fined \$2 and costs each; 3 convicted and fined \$1 and costs each; 6 convicted and fined \$5 and costs each; 8 gave recognizance to keep the peace; 19 sent House of Correction 65 days each; 11 sent House of Correction 90 days each; 2 sent House of Correction 6 months each; 1 sent House of Correction 3 months; 4 discontinued; 4 acquitted; 3 <i>not pros'd.</i> ; 3 discharged; 2 settled.
Disturbing meeting.....	1	Convicted and sentence suspended.
Embezzlement.....	9	Five <i>not pros.</i> entered; 1 recognizance forfeited; 1 discharged; 1 settled; 1 acquitted.
False pretenses.....	9	One acquitted; 1 pending; 1 recognizance forfeited; 3 <i>not pros'd.</i> ; 1 convicted and sentenced to pay \$150 fine or 2 years in House of Correction; 2 complaints withdrawn.
Forgery.....	2	One escaped; 1 discharged.
Incest.....	1	Convicted and sent State Prison 7 years.
Injury to dwelling.....	6	Two discontinued; 1 discharged; 1 convicted and sent to Reform School until 21 years of age; 1 convicted and sentence suspended.

INGHAM COUNTY.—CONTINUED.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Killing animals.....	2	One convicted, fined \$5 and costs; 1 <i>not pros</i> entered.
Larceny.....	38	Two convicted and sent State Prison 3 years each; 1 convicted and sent State Prison 3 years; 1 convicted and fined \$25; 1 convicted and fined \$5 and costs; 1 convicted and fined \$50 and costs; 1 convicted and fined \$30 and costs; 1 convicted and sent Reform School until 21 years old; 8 sent House of Correction for 90 days; 1 sent House of Correction 3 months; 1 fined \$10 and costs; 1 fined \$15 and costs; 1 sentence suspended; 1 acquitted; 2 complaints quashed; 4 <i>not pros'd</i> ; 2 complaints withdrawn; 3 discharged; 1 defaulted recognizance.
Malicious mischief.....	4	Four sent to Reform School until 21 years of age.
Murder.....	3	One convicted and sent State Prison 16 years; 1 convicted and sentence suspended until case is heard in Supreme Court; 1 <i>not pros</i> entered.
Obscene language.....	1	Convicted and sentence suspended.
Rape.....	2	One escaped; 1 discharged.
Robbery.....	3	One convicted, sentence suspended; 2 <i>not pros</i> entered.
Seduction.....	2	One pending; 1 parties married by the justice.
Selling liquor without having filed bond.....	9	Two pending; 1 convicted and fined \$25 and costs; 1 fined \$25 and costs or 30 days in jail; 2 <i>not pros</i> entered; 2 dismissed; 1 acquitted.
Selling liquor to minors and drunkards.....	4	One dismissed; 2 discontinued; 1 acquitted.
Selling liquor on Sunday.....	3	One acquitted; 1 defaulted; 1 <i>not pros</i> .
Selling mortgaged goods.....	1	One acquitted.
Threatening to kill.....	2	Both acquitted.
Violating hotel law.....	21	One convicted and fined \$25; 1 sentence suspended; 15 settled; 1 discharged; 3 acquitted.
Willful trespass.....	3	One <i>not pros</i> entered; 2 fined costs or 30 days in jail.

IOSCO COUNTY.

WILLIAM H. SIMPSON, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 29.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery.....	12	Two fined \$5 each and costs; 1 fined \$4 and costs or 20 days in jail; 2 fined \$1 each and costs or 10 days in jail; 2 \$15 each and costs; 1 fined \$3 and costs or 20 days in jail; 2 acquitted; 1 settled; 1 discharged.
Assault with intent to murder.....	1	Case pending in Circuit Court, prisoner having been convicted of murder is now in State Prison.
Burglary.....	2	Both discharged upon examination.
Disorderly persons.....	2	Both acquitted.
Larceny.....	6	One fined \$15 and costs or 30 days in jail; 1 settled; 3 acquitted; 1 discharged.
Malicious injury to dwelling-house.....	4	Two discharged; 2 escaped.
Murder.....	1	Convicted and sentenced to solitary confinement in State Prison, at hard labor, for life.
Profanity.....	1	Fined \$1 and costs or 20 days in jail.

ISABELLA COUNTY.

ASA M. TINKER, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 37.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery	14	Two discontinued; 2 discharged; 3 tried and acquitted; 1 convicted, fined \$1 and costs or 5 days in jail; 1 convicted, fined \$10 and costs or 30 days in jail; 2 convicted, fined \$10 and costs each or 60 days in House of Correction; 1 convicted and fined \$10 and costs or 65 days in House of Correction; 2 convicted and fined \$15 and costs each or 60 days in House of Correction.
Assault with intent to murder.....	2	Convicted—1 sentenced to penitentiary 6 years, 1 sentenced to penitentiary 9 years.
Conspiracy.....	1	Venue changed to Clare county, tried, jury failed to agree, case pending.
Cruelty to animals.....	1	Pending.
Drunkenness.....	1	Convicted, fined \$5 and costs or 10 days in jail.
Larceny.....	13	Three discontinued; 1 tried and acquitted; 2 pending; 2 fined \$10 and costs or 30 days in jail; 1 fined \$5 and costs or 30 days in jail; 1 fined \$10 and costs or 75 days in House of Correction; 1 fined \$10 and costs or 65 days in House of Correction; 1 fined \$25 and costs or 85 days in House of Correction; 1 fined \$10 and costs or 60 days in jail.
Obtaining board with intent to cheat and defraud.....	4	One discontinued; 3 fined \$10 and costs or 30 days in jail.
Obtaining property by false pretenses.....	1	Discontinued.

JACKSON COUNTY.

J. A. PARKINSON, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 696.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
IN JUSTICES' COURTS.		
Assault and battery.....	102	One hundred and nineteen convicted, of whom 19 were sent to jail, 78 paid fines, 22 sentence suspended, 3 bonds forfeited, 41 acquitted or discharged.
Assault with intent to murder.....	19	Held for trial in Circuit Court.
Bastardy.....	2	One discharged; 1 pending in the Circuit Court.
Burglary and larceny, including statutory offense of breaking and entering store, shop, etc.....	13	Nine held for trial in Circuit; 4 discharged.
Careless use of fire-arms.....	1	Discharged.
Cruelty to animals.....	1	Discharged.
Disorderly under statute, including common drunkards, neglect to provide for family, vagrants, etc.....	155	One hundred and twenty-three convicted, of whom 88 were sentenced to Detroit House of Correction, 15 to common jail, 63 sentence suspended, 32 discharged on promise to leave, for want of cause, etc.
Disturbing religious meeting.....	3	All convicted and paid fines.

JACKSON COUNTY.—CONTINUED.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Drunk (under statute).....	56	Fifty-five convicted, of whom 29 paid fines, 17 committed to jail, 9 sentence suspended; 1 discharged.
Defacing building.....	1	Acquitted.
Embezzlement.....	8	Four discharged; 3 recognizance forfeited; 2 bound over to Circuit for trial.
False pretenses.....	13	Four discharged; 3 discontinued and defendants discharged; 6 held to Circuit Court.
Forgery.....	4	Three were complaints against one person, and one against another. Both bound over to Circuit Court.
Gambling.....	2	One discharged; 1 convicted and sentence suspended.
Incest.....	1	Held to Circuit Court for trial.
Indecent exposure.....	3	Two discharged; 1 held to Circuit Court.
Larceny, including simple and compound.....	106	Thirty-three convicted, of whom 4 sentenced to Detroit House of Correction, 9 to jail, 11 paid fines, 5 suspended sentence, 4 to Reform School at Lansing, 27 bound over to Circuit, 46 discharged.
Manslaughter.....	1	Held to trial in Circuit Court.
Obstructing business of corporation.....	2	Held to Circuit Court.
Receiving stolen property.....	6	Five held to Circuit; 1 discharged.
Removing chattel mortgaged property.....	2	Discharged.
Resisting officer.....	1	Discharged.
Threats.....	6	Convicted—5 gave bonds to keep the peace, and 1 sentence suspended.
Uncoupling locomotive.....	1	Bound over to Circuit Court.
Uttering counterfeit coin.....	1	Discharged.
Violation of liquor law.....	13	Two convicted and paid fines; 1 convicted and appealed; 3 discharged; 2 forfeited recognizance; 3 pending.
Violation of act for protection of inn and hotel keepers.....	15	Nine convicted; 5 sent to jail; 1 paid fine of \$50; 3 sentence suspended; 6 discharged.
CASES IN CIRCUIT COURT, COMMENCED IN 1876 AND PENDING JANUARY 1, 1877.		
Administering poison to horse.....	1	Acquitted.
Assault and battery, appeals.....	4	One acquitted; 3 <i>nolle prosequi</i> entered.
Assault with intent to murder.....	1	<i>Nolle pro.</i> entered.
Bastardy.....	1	Discontinued.
Breaking and entering.....	1	<i>Nolle pro.</i> entered.
Extortion.....	1	<i>Nolle pro.</i> entered.
False pretenses.....	3	<i>Nolle pro.</i> entered.
Keeping house of ill fame.....	2	One paid costs and <i>nolle pro.</i> entered; 1 <i>nolle pro.</i>
Larceny.....	2	One sent to State Prison 2 years; 1 <i>nolle pro.</i> entered.
Larceny from person.....	2	One sentenced to State Prison 2 years; 1 convicted and cause taken to Supreme Court on exceptions.
CASES IN CIRCUIT COURT, COMMENCED SINCE JANUARY 1, 1877.		
Assault and battery, appeals.....	3	Two recognizance forfeited; 1 <i>nol. pro.</i>
Assault with intent to murder.....	12	Four convicted of full charge and sentenced: 1 to State Prison 25 years; 1 to State Prison 12 years; 1 to State Prison 10 years; 1 to State Prison 6 years; 5 convicted of assault and battery and sentenced: 1 to Detroit House of Correction 1 year; 1 paid damages of injured party, and costs, and sentence suspended; 1 paid fine of \$200; 2 of \$75 each; 2 acquitted, and 1 <i>nolle pro.</i> entered.
Burglary, including breaking and entering store, shop, etc.....	9	Five convictions—1 sent to State Prison 5 years, 2 for 3 years, 1 for 2 years, 1 for 1½ years; 1 acquitted; 1 <i>nolle pro.</i> entered because of conviction and sentence on another charge; 1 <i>nolle pro.</i> , and 1 pending.
Bastardy.....	1	Pending.
Conveying liquor into jail.....	1	Convicted and sent to jail 10 days.
Detaching locomotive.....	1	<i>Nolle pro.</i> entered.
Embezzlement.....	3	Two <i>nolle prosequi</i> entered, 1 defendant paid all costs.

ABSTRACTS OF REPORTS OF JACKSON COUNTY.—CONTINUED.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
False pretenses.....	6	Two convicted—1 sent to jail 60 days, 1 not sentenced because sentenced on another charge for 10 years; 1 <i>nolle pros.</i> ; 3 pending.
Forgery.....	4	Three of these were informations against the same person, who pleaded guilty to all, and sentenced only on one. The other pleaded guilty and sentence suspended on showing and petition.
Incest.....	1	Acquitted.
Indecent exposure.....	1	Sent to Detroit House of Correction 1 year.
Larceny, including larcenies from stores, etc....	31	Eighteen convicted; 1 sent to State Prison 5 years, 2 for 3 years, 3 for 2 years, 2 for 6 months; 3 to Ionia 2 years; 2 to Reform School, Lansing; 1 to Detroit House of Correction 1½ years; 4 sentence suspended—2 because of conviction and sentence in other and graver charges; 3 <i>nolle pros.</i> entered; 1 appeal discontinued; 1 escaped while jury was out and recognizance forfeited; 1 reasons (insanity) filed for not informing; 1 <i>nolle pros.</i> because of conviction and sentence for other offenses; 2 appeals paid, costs and suits dismissed; 2 acquitted; 1 recognizance forfeited; 1 pending.
Larceny from the person.....	4	One sent to State Prison 2 years; 1 to Ionia 2 years; 1 acquitted, and 1 pending.
Manslaughter.....	1	Convicted of assault and battery and sent to Detroit House of Correction 60 days in default of payment of \$200 fine.
Obstructing business of corporation.....	3	<i>Nolle pros.</i> in each case.
Receiving stolen property.....	5	Two <i>nolle pros.</i> entered; 3 pending.
Robbery.....	2	Convicted and sent to State Prison 2 years each.
Violation of liquor law.....	1	An appeal, convicted, and fined \$50.
Total in Justice Court.....	592	
Total in Circuit Court.....	106	
Grand total.....	698	

KALAMAZOO COUNTY.

EDWIN M. IRISH, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 205.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery.....	53	One sent to jail of county 70 days in default of payment of fine; in like default 1 sent 60 days; 1 sent 50 days; 1 sent 30 days; 1 sent 5 days, and 1 sent 3 days; 1 fined \$35; 1 fined \$30; 2 fined \$25 each; 4 fined \$15 each; 7 fined \$10 each; 1 fined \$9; 2 fined \$3 each; 1 fined costs; 1 fined \$25 and 5 days in jail; 1 sent to Detroit House of Correction for 90 days; 3 cases respondents discharged on payment of costs, satisfaction pieces being filed; 5 sentence suspended; 1 acquitted, and judgment for costs rendered against complaining witness; 11 <i>nol. pros'd.</i> ; 6 acquitted.
Assault with intent to murder.....	2	One sent to State Prison 45 years; 1 pending.
Arsen.....	1	One sent to State Prison 2 years and 6 months.
Adultery.....	7	One discharged on preliminary examination; 4 <i>nol. pros'd.</i> ; 2 pending.
Burglary.....	4	One sent to State Prison 5 years; 1 sent to State House of Correction 1 year; 1 discharged on preliminary examination; 1 pending.

KALAMAZOO COUNTY.—CONTINUED.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Disorderly statute—prosecutions under to compel giving sureties for good behavior.....	59	Sixteen sent to Detroit House of Correction 1 year in default of sureties; in like default 3 sent 9 months; 1 sent 8 months; 2 sent 7 months; 1 sent 6 months and 15 days; 5 sent 6 months; 1 sent 5 months; 4 sent 3 months; 1 sent 125 days; 1 sent 65 days; 7 gave bail for one year's good behavior; 1 for 6 months; 1 for 5 months; 8 sentence suspended; 4 <i>not pros'd</i> ; 2 acquitted; 1 <i>not pros'd</i> and judgment rendered against complaining witness for costs.
Disturbing school meeting.....	2	Fined \$5 each.
Disturbing religious meeting.....	2	One acquitted; 1 <i>not pros'd</i> .
Embezzlement.....	3	One sent to jail 10 days; 1 acquitted; 1 pending.
Forgery.....	2	One sent to State Prison 2 years and 6 months; 1 sent for 1 year.
False pretenses.....	2	One reason filed for not filing information; 1 pending.
Gaming.....	1	Judgment for \$30 forfeiture—body execution issued.
Incest.....	1	One sent to State Prison 1 year.
Larceny.....	46	One sent to State Prison 4 years; 3 sent 2 years and 6 months each; 1 sent 2 years; 2 sent 1 year; 1 sent 10 months; 1 sent to State House of Correction 2 years; 3 sent to Reform School; 1 sent to Detroit House of Correction 1 year; 1 sent 90 days; 1 sent 85 days; 1 sent to county jail 90 days in default of payment of fine; in like default 3 sent 60 days; 1 sent 30 days; 1 sent 12 days; 1 fined \$20; 1 fined \$30; 1 fined \$25; 4 fined \$15; 1 fined \$8; 1 fined \$5; 7 sentence suspended; 1 discharged on preliminary examination; 4 <i>not pros'd</i> ; 5 acquitted.
Malicious injury to personal property.....	3	One fined \$35; 2 fined \$10 each.
Perjury.....	1	Discharged on preliminary examination.
Profanity.....	2	One fined \$5; 1 sentence suspended.
Surety of the peace.....	2	One sentence suspended; 1 <i>not pros'd</i> .
Sale of liquors, unlawful.....	12	Six fined \$25 and costs each; 1 sent to county jail 30 days; 1 fined \$20; 2 <i>not pros'd</i> ; 2 acquitted.

NOTE.—This report does not include convictions for drunkenness.

KENT COUNTY.

STEPHEN H. BALLARD, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted in courts of record, 139.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Adultery.....	7	Four <i>not pros'd</i> ; 1 fined \$200; 1 convicted and sentenced to House of Correction for 14 months; 1 for two years.
Arson.....	3	One sentenced to State Prison for life; 2 pending.
Assault and battery, appealed from justice court.....	7	One fined \$25; 1 sentenced to 30 days in jail; 3 fined \$34; 1 pleaded guilty and fined \$35.79; 1 pending.
Attempt to commit arson.....	1	Acquitted on trial.
Attempt to commit larceny.....	2	<i>Nolle pros'd</i> .
Assault with intent to murder.....	2	One <i>not pros'd</i> ; 1 paid costs and discharged.
Bastardy.....	2	One <i>not pros'd</i> ; 1 settled by marriage.

ABSTRACTS OF REPORTS OF KENT COUNTY.—CONTINUED.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Burglary.....	14	One acquitted on trial; 3 convicted and appealed to Supreme Court; 1 <i>not pros'd</i> ; 1 declared insane and sent to State Insane Asylum; 1 sentence suspended; 3 sentenced to State Prison for 5 years; 1 for 3 years; 1 for 4 years; 1 for 1 year; 1 for 4 years and 8 months; 1 pending.
Conspiracy to commit larceny.....	6	One convicted and sentenced to House of Correction for 1 year; 1 for 10 months; 2 sent to jail for 10 days each; 1 fined \$200 and 30 days in jail; 1 convicted and took exceptions to Supreme Court.
Disorderly,—appeal and certiorari.....	2	One dismissed as irregular; 1 pending.
Embezzlement.....	4	One fined \$25 and costs; 3 pending.
False pretenses.....	6	One <i>not pros'd</i> ; 1 acquitted on trial; 1 plead guilty and sentenced to State Prison for 1 year and 6 months; 3 pending.
Forgery.....	3	One sentenced to 6 months in county jail; 1 to State Prison for 2 years; 1 for 1 year.
Indecent exposure of person.....	1	Acquitted on trial.
Keeping saloon open on Sunday,—appeal.....	2	Pending.
Larceny,—grand and compound.....	44	Five <i>not pros'd</i> ; 3 reasons for not filing information filed; 3 convicted and appealed to Supreme Court; 4 acquitted on trial; 3 plead guilty and sentence suspended; 6 convicted and sentenced to State Prison for 1 year each; 5 for 2 years; 4 for 2 years; 1 for 15 years; 1 for 2 years and 6 months; 3 for 1 year and 6 months; 1 sentenced to county jail for 2 days; 1 fined \$15 and 2 hours in jail; 4 sentenced to county jail for 24 hours and fined \$5 each; 2 pending.
Lewd and lascivious cohabitation.....	2	One convicted and sentence suspended; 1 sentenced to 6 months in House of Correction.
Malicious injury to dwelling house.....	6	Four <i>not pros'd</i> ; 2 plead guilty and fined \$15 and costs, and 1 \$25 and costs.
Malicious injury to personal property.....	2	One reasons for not filing information filed; 1 plead guilty and sentence suspended.
Malicious trespass.....	1	One reasons for not filing information filed.
Mayhem.....	1	Pending.
Perjury.....	4	One <i>not pros'd</i> ; 1 plead guilty and sentence pending; 2 pending;
Rape.....	3	One jury disagreed, and plead guilty to assault and battery and sentenced to 30 days in jail; 1 pending; 1 <i>not pros'd</i> .
Receiving stolen property.....	5	One acquitted on trial; 2 plead guilty and sentence suspended; 1 convicted and appealed; 1 reasons for not filing information filed.
Resisting an officer.....	2	One plead guilty and fined \$34 and costs; 1 sent to jail for 30 days.
Seduction.....	1	Settled by parties and costs paid.
Subornation of perjury.....	3	Two convicted and granted new trials; 1 pending.
Selling liquor to minor,—appeal.....	1	Pending.
Selling liquor without license,—appeal.....	1	Pending.
Threatening to accuse of crime.....	1	Reasons for not filing information filed.
NUMBER OF PERSONS PROSECUTED BEFORE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, 942		
Adultery.....	12	Eight held for trial; 2 <i>not pros'd</i> ; 2 discharged.
Arson.....	6	Four held for trial; 1 discharged on payment of costs; 1 discharged.
Assault and battery.....	205	Thirty-two discharged; 30 acquitted on trial; 18 <i>not pros'd</i> ; 10 discharged on payment of costs; 3 sentence suspended; 1 gave bonds; 10 committed to House of Correction; 22 paid fine and costs; 18 committed to jail; 2 warrants not returned.
Assault with intent to murder.....	8	Two discharged; 2 <i>not pros.</i> ; 1 warrant not returned; 3 held for trial.
Attempt to commit larceny.....	2	Held for trial.
Attempt to commit arson.....	1	Held for trial.
Assault with intent to rob.....	2	One <i>not pros'd</i> ; 1 discharged.
Bastardy.....	7	One <i>not pros'd</i> ; 1 discharged; 3 held for trial; 2 warrants not returned.
Burglary.....	20	One <i>not pros'd</i> ; 1 discharged; 18 held for trial.

KENT COUNTY.—CONTINUED.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Bigamy.....	1	<i>Not pros'd.</i>
Conspiracy.....	2	Discharged.
Conspiracy to rob.....	4	Held for trial.
Conspiracy to commit larceny.....	2	Held for trial.
Defrauding inn keeper.....	8	Three discharged on payment of costs; 2 paid fine and costs; 1 committed to jail; 1 pending; 1 warrant not returned;
Disturbing religious meetings.....	8	Two acquitted on trial; 6 convicted and paid fine and costs.
Disorderly.....	103	Seventeen sentence suspended; 20 discharged; 8 <i>not pros'd</i> ; 4 discharged on paying costs; 1 sent to Reform School; 25 gave bonds; 43 committed to House of Correction; 3 warrants not returned; 1 acquitted on trial.
Drunkenness.—under statute.....	87	One discharged; 10 sentence suspended; 46 paid fine and costs; 20 committed to jail.
Embezzlement.....	11	One discharged; 4 <i>not pros'd</i> ; 3 discharged on payment of costs; 3 held for trial.
False pretenses.....	12	One <i>not pros'd</i> ; 4 discharged on payment of costs; 3 settled by parties, and costs paid; 5 held for trial.
Forgery.....	7	Two discharged; 1 <i>not pros'd</i> ; 3 held for trial; 1 pending; 1 warrant not returned.
Fraudulent disposition of chattel mortgaged property.....	11	Three discharged on payment of costs; 2 <i>not pros'd</i> ; 3 acquitted on trial; 1 paid fine and costs; 1 convicted and appealed; 1 warrant not returned.
Highway robbery.....	1	<i>Not pros'd.</i>
Incest.....	1	<i>Not pros'd.</i>
Indecent exposure of person.....	1	Held for trial.
Keeping saloon open after hours.....	13	Two <i>not pros'd</i> ; 1 discharged; 1 acquitted on trial; 9 paid fine and costs.
Keeping saloon open on Sunday.....	23	Four <i>not pros'd</i> ; 2 discharged; 2 acquitted on trial; 23 paid fine and costs; 1 jury disagreed and case dismissed.
Larceny, compound.....	62	Nine discharged; 12 <i>not pros'd</i> ; 33 held for trial; 3 warrants not returned.
Larceny, grand.....	22	Six discharged; 9 <i>not pros'd</i> ; 16 held for trial; 1 pending.
Larceny, petit.....	117	Fifteen discharged; 18 <i>not pros'd</i> ; 7 acquitted on trial; 1 discharged on payment of costs; 8 sentence suspended; 2 convicted and appealed; 5 sent to Reform School; 5 committed to jail; 24 to House of Correction; 20 paid fine and costs; 1 given into custody of father; 8 warrants not returned; 1 jury disagreed.
Lewd and lascivious cohabitation.....	6	Two <i>not pros'd</i> ; 2 held for trial; 2 discharged and costs paid.
Libel.....	1	Discharged.
Mayhem.....	2	One <i>not pros'd</i> ; 1 held for trial.
Malicious injury to dwelling house.....	10	Four paid fine and costs; 1 sent to Reform School; 3 held for trial; 1 discharged; 1 committed to House of Correction.
Malicious injury to garden.....	6	Paid fine and costs.
Malicious injury to personal property.....	8	One discharged; 2 <i>not pros'd</i> ; 1 paid fine and costs; 4 held for trial.
Malicious killing of animals.....	2	One <i>not pros'd</i> ; 1 acquitted on trial.
Malicious trespass.....	3	One discharged; 1 acquitted on trial; 1 held for trial.
Misdemeanor.....	40	Fourteen paid fine and costs; 1 fine remitted on payment of costs; 4 committed to jail; 1 convicted and appealed; 1 jury disagreed; 1 <i>not pros'd</i> ; 17 warrants not returned; 1 pending.
Obstructing highway.....	1	Paid fine and costs.
Order from circuit court to hold to bail.....	2	Bonds given.
Perjury.....	8	Three <i>not pros'd</i> ; 1 discharged; 4 held for trial.
Profane language.....	1	Paid fine and costs.
Rape.....	4	Three held for trial; 1 warrant not returned.
Resisting an officer.....	2	Held for trial.
Receiving stolen goods.....	7	One discharged; 2 discontinued; 4 held for trial.
Sacrilege.....	1	<i>Not pros'd.</i>
Search warrant.....	6	Four no goods found; 2 goods found.
Seduction.....	3	One settled by marriage; 1 held for trial; 1 warrant not returned.

ABSTRACTS OF REPORTS OF KENT COUNTY.—CONTINUED.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Selling liquor to minors.....	5	Two <i>nol. pros'd</i> ; 1 convicted and appealed; 1 paid fine and costs; 1 jury disagreed and case dismissed.
Selling liquor without license.....	3	Two <i>nol. pros'd</i> ; 1 paid fine and costs.
Selling liquor from another State without paying State tax.....	4	Three paid fine and costs; 1 pending.
Selling diseased meat.....	1	Paid fine and costs.
Surety of the peace.....	7	Three found sureties; 1 paid costs and discharged; 1 discharged; 2 committed to jail.
Subornation of perjury.....	6	One discharged; 2 <i>nol. pros'd</i> ; 3 held for trial.
Surrender by bail.....	1	Committed.
Threatening injury to life.....	5	Two <i>nol. pros'd</i> ; 1 acquitted on trial; 2 gave bonds to keep the peace.
Threatening to accuse of crime.....	1	Held for trial.

KEWEENAW COUNTY.

THOMAS B. DUNSTER, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 11.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery.....	1	Fined \$5 and costs.
Bastardy.....	2	One convicted, settled by parties marrying; 1 pending.
Liquor law, violation of.....	2	One convicted, fined \$40 and costs; 1 convicted, fined \$30 and costs.
Larceny.....	1	One convicted, 30 days in county jail.
Perjury.....	1	Reasons filed for not filing an information.
Public moneys, using for private purposes.....	1	Settled, respondent paying amount in arrears with costs.
Saloon, keeping open on Sunday.....	2	One fined \$30 and costs—appealed; 1 jury disagreed, afterwards case discontinued.
Uttering counterfeit coin.....	1	Pending.

LAKE COUNTY.

F. L. ALLEN, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 20.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery.....	7	One convicted and fined \$3 and costs or 20 days in county jail; 2 convicted and fined \$5 and costs; 3 convicted and fined \$2 and costs; 1 convicted and fined \$15 or ten days in jail—served out his sentence.
Assault with intent to commit rape.....	2	Both <i>nolle pros'd</i> .
Defrauding hotel keeper.....	1	Settled.
Forgery.....	1	Bound over for trial, bond \$500—forfeited.
Grand larceny.....	1	Acquitted.
Maiming beasts.....	2	<i>Nolle prosecuted.</i>
Perjury.....	1	Bound over—deceased before trial.
Petit larceny.....	2	One convicted and fined \$15 or 20 days in jail; 1 convicted and fined \$5 or 15 days in jail.
Resisting officer.....	2	One convicted and fined \$13 and costs or 30 days in jail; 1 convicted and fined \$2.50 and costs.
Surety to keep the peace.....	2	Ordered under bonds.

LAPEER COUNTY.

HARRISON GEER, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 129.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Adultery.....	4	Two released on suspended sentence; 2 jury disagreed.
Assault and battery.....	26	One fined \$40; 1 fined \$25; 2 fined \$15 each; 1 fined \$10; 5 fined \$5 and costs each; 5 acquitted; 5 discharged on payment of costs; 1 sent to jail 5 days; 5 suspended sentence.
Assault with intent to kill.....	4	Pending.
Bastardy.....	2	One sentenced to pay \$3 per month for the support of the child; 1 \$10 per month.
Bigamy.....	1	Sentenced 1 year to State Prison.
Burglary.....	2	Sentenced 4 years each to State Prison.
Careless use of fire-arms.....	1	Acquitted.
Drunk and disorderly.....	40	Eleven sent to jail; 4 fined \$10 each; 2 fined \$12 each; 2 fined \$14 each; 2 fined \$8 each; 2 fined \$7.50 each; 17 sentence suspended.
Forgery.....	1	Fined \$20.
Obtaining goods under false pretenses.....	2	Acquitted.
Illegal voting.....	1	Acquitted.
Indecent exposure of the person.....	1	Pending.
Keeping house of ill-fame.....	1	Fined \$20.
Keeping saloon open on Sunday.....	5	Two fined \$34 each; 1 fined \$65; 1 pending; 1 acquitted.
Larceny.....	26	Twelve discharged; 2 <i>not pros.</i> ; 1 sentence suspended; 5 sent to House of Correction; 1 acquitted; 1 fined \$15 and costs; 1 sent to Reformatory School; 1 pending.
Malicious injury to dwelling.....	10	One sent to House of Correction; 3 discharged; 6 pending.
Selling liquor without license.....	1	Fined \$35.
Violating fish law.....	1	Acquitted.

LEELANAW COUNTY.

BENJ. H. DERBY, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 11.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Arson.....	2	One convicted, sentence suspended; 1 pending.
Assault and battery.....	7	Two acquitted; 2 convicted and fined \$20 each; 3 convicted and fined \$10 each.
Cruelty to animals.....	1	Convicted and fined \$10 and costs.
Larceny.....	1	Convicted and imprisoned in county jail 60 days.
Manslaughter.....	1	Convicted and fined \$800 and costs.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY.

ANDREW D. CRUICKSHANK, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 130.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Allowing minors to play billiards where liquors are sold.....	1	Convicted, fined \$20 and costs or 65 days in Detroit House of Correction; fine and costs paid.
Assault and battery.....	45	Nine fined \$5 and costs, paid; 4 fined \$25 and costs and paid; 3 fined \$15 and paid; 3 fined \$10 and paid; 3 fined \$8 and paid; 3 fined \$3 and paid; 1 fined \$100, paid; 1 pending; 1 sent 65 days to House of Correction to Detroit; 1 sent 30 days to jail; 6 acquitted; 7 settled by payment of costs; 2 jury disagreed and withdrawn; 3 convicted and released.
Assault with intent to murder.....	1	Convicted and sent to State Prison 2 years.
Bastardy.....	1	Settled by marriage of the parties.
Bonds to keep the peace.....	2	One gave bonds \$300 for 1 year; 1 \$500 for 65 days, bonds filed.
Burglary.....	15	Six convicted—3 sent to State Prison 7 years each, 1 to State Prison 2 years 6 months, 2, 1 year 6 months, 1 to Ionia Reformatory 6 months, 1 set to Reform School at Lansing until 18 years old; 5 discharged on examination; 3 warrant not returned.
Conspiracy.....	2	Complaints withdrawn, costs paid.
Defrauding hotel keepers.....	1	Convicted, fined \$10 and costs or 20 days in jail; sent to jail in default of payment of fine.
Disorderly persons.....	4	One discontinued; 3 discharged by paying costs.
Drunk.....	11	Six fined \$5 and costs of prosecution—fine and costs paid; 2 discontinued; 2 committed to jail 10 days; 1 committed 5 days to jail.
False pretenses.....	4	One pending; 3 discharged.
Forgery.....	2	One convicted, sent to State Prison 3 years.
Furnishing liquor to prisoners in jail.....	1	Complaint withdrawn upon payment of costs.
Incest.....	1	Pending.
Larceny (Grand).....	2	One pending; 1 broke jail and escaped.
Larceny (Petit).....	15	One fined \$25, in default 60 days in Detroit House of Correction—sent 60 days; 3 acquitted; 1 sent 20 days to jail; 1 sent 20 days to House of Correction at Detroit in default of \$25 fine; 1 committed 20 days in default of \$10 fine and costs; 3 discontinued; 2 discontinued by paying costs; 1 sentenced to Reform School at Lansing until 18 years old—sentence disapproved by Judge of Probate; 1 fined 75 cents and costs—fine and costs paid; 1 warrant not returned.
Mayhem.....	1	Pending.
Malicious injury to property.....	3	Two discharged on examination; 1 <i>not pros.</i> entered.
Rape.....	1	Convicted and sentenced to State Prison 10 years.
Selling liquor without filing bonds with County Treasurer.....	1	Convicted, fined \$25 and costs or 65 days in the House of Correction; fine and costs paid.
Selling liquor to minors.....	3	Convicted, fined \$25 each and costs of prosecution; fine and costs paid.
Selling liquor to persons in the habit of getting intoxicated.....	4	Two convicted, fined \$25 and costs—fine and costs paid; 1 jury disagreed and <i>not pros.</i> ; 1 complaint withdrawn upon payment of costs.
Vagrancy.....	9	Two committed to House of Correction 60 days each in default of \$100 bonds for good behavior; 3 acquitted on trial; 3 discontinued; 1 required after conviction to enter into recognizance for good behavior for 65 days \$250, and in default was sent to Detroit House of Correction for 65 days.

MACKINAC COUNTY.

J. S. DOUGLASS, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 2.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Burglary and larceny.....	1	<i>Not pros. entered.</i>
Resisting an officer.....	1	Acquitted on trial.

MACOMB COUNTY.

GEORGE M. CROCKER, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 89.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Arson.....	1	Reasons filed for not filing information.
Assault.....	1	Tried, convicted, fined \$3 and costs.
Assault and battery.....	86	Acquitted 4; discharged 10; escaped 1; 1 convicted, fined \$10; 1 convicted, fined \$3 and costs; 1 convicted, fined \$5 and costs; 1 convicted, fined \$10 and costs or 15 days in jail,—sent to jail; 1 convicted, fined \$15 and costs; 1 convicted, fined \$5 and costs; 1 convicted, sentence suspended; 2 convicted, fined \$50 each, or 90 days in Detroit House of Correction; 1 convicted, fined \$3.75 and costs; 2 convicted, fined 10 cents each and costs; 1 convicted, fined \$1 and costs; 1 convicted, fined \$5 and costs; 1 convicted, fined \$1 and costs; 1 convicted, fined \$20 and costs; 1 convicted, fined \$5 and costs; 1 convicted, fined \$10 and costs; 1 convicted, fined \$25 and costs; 1 convicted, fined \$10 and costs.
Assault with intent to commit rape.....	1	Convicted, sentenced to State Prison for 8 years.
Bastardy.....	1	Convicted, sent to jail in default of recognition.
Burglary.....	3	Two convicted and sent to State Prison for 5 years each; 1 escaped.
Conveying instruments to prisoners to aid escape.....	1	Convicted, sentenced 4 months in Detroit House of Correction.
Cruelty to animals.....	1	Discharged.
Disorderly.....	2	One convicted and bonds for good behavior filed; 1 discharged.
Disturbing public meeting.....	1	Discharged.
Embezzlement.....	1	Discharged.
False pretenses.....	2	Discharged.
Forgery.....	1	Convicted, sentence suspended.
Interfering with workmen.....	4	Now pending.
Incest.....	1	Now pending.
Keeping saloon open on Sunday.....	1	Discharged.
Larceny.....	19	Nine discharged; 2 acquitted; 3 now pending; 1 convicted, sentenced to Detroit House of Correction for 1 year; 1 convicted, sentenced to State Prison 3 years; 1 convicted and fined \$50 and costs; 1 convicted and sentenced to Iowa 3 years; 1 convicted and fined 25 cents and costs.

ABSTRACTS OF REPORTS OF MACOMB COUNTY.—CONTINUED.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Murder.....	1	Tried, jury disagreed—now pending.
Neglect to file bonds under liquor law.....	1	Convicted, fined \$25 and costs.
Nuisance.....	1	Discharged.
Resisting an officer.....	6	Now pending.
Seduction.....	2	Discharged.
Sureties to keep the peace.....	1	Discharged.
Willful trespass.....	1	Discharged.

MANISTEE COUNTY.

LOUIS E. MORRIS, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 54.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery.....	28	Eight dismissed on payment of costs; 3 fined \$1 and costs; 2 fined \$5 and costs; 1 fined \$2.50 and costs; 1 fined \$5 and costs; 1 fined \$4 and costs; 2 fined \$3 and costs; 1 fined \$3 and costs; 1 fined \$10 and costs; 1 fined \$15 and costs; 2 five days in county jail; 1 twenty days in county jail; 1 three months in Detroit House of Correction; 2 acquitted.
Bastardy.....	2	One dismissed; 1 married and paid costs.
Burglary.....	4	One 12 years State Prison; one 10 years State Prison; one 7 years State Prison; one 5 years State Prison.
Careless use of fire arms.....	1	Reform School at Lansing until 18 years of age.
Disorderly persons.....	4	Two dismissed; 1 sentence suspended; 1 six months Detroit House of Correction.
Forgery.....	1	Acquitted.
Larceny.....	5	Two dismissed; 1 acquitted; 2 six months Ionia House of Correction.
Rape.....	1	Acquitted.
Resisting an officer.....	1	Sentence suspended.
Selling liquor to drunkards.....	3	One acquitted; 1, 15 days in county jail; 1 fined \$35 and costs.
Selling liquor to minor.....	2	Fined \$25 and costs each.
Surety to keep the peace.....	2	Bonds given and costs paid.

MANITOU COUNTY.

E. M. GREEN, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 1.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault with intent to commit the crime of murder.....	1	Convicted, sentenced to State Prison 1 year.

MARQUETTE COUNTY.

JOHN Q. ADAMS, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 130.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery.....	68	One sentence suspended; 2 House of Correction 6 months; 5 \$2 and costs; 5 discontinued; 4 \$10 and costs; 3 \$1 and costs; 12 \$5 and costs; 4 bound over to Circuit Court; 3 \$25 and costs; 10 acquitted; 1 \$50 and costs; 12 from 5 to 30 days in county jail; 1 <i>not pros.</i> ; 1, 6 months House of Correction.
Bastardy.....	1	Bound over to Circuit Court.
Disorderly conduct.....	23	Four put under bonds to keep the peace; 9, 1 year House of Correction; 1, 3 months county jail; 5 discharged; 4 fined \$5 each.
Larceny.....	23	Three 10 days in jail; 17 discharged; 6 bound over to Circuit Court; 1 sent to House of Correction; 3 fined \$2 each; 1, 90 days in jail; 1, 2 days in jail.
Indecent exposure of person.....	1	Ten days in jail.
Riot.....	1	<i>Nolle pros'd.</i>
Vagrancy.....	3	Acquitted.
Violation of city ordinance.....	3	One fined \$50; 1 60 days in county jail.
Violation of liquor law.....	2	One fined \$25; 1 <i>not pros.</i>

MASON COUNTY.

R. P. BISHOP, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 44.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Arson.....	1	Acquitted.
Assault and battery.....	1	Fined \$10 and costs.
Assault with intent to murder.....	1	Pending.
Bigamy.....	1	<i>Nolle pros'd.</i>
Assault and battery.....	14	One fined \$10 and costs; 1 fined \$9 and costs; 1 fined \$15 and costs; 4 fined costs; 3 fined \$5 and costs; 1 sent to House of Correction 90 days; 1 fined \$3 and costs; 1 fined \$2 and costs; 1 fined \$4.90 and costs.
Assault with intent to commit rape.....	1	Convicted, sentenced 3 years State Prison.
False pretenses.....	1	Discharged.
Falsely pretending to be an officer.....	1	Pending.
Forgery.....	1	Pending.
Keeping saloon open on Sunday.....	4	Fined \$25 and costs each.
Keeping saloon open after 11 o'clock P. M.....	2	Fined \$25 and costs each.
Larceny, petit.....	6	One sent to Reform School; 1 fined \$24 and costs; 1 sentenced to 90 days in jail; 1 fined costs; 1 discharged; 1 sent to House of Correction 90 days.
Lascivious cohabitation.....	2	Discharged on payment of costs.
Malicious destruction of property.....	3	Discharged.
Rape.....	1	Pending.
Selling liquor without bonds.....	1	Fined \$40 and costs.

MECOSTA COUNTY.

BENJAMIN F. GRAVES, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 87.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery	29	Fourteen tried and convicted; 1 fined \$30 costs, sent to Detroit House of Correction 90 days; 1 fined \$25 and costs; 2 sent to jail 30 days each; 1 fined \$8 and costs; 1 fined \$5 and costs; 4 fined \$1 each and costs; 3 fined, appealed to Circuit Court and now pending; 1 escaped; 6 tried and acquitted; 5 pleaded guilty; 2 sentences suspended; 1 fined \$15 and costs; 1 fined \$7 and costs; 1 fined \$3 and costs; 3 <i>not pros'd</i> ; 1 dismissed.
Attempt to commit burglary and larceny	1	Now pending.
Burglary	1	Filed reasons for not filing information.
Drunk and disorderly	27	Two sent Detroit House of Correction 90 days each; 1 sent Detroit House of Correction 60 days; 2 sent to jail 15 days each; 3 sent to jail 10 days each; 1 sent to jail 30 days; 7 fined \$5 each and costs; 1 fined \$4 and costs; 5 fined \$3 and costs; 1 fined \$2 and costs; 1 fined \$1 and costs; 3 sentence suspended.
Keeping house of ill-fame	2	Still pending.
Larceny of \$25 and over	4	Three tried and acquitted; 1 convicted, sent to Detroit House of Correction 7 months.
Larceny, under \$25	12	Eight tried and convicted; 1 fined \$15 and costs; 2 fined \$5 and costs; 1 sent to Detroit House of Correction 70 days; 1 sent to jail 90 days; 2 sent to jail 30 days each; 1 sentence suspended; 1 tried—acquitted; 2 <i>not pros'd</i> ; 1 dismissed.
Murder	1	Convicted of manslaughter, sent to State Prison 5 years and 6 months.
Perjury	1	Still pending.
Rape	1	Convicted of assault with intent to rape, sent to State Prison 6 years.
Robbery	1	Convicted, sent to State Prison 5 years.
Selling liquor to minors	1	Convicted, appealed to Circuit.
Selling liquor by druggist without keeping record	1	Convicted, appealed to Circuit.
Violating statute for the protection of innkeepers	5	Two convicted, sent to jail 15 days each; 2 convicted, fined \$5 each and costs; 1 convicted, fined \$8 and costs.

MENOMINEE COUNTY.

THOS. B. RICE, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 29.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery.....	6	One fined \$10 or 10 days in county jail; 1 fined \$5 and costs; 1 fined \$3 and costs; 1 fined \$5 and costs or 10 days in county jail; 1 acquitted; 1 discontinued.
Burglary.....	1	Convicted, sentenced 3 years State Prison.
Burglary and larceny.....	1	Discharged on preliminary examination.
Drunk and disorderly.....	9	Three fined \$5 and costs each; 1 fined \$5 or 7 days in county jail; 1 fined \$5 and costs; 1 fined \$1 and costs; 2 sentenced 10 days each in county jail; 1 sentenced 8 days in county jail.
Felonious assault.....	4	<i>Not pros.</i> entered by order of court.
Larceny.....	1	Acquitted.
Liquor law, violation of.....	4	Two acquitted; 1 fined \$25 and costs; 1 convicted and fined \$25 and costs—appeal taken to circuit court—pending.
Manslaughter.....	1	Convicted and sentenced 4 years in State Prison.
Malicious mischief.....	2	One acquitted; 1 pending.
Refusal to show license as pedler.....	1	Fined \$10 and costs.
Sureties to keep the peace.....	2	One bond ordered and given in the sum of \$500; 1 discharged.

MISSAUKEE COUNTY.

M. D. RICHARDSON, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 2.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault with intent to commit murder.....	1	Convicted, fined \$100, and in default of payment to be confined in county jail 4 months.
Threats.....	1	<i>Nolle pros'd.</i>

MIDLAND COUNTY.

JAMES VANKLEECK, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 38.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery.....	10	Two convicted, fined \$1 and costs each—fine and costs paid; 1 convicted, fined \$5 and costs—fine and costs paid; 1 dismissed; 1 discharged on trial; 1 appealed, now pending; 1 convicted, fined \$50 dollars and costs or four months in county jail—sent to jail; 1 convicted, fined \$35—fine paid; 1 complaint withdrawn.
Assault with intent to commit rape.....	1	Held for trial, now pending.
Bigamy.....	1	Held for trial, now pending.
Counterfeiting.....	2	Held for trial, now pending.
Defrauding hotel-keeper.....	1	Complaint withdrawn and costs paid.
Disorderly persons.....	3	Convicted—one sent to Detroit House of Correction 4 months; 2 for 5 months.
Drunk.....	6	One complaint withdrawn and costs paid; 2 convicted and sentence suspended; 1 convicted, fined \$1 and costs, paid; 2 fined \$5 and costs, paid.
False pretenses.....	2	One complaint withdrawn and costs paid; 1 not pros. in justice court entered.
Incest.....	1	Held for trial, now pending.
Larceny.....	7	One convicted, sent to State Prison 2½ years; 1 convicted, sent to Detroit House of Correction 9 months; 1 convicted, fined \$50 or 4 months in Detroit House of Correction, sent to House of Correction; 2 acquitted on trial; 1 held for trial in circuit court, now pending; 1 convicted, sent to jail for ten days.
Manslaughter.....	1	Now pending.
Malicious breaking dwelling house.....	1	Allowed to go on his own recognizance after disagreement of jury.
Murder.....	2	Now pending.

MONROE COUNTY.

GEO. M. LANDON, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 24.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Adultery.....	1	Old case—not pros.
Assault and battery.....	33	Seven settled; 13 discharged before trial; 3 convicted and discharged on appeal on payment of costs; 1 discharged on appeal; 8 acquitted; 1 sent to jail 55 days; 1 fined \$25 and costs and jail 45 days; 1 fined \$1 and costs; 2 fined \$5 each and costs; 1 fined \$4 and costs.
Assault with intent to murder.....	1	Discharged on reasons filed for not filing information.
Bastardy.....	1	Discharged, child died before arrest.
Burglary.....	2	One sentenced 1 year State Prison; 1 discharged on payment of costs.
Defrauding inn-keeper.....	4	One discharged; 2 settled; 1 acquitted.
Disorderly.....	3	Two sent Detroit House of Correction; 1 discharged.
False pretenses.....	2	Acquitted.

MONROE COUNTY.—CONTINUED.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Fraudulent disposal of mortgaged property....	1	Pending.
Keeping saloon open on Sunday.....	1	Fined \$25 and costs.
Larceny (grand).....	7	One discharged on examination; 4 reasons for not filing information; 2 pending.
Larceny (petit).....	13	One convicted and discharged on <i>habeas corpus</i> ; 1 surrendered to Wayne county on charge of horse stealing; 2 to jail 15 days; 1 Reform School; 1 Detroit House of Correction; 1 discharged on appeal on payment of costs; 5 settled; 1 pending.
Liquor law, violation of.....	3	One fined \$25 and costs and 45 days in jail; 1 discharged; 1 acquitted.
Malicious injury to personal property.....	7	Five boys discharged and returned to parents on payment of costs by recommendation of State Commissioners for juvenile offenders; 1 discharged; 1 pending.
Obstructing justice, enticing witness.....	1	Pending.
Office, breaking and entering.....	2	Convicted, 1½ years each State Prison.
Oils, selling uninspected.....	2	Convicted, fined \$35 each.
Receiving stolen property.....	1	Discharged on examination.
Willful and malicious killing of animals.....	1	Discharged on reasons for not filing information.
Willful trespass, entering on garden.....	6	Five discharged on payment of costs; 1 acquitted.

MONTCAIM COUNTY.

HARMON SMITH, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 170.—Convictions, 103.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault with intent to murder.....	9	One arrested and charged with murder; 2 bound over and escaped; 1 discharged on examination; 1 bound over, tried and acquitted; 1 complaint and warrant issued, not served; 1 <i>not pros'd</i> in circuit court; 2 failed in circuit court for default of complainant to attend as witness.
Assault and battery.....	34	Seventeen convicted and paid fines aggregating \$164.50; 3 convicted, sentence suspended; 2 jury disagreed and discharged; 3 discontinued by complainant; 6 tried and acquitted; 3 committed to county jail; 1 convicted and appealed, still pending.
Adultery.....	2	One convicted and sentenced 60 days Detroit House of Correction; 1 <i>not pros'd</i> in circuit court.
Assault with intent to rape.....	3	Two discharged on examination; 1 <i>not pros'd</i> in circuit court—reasons.
Assault.....	1	Convicted and fined \$5.00, paid fine.
Aiding prisoner to escape.....	1	Still pending in circuit court.
Arson.....	1	Examined and discharged.
Bastardy.....	3	One settled with Superintendents Poor; 2 married the girls.
Burglary.....	2	Both convicted and sentenced 3 years in State Prison.
Conspiracy.....	3	One acquitted on trial in circuit court; 2 <i>not pros'd</i> in circuit court.
Cruelty to animals.....	3	One convicted and sentenced county jail 30 days; 1 convicted and sentenced county jail 15 days; 1 discharged on trial.
Embezzlement.....	4	One convicted and sent 90 days State House of Correction; 1 still pending; 1 tried and acquitted in circuit court; 1 examined and discharged.
Drunkenness.....	8	Four convicted and paid fines aggregating \$22.25; 1 convicted, fined, secured officers and escaped; 1 convicted and sent 15 days to county jail; 1 convicted, common drunkard, 90 days State House of Correction; 1 convicted and sentence suspended.

MUSKEGON COUNTY.

NELSON DeLONG, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 225.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Adultery.....	3	One tried and acquitted; 2 <i>not pros.</i> at request of complainant.
Assault.....	4	Convicted—1 fined \$6; 1 fined \$25; 1 fined \$5.50; 1 sentenced to county jail 40 days.
Assault with intent to commit murder.....	2	One acquitted; 1 pending.
Assault with intent to commit rape.....	1	Convicted of assault and battery, Detroit House of Correction 6 months.
Assault and battery.....	85	Nine acquitted; 3 <i>not pros.</i> on complainant paying costs; 5 settled; 3 absconded and bail forfeited; 2 dismissed—complainants ran away; 63 convicted and sentenced as follows: 2 to county jail 15 days; 1 fine \$10; 1 fine \$4.50; 2 fine \$15 each and costs; 1 settled—complainant acknowledged satisfaction; 1 fine \$14; 11 fine costs; 2 fine \$15 each and costs; 7 fine \$5 and costs; 1 fine \$1 and costs; 2 fine \$3 and costs; 3 fine \$5; 2 fine 6 cents and costs; 1 fine \$3.50; 3 county jail 10 days; 1 fine \$3 and costs; 1 fine \$3.50; 8 fine \$1 and costs; 1 county jail 8 days; 3 fine \$15 each; 1 fine \$3; 1 county jail 40 days; 1 jail 23 days; 1 fine \$30; 1 fine \$33; 1 fine \$34 including costs; 1 fine \$111 including costs; 1 fine \$7; 1 fine \$20.
Bastardy.....	2	One settled with complaining witness; 1 dismissed on the recommendation of Prosecuting Attorney.
Breaking jail.....	1	Tried, jury disagreed, and <i>nolle prosequi</i> entered, the defendant having been in jail 9 months awaiting trial.
Breaking and entering store in night time with intent to commit larceny.....	4	Convicted—3 sentence suspended owing to the youth and former good character of defendants; 1 sentenced to State Prison 4 years and 6 months.
Burglary.....	2	One discharged on examination on recommendation of Prosecuting Attorney; 1 held for trial in Circuit Court—pending.
Counterfeiting U. S. coin.....	1	Convicted, State Prison 5 years.
Cruelty to animals.....	1	Convicted, sentenced to jail 30 days.
Disorderly persons.....	7	One dismissed; 6 convicted—1 sentenced to Detroit House of Correction 90 days on failure to give surety for good behavior; 3 sentenced to Ionia Reformatory, for same reason, 90 days; 1 sentenced to Detroit House of Correction 6 months for same reason; 1 gave surety for good behavior 100 days.
Embezzlement.....	3	One acquitted; 1 Township Treasurer settled with his township, and <i>not pros.</i> entered; 1 pending, examination not finished.
Entering dwelling with intent to steal.....	2	Convicted, both sentenced to Reform School till 18 years old, 4 and 5 years respectively.
False pretenses.....	1	Discharged on examination on recommendation of Prosecuting Attorney.
Forgery.....	2	One convicted, sentenced to State Prison 5 years; 1 pending.
Indecent exposure of the person.....	1	Tried and acquitted.
Inn-keepers, defrauding same.....	4	One tried and acquitted; 1 convicted, sentence suspended on paying claimant amount due, and paying costs; 1 settled; 1 <i>nolle pros.</i>
Keeping house of ill-fame.....	1	Pending in Circuit Court.

MUSKEGON COUNTY.—CONTINUED.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Larceny, including larceny from store, from dwelling, and from the person.....	58	Seven acquitted; 7 dismissed—3 on settlement and complainants paying costs, 4 no ground for prosecution; 42 convicted—3 sentenced to State Prison 1 year; 1 State Prison 2 years; 1 State Prison 3 years; 1 county jail 30 days; 2 fined \$5 each; 10 sentence suspended on payment of costs; 3 county jail 10 days; 1 county jail 15 days; 1 county jail 20 days; 1 jail 12 days; 1 jail 60 days; 1 jail 40 days; 1 jail 65 days; 4 sent to Reform School till 18 years old; 1 fined \$1 and costs; 1 fined \$20; 1 fined \$30, and removed by <i>certiorari</i> to Circuit Court, conviction affirmed; 1 fined \$10; 1 fined \$7; 1 fined \$5 and costs; 3 jail 30 days; 2 <i>nolle pros.</i> ; 3 grand larceny—pending.
Liquor law, violation of the same, 92—		
(a). Selling to minors.....	2	Tried—1 jury disagreed, <i>nolle pros.</i> on defendant paying \$38 costs; 1 convicted, fined \$25 and costs.
(b). Not giving bond.....	2	Convicted—1 fined \$25 and costs; 1 sentenced to county jail 60 days.
(c). Not paying tax.....	3	One convicted, fined \$44; 2 dismissed, defendants not having been assessed for the tax.
(d). Keeping saloon open on Sunday.....	2	One convicted, fined \$25 and costs; 1 <i>nolle pros.</i> after jury disagreed.
(e). Public intoxication.....	88	Eighty-two convicted—37 paid costs and sentence suspended; 8 fined \$5; 9 fined \$5 and costs; 1 fined \$5 and 15 days in jail; 15 sentenced to 5 days in jail; 4 sentenced to 10 days in jail; 3 sentenced to 15 days in jail; 4 sentenced to 20 days in jail; 3 fined \$5 and costs; 1 dismissed.
Manlaughter by abortion.....	1	<i>Nolle pros.</i> in Circuit Court.
Malicious trespass—		
(a). Entering garden, etc.....	2	Convicted and fined \$7.50 each.
(b). Removing timber.....	4	Convicted—1 sentenced to State Prison 1 year; 1 sentenced to Detroit House of Corrected 3 months and fined \$50; 2 fined \$17.50 each.
Malicious injury to personal property.....	1	Convicted and fined the costs.
Perjury.....	1	Pending in Circuit Court.
Rape.....	1	Pending in Circuit Court, defendant at asylum.
Receiving stolen property.....	1	Pending in Circuit Court.
Recognizance, suit on forfeited.....	2	One judgment for \$500; 1 pending, at issue in Circuit Court.
Resisting officer.....	2	One <i>nolle pros.</i> ; 1 tried by jury, disagreed, and respondent absconded, recognizance forfeited.
Surety to keep the peace.....	2	Convicted and gave surety for 1 year each.
Selling unwholesome food.....	1	Discharged on examination on recommendation of Prosecuting Attorney.

OAKLAND COUNTY.

JAMES K. PATTERSON, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 307.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Adultery.....	1	Pending.
Arson.....	2	One tried—jury disagreed; 1 convicted, sentenced to State Prison 10 years.
Assault and battery.....	56	Ten discharged; 23 fined \$5; 6 sentence suspended; 11 <i>not pros'd</i> ; 6 fined from \$10 to \$15.
Attempt to burn jail.....	1	Tried—convicted, sentenced to State Prison 3 years.
Bastardy.....	2	Two tried—guilty, orders of filiation in each case.
Bigamy.....	1	Tried—convicted, sentenced to Detroit House of Correction 2 years.
Burglary.....	7	Five tried—5 convicted, 2 sentenced to Ionia House of Correction 10 months each; 2 to State Prison 3 years each; 1 for 2 years; 1 pending; 1 pleaded guilty, sentenced State Prison 3 years.
Defrauding inn keeper.....	1	Fined \$25.
Disturbing meeting.....	1	Tried—convicted and fined.
Drunk and disorderly.....	150	Fined from \$5 to \$10 each, or imprisoned from 10 to 90 days, or sentence suspended.
False pretenses.....	2	<i>Nolle pros'd</i> .
Forgery.....	2	One tried—convicted, sentenced to State Prison 2 years.
Grand larceny.....	11	Nine tried—7 convicted; 2 acquitted; 2 sentenced to State Prison 1 year each; 2 State Prison 2 years each; 4 to county jail 30 days each; 1 fined \$100; 1 pending.
Larceny, petit.....	58	Fined from \$2 to \$50 each; 8 county jail; 6 <i>not pros'd</i> by Prosecuting Attorney; 3 to Detroit House of Correction 60 days to 6 months.
Malicious injury to dwelling.....	1	Discharged on examination.
Murder.....	3	One tried and acquitted; 2 pending.
Nuisance.....	1	Pending.
Poisoning animal.....	1	Tried—guilty, sentenced to State Prison 3 years.
Robbery.....	1	Pending.
Resisting officer.....	2	One <i>not pros'd</i> ; 1 pending.
Threats.....	1	<i>Nolle pros'd</i> .
Violation of sepulchre.....	1	Discharged on examination.
Violation of liquor law.....	3	One tried—convicted selling to minor, sentenced to county jail for 90 days; 1 jury disagreed; 1 defendant acquitted.

OCEANA COUNTY.

ALFRED H. NALSON, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 25.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery.....	18	Nine convicted—1 fined \$7 and costs or 10 days in jail; 1 fined \$5 and costs or 15 days in jail; 3 fined \$10 and costs or 20 days in jail; 1 fined 15 days in jail; 1 sixty days in jail; 1 thirty days in jail; 1 fined \$20 and costs, or 30 days in jail; 7 <i>not pros'd</i> ; 2 discharged.
Assault with intent to kill.....	2	Both discharged on examination.
Assault with intent to commit rape.....	1	<i>Not pros'd</i> .
Disorderly.....	1	Fined \$5 and costs.
Embezzlement.....	1	Jury disagreed—awaits another trial.
Larceny, petit.....	4	Three convicted—1 sent to county jail 10 days; 1 fined \$20 and costs or 30 days in jail; one \$5 and costs or 20 days in jail; 1 <i>not pros'd</i> .
Larceny, grand.....	5	Two forfeited bail; 1 acquitted; 1 discharged; 1 pending.
Seduction.....	1	Convicted, sent to State Prison 2½ years.
Violating liquor law.....	1	Both convicted, fined \$25 and costs each, or 60 days in jail.

OGEMAW COUNTY.

S. V. THOMAS, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 10.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery.....	3	Two convicted—1 appealed to Circuit Court, <i>not pros.</i> entered; 1 sentence suspended; 1 acquitted.
Assault with intent to murder.....	1	Convicted of assault and battery, awaiting sentence.
Defrauding hotel keepers.....	3	Settled.
Forgery.....	1	Pending.
Larceny.....	1	Convicted, sentenced to jail 30 days.
Rape.....	1	Convicted, new trial ordered, defendant plead guilty of assault and battery, sent to Detroit House of Correction for one year.

ONTONAGON COUNTY.

M. L. DUNHAM, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 1.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery.....	1	Discharged.

OSCEOLA COUNTY.

CASSIUS M. BEARDSLEY, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 33.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Arson.....	1	Discharged on examination.
Assault.....	1	Acquitted.
Assault and battery.....	10	One convicted, fined \$10 and costs or 25 days in jail; 1 fined \$25 and costs or 60 days in jail; 1 fined \$25 and costs or 40 days in jail; 3 fined \$5 and costs; 1 fined \$2.50 and costs; 1 fined \$10 and costs; 3 acquitted.
Assault with intent to commit rape.....	1	Convicted of assault and battery, fined \$100.
Burglary.....	1	One convicted, sentenced 2 years in State Prison; 1 acquitted.
Embezzlement.....	1	<i>Not pros'd.</i>
False pretenses.....	1	Recognizance forfeited.
Keeping saloon open in tavern after 11 P. M.....	1	Acquitted.
Larceny.....	16	One convicted and fined \$10 and costs or 20 days in jail; 1 convicted and fined \$20 and costs or 40 days in jail; 2 fined \$1 and costs each; 4 <i>not pros'd.</i> ; 4 bound over to circuit court; 4 discharged.
Malicious injury to property.....	1	Discharged on examination.
Threats.....	1	Convicted and put under bonds to keep the peace.

OTSEGO COUNTY.

WM. R. KENDRICK, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 15.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Adultery.....	1	Complaint withdrawn.
Assault and battery.....	5	One convicted and sentenced to Detroit House of Correction 1 year; 1 fined \$20 and costs; 1 fined \$10 and costs; 1 fined \$5 and costs; 1 fined \$5 and costs.
Assault with intent to commit rape.....	2	One convicted and sentenced 3 months to the Detroit House of Correction; 1 acquitted.
Disturbing the peace.....	2	One put under bonds \$500 for 6 months; 1 put under bonds \$1,000 for 1 year.
Selling liquor without bond.....	2	One fined \$20 and costs; 1 fined \$15 and costs.
Seduction.....	2	Both acquitted on examination.
Trespass on lands.....	3	Fines aggregated \$50 and costs.

PRESQUE ISLE COUNTY.

PHILIP O. FARRELL, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 22.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Adultery.....	2	Two discharged on examination.
Assault and battery.....	6	Two fined \$10 and costs each; 1 fined \$5 and costs; 3 complaint withdrawn.
Assault with intent to kill.....	4	Three discharged on examination; 1 complaint withdrawn.
Embezzlement.....	1	Settled.
False pretenses.....	1	Settled by parties.
Forgery.....	2	Pending in Circuit Court.
Malignous injury to animals.....	1	Discharged.
Peddling without license.....	1	Fined.
Surety to keep the peace.....	4	Settled by parties.

ROSCOMMON COUNTY.

J. P. BEERS, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 4.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery.....	3	All convicted: 1 fined \$10 and costs; 2 fined \$5 and costs each.
Disturbing public meeting.....	1	Convicted and fined \$5 and costs.

SAGINAW COUNTY.

GEO. A. FLANDERS, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 846.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Adultery.....	7	Bound over to Circuit Court, 2; discharged, 4; <i>nolle pros.</i> , 1.
Arson.....	2	Discharged, 1; <i>nolle pros.</i> , 1.
Assault.....	2	Convicted and fined \$5 each.
Assault and battery.....	308	Eighteen fined 6 cents; 6 fined 10 cents; 3 fined 50 cents; 23 fined \$1; 1 fined \$1.50; 14 fined \$3; 2 fined \$4; 34 fined \$5; 2 fined \$6; 1 fined \$8; 11 fined \$10; 1 fined \$14; 6 fined \$15; 4 fined \$20; 2 fined \$25; 1 fined \$30; 2 fined \$50; 23 fined \$25 each. Convicted and sent to county jail: 1 for 3 days; 2 for 5 days; 15 for 6 days; 2 for 8 days; 5 for 10 days; 5 for 12 days; 2 for 15 days; 5 for 30 days; 4 for 30 days; 1 for 90 days. House of Correction, 12 for 90 days each; discharged, 22; acquitted, 83; sentence suspended, 28; Reform School, 1; bound over to Circuit Court, 4; <i>nol. pros.</i> , 3.

SAGINAW COUNTY.—CONTINUED.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault with intent to kill.....	4	Bound over, 1; discharged, 3.
Assault with intent to rape.....	1	Sentenced to State Prison for 10 years.
Bastardy.....	3	One committed to jail; 1 bound to Circuit Court; 1 <i>nolle pros.</i>
Bigamy.....	1	Bound to Circuit Court.
Burglary.....	19	Sent to State Prison, 3, 1½ years; sent to State Prison, 2, 5 years; 3 pending; 7 bound to Circuit Court; 3 discharged; 3 <i>nol. pros.</i>
Burning property with intent to defraud insurer	2	Bound to Circuit Court.
Cruelty to animals.....	8	One fined \$30; 1 sent to House of Correction; 1 sentence suspended; 2 acquitted; 2 discharged; 1 <i>nolle pros.</i>
Defrauding hotel keepers.....	51	One fined \$1; 1 fined \$5; 2 fined \$10; 1 sent to House of Correction for 60 days; 1 sent to county jail for 5 days; 3 for 5 days; 4 for 10 days; 5 for 20 days; 1 for 30 days; 1 for 60 days; 12 paid costs, sentence suspended; 5 acquitted; 8 discharged; 7 escaped; 1 <i>nolle pros.</i>
Disorderly, 86—		
(a). Drunkards.....	15	One fined \$30; 1 paid costs; sent to House of Correction: 6 for 3 months, 6 for 4 months, 6 for 6 months, 4 for 1 year; 1 sent to Reform School; sent to county jail: 1 for 5 days, 23 for 30 days, 1 for 40 days, 1 for 60 days, 2 for 65 days; 9 gave bonds; House of Correction, 3; 1 left county; acquitted, 2; sentence suspended, 16; discharged, 6.
(b). Non-support of family.....	5	Acquitted, 4; suspended sentence, 1.
(c). Common prostitute.....	14	House of Correction: 3 for 6 months, 1 for 12 months; House of Correction, 1; suspended sentence, 8; <i>nolle pros.</i> , 2.
(d). Vagrancy.....	61	Sent to House of Correction: 2 for 60 days, 4 for 90 days, 2 for 4 months, 2 for 5 months, 9 for 6 months, 2 for 1 year; sent to Reform School, 2; gave bonds, 2; pending, 1; acquitted, 6; sentence suspended, 29; discharged, 1.
(e). Gaming.....	1	House of Correction 1 year.
Embezzlement.....	9	One Detroit House of Correction for 4 months; 2 fined; 2 fined \$15 each; bound to Circuit Court, 4.
Extortion.....	1	Discharged.
Entering freight car with intent to obtain carriage.....	2	Bound over to Circuit Court, 1; <i>nolle pros.</i> , 1.
False imprisonment.....	1	<i>Nolle prosecuted.</i>
Forgery.....	7	One sent to State Prison for 1½ years; 4 bound to Circuit Court; acquitted, 2.
Highway, obstruction of.....	1	Discharged.
Larceny, 174—		
(a). Grand.....	156	One fined 10 cents; 2 fined 50 cents; 4 fined \$5; 1 fined \$10; 1 fined \$15; sent to State Prison: 1 for 1 year, 3 for 1½ years, 4 for 2 years, 1 for 2½ years, 3 for 4 years, 1 for 5 years; State Prison, 3; sentenced 11 to House of Correction for 90 days; 1 Reform School until 21 years old; fined, 1; sent to county jail: 2 for 1 day, 1 for 5 days, 6 for 10 days, 6 for 30 days, 1 for 60 days, 4 for 90 days; Reform School, 6; bound to Circuit Court, 23; acquitted, 29; discharged, 33; suspended sentence, 14; <i>nolle pros.</i> , 11.
(b). Petit.....	8	Two fined 6 cents; 1 fined \$1; acquitted, 5.
(c). From the person.....	4	Sent 1 to State Prison for 1 year; 3 pending.
(d). Store in day time.....	3	Bound to Circuit Court, 2; acquitted, 1.
(e). From dwelling house.....	3	Bound over, 2; <i>nolle pros.</i> , 1.
Libel.....	2	One discharged; 1 bound to Circuit Court.
Malevolent injury to building of another.....	14	One fined \$4; 1 county jail 90 days; county jail, 2; bound over, 2; acquitted, 4; <i>nolle pros.</i> , 2; discharged, 2.

ABSTRACTS OF REPORTS OF SAGINAW COUNTY.—CONTINUED.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Malicious injury to personal property.....	13	One fined \$50; 2 bound to Circuit Court; acquitted, 2; discharged, 4; <i>nolle pros.</i> , 3.
Maliciously killing animals.....	1	County jail 90 days.
Murder.....	1	Fifteen years State Prison.
Perjury.....	1	Discharged.
Polygamy.....	1	Sent to Insane Asylum, Kalamazoo.
Profanity.....	2	Fined \$1 each.
Rape.....	2	One complaint dismissed; 1 bound over.
Resisting officer.....	4	Discharged, 1; bound over, 3.
Robbery.....	4	Sent to State Prison: 1 for 2 years, 1 for 5 years; 2 bound over.
Secreting mortgaged property.....	3	One fined \$25; 2 discharged.
Threats.....	14	House of Correction, 3 for 4 months; House of Correction, 1 for 6 months; 2 gave bonds; discharged, 1; suspended sentence, 1; acquitted, 7.
Violation of game law.....	7	Suspended sentence, 4; bound over, 2; <i>nolle pros.</i> , 1.
Violation of liquor law.....	55	One fined \$1; 4 fined \$25 each; 1 appealed; sentence suspended, 40; acquitted, 5; discharged, 2; <i>nolle pros.</i> , 2.
Willful trespass.....	26	Sent county jail, 3 for 5 days; 1 fined \$25; bound over, 8; sentence suspended, 10; acquitted, 6; discharged, 2; <i>nolle pros.</i> , 2.
Witness' non-attendance.....	2	One fined \$1; 1 fined \$2.

SANILAC COUNTY.

LEVI L. WIXSON, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 20.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery.....	6	One fined \$25; 1 fined \$15 and costs; 1 fined \$1 and costs; 1 sentenced 5 days to county jail; 2 acquitted.
Assault with intent to murder.....	1	Pending.
Bastardy.....	2	Parties married in both cases.
Burglary.....	2	Both escaped from jail.
False pretenses.....	3	One discharged; 2 pending.
Forgery.....	2	One escaped; 1 pending.
Larceny.....	3	One convicted, sentenced to State Prison 6 months; 1 sent to Reform School until 13 years of age; 1 acquitted.
Violation of liquor law.....	1	Convicted and fined \$25 and costs.

SHIAWASSEE COUNTY.

WM. M. KILPATRICK, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 113.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Adultery.....	1	Acquitted.
Assault and battery.....	31	One fined \$25 and costs; 1 fined \$15 and costs; 3 fined \$10 and costs; 1 fined \$10; 1 fined \$7; 2 fined \$5 and costs; 1 fined \$4 and costs; 1 fined \$2 and costs; 2 fined \$1 and costs; 2 fined \$1; 1 fined 5 cents and costs; 1 fined costs of suit; 1 sent to Detroit House of Correction for 3 months; 1 for 90 days; 2 for 60 days; 1 county jail for 30 days; 1 discontinued; 1 tried, jury disagreed—discontinued; 7 acquitted.
Assault with intent to murder.....	2	Both convicted of assault and battery, 1 sentence suspended; 1 sent to Ionia House of Correction 10 months.
Assault with intent to rob.....	1	Fined \$30 or 3 months Detroit House of Correction.
Bastardy.....	1	Pending.
Bigamy.....	1	Pending.
Breaking and entering R. R. car with intent to steal.....	1	Sent to State Prison 1 year.
Burglary.....	5	One State Prison 10 years; 1 State Prison 3 years; 1 Ionia House of Correction 2 years; 1 broke jail; 1 pending.
Drunk and disorderly.....	11	One put under bonds of \$300 for good behavior 3 months; 2 sent to county jail for 20 days; 3 for 10 days; 5 costs of suit.
Embezzling mortgaged property.....	2	One dismissed; 1 convicted and fined \$100 or 6 months Detroit House of Correction—appealed, pending.
Enticing away female under 16 years of age for purposes of prostitution.....	3	Two pending; 1 convicted, new trial granted.
False pretenses.....	1	Discharged on examination.
Fire arms, careless use of.....	2	Fined \$25.
Forgery.....	2	One discharged; 1 <i>not pros'd.</i>
Larceny.....	26	Two State Prison 5 years each; 1 Ionia House of Correction 1 year; 1 recognizance forfeited; 1 Ionia House of Correction 6 months; 2 broke jail; 1 sentence suspended till next term of court; 1 pending; 6 acquitted; 7 discharged on examination; 3 sent to Detroit House of Correction for 65 days each; 1 county jail 45 days; 1 fined \$30 and costs; 1 fined \$5; 4, \$2 and costs; 2, \$1 and costs; 2 suspended sentence.
Malicious injury to property.....	4	One suspended sentence; 2 discharged; 1 escaped from jail.
Perjury.....	1	Escaped from jail.
Rape.....	1	Escaped.
Refusing to support family.....	1	Discharged on <i>habeas corpus.</i>
Selling liquor to minor.....	2	Both discontinued.
Selling liquor without bond.....	3	Discontinued.
Subornation of perjury.....	1	Discharged on examination.
Threatening to accuse of crime.....	1	Discharged on examination.

ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

ALEX. R. AVERY, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 153.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Abduction.....	1	GUILTY, sentence suspended.
Adultery.....	1	Pending.
Arson.....	1	<i>Not pros'd.</i>
Assault and battery.....	42	Three convicted, fined \$10 each and costs; 7, \$5 and costs; 3, \$1 and costs; 3, \$2 and costs; 1, \$3.44 and costs; 1, \$20 and costs; 8 fined costs; 3 committed 25 days to county jail; 1, 5 days; 1, 60 days; 1 Detroit House of Correction 90 days; 10 acquitted.
Assault with intent to kill.....	2	Discharged on examination.
Assault with intent to maim.....	2	One fined \$50; 1, \$25.
Assault with intent to steal and rob.....	1	Pending.
Bastardy.....	2	Parties married in one case; the other <i>not pros'd.</i> —child died.
Breach of the peace.....	8	Six found guilty, gave bonds; 2 acquitted.
Conspiracy.....	2	<i>Not guilty.</i>
Defrauding hotel keeper.....	1	Sentenced Detroit House of Correction 60 days.
Deserting family.....	1	Acquitted.
Disturbing religious meeting.....	2	Both acquitted.
Disorderly persons.....	10	Four guilty, gave bonds; 1 sentence suspended; 2 sentenced Detroit House of Correction 1 year; 2, 60 days; 1 escaped.
Drunkenness.....	42	Four sentenced to county jail 30 days; 1, 60 days; 6, 15 days; 1 sent to Detroit House of Correction 60 days; 1 fined \$2 and costs; 1 acquitted; 28 sentence suspended upon promise of reformation.
Embezzlement.....	1	Pending.
False pretenses.....	1	Discharged on examination.
Illegal use of public moneys.....	1	Pending.
Indecent exposure of person.....	2	One sentence suspended; 1 discharged.
Larceny.....	21	Two examined and held for trial,—broke jail; 3 sent to Detroit House of Correction 90 days; 2, 60 days; 1, 6 months; 1 (minor), guilty, returned to parents by request of State Agent; 1, Reform School till 18 years of age; 2 acquitted; 6 discharged on examination; 3 pending.
Lascivious cohabitation.....	2	GUILTY,—not sentenced.
Malicious trespass.....	1	Discharged on examination.
Passing counterfeit money.....	1	Pending.
Rape.....	2	One convicted, sentenced to State Prison 5 years; 1 <i>not pros'd.</i>
Sabbath breaking.....	3	Two found guilty—1 fined \$1 and costs; 1, \$2 and costs; 1 acquitted.
Seduction.....	1	GUILTY—parties married.
Selling liquor to minor.....	1	Sentence suspended.
Vagrancy.....	3	GUILTY—sentence suspended.

ST. JOSEPH COUNTY.

ORLANDO J. FAST, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 150.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Adultery.....	3	One discharged on examination, costs paid by complainant; 1 acquitted on trial, could not make positive proof of marriage; 1 <i>not pros'd.</i>
Assault and battery.....	37	Twenty-three convicted—7 fined \$5 each and costs; 4 fined \$2 each and costs; 1 fined \$20 and costs; 1, \$25 and costs; 1, \$15 and costs; 1, \$8 and costs; 1, \$3 and costs; 2, \$10 and costs each; 1, 60 days in jail; 2 broke jail pending trial and escaped; 4 acquitted and discharged; 8 settled and costs paid by parties; 1, House of Correction 60 days; 1, 62½ days in jail; 1 fined \$50 and costs; 1 escaped from officer.
Assault with intent to commit rape.....	2	One convicted, 5 years in Penitentiary; 1 bound over to circuit, now pending.
Bastardy.....	6	Two settled by marrying; 1 settled; 1 discharged; 2 now pending in circuit.
Being an inmate of house of ill-fame.....	1	Convicted, 6 months in House of Correction.
Bigamy.....	1	Now pending.
Burglary.....	4	One escaped, bond estreated; 1 convicted, 1 year in Penitentiary; 2 now pending trial.
Cruelty to animals.....	1	Discharged on examination because complaining witness would not give security for costs.
Disposing of mortgaged property.....	3	One convicted, jail 60 days— <i>habeas corpus'd</i> ; 1 now pending; 1 acquitted on second trial.
Disturbing religious meeting.....	1	Convicted, fined \$20 and costs.
Deserting family without support.....	2	Now pending trial.
Drunk and disorderly.....	5	Two convicted, sent each to jail 60 days; 2 settled, parties paid costs; 1 convicted, sent to House of Correction 70 days.
Disorderly conduct.....	1	Convicted, sent to House of Correction 1 year.
Embezzlement.....	1	Now pending trial.
Fraudulent neglect to pay hotel bill.....	2	One settled, parties paid costs; 1, 60 days in jail.
Forgery.....	2	One convicted, 1 year in Penitentiary; 1 <i>not pros'd.</i>
Gaming.....	1	Convicted, fined \$20 and costs.
Keeping house of ill-fame.....	2	Convicted, each 9 months in House of Correction.
Keeping saloon open after 11 P. M.....	1	Convicted, fined \$25 and costs.
Larceny.....	55	Twenty-nine convicted—one sent to Reform School till 21; 1, 20 days in jail; 8 fined \$5 and costs each; 2 fined each \$10 and costs; 1 fined \$3 and costs; 1 fined \$15 and costs; 1 fined \$20 and costs; 1 fined \$25 and costs; 1, 60 days in House of Correction; 1, 60 days in jail; 3, 5 years in Penitentiary; 1, 3 years in Penitentiary; 1, 1½ years in Penitentiary; 2, 1 year each in Penitentiary; 1, 1 year at Ionia; 2 sentence suspended; 1, 12 days in jail; 1 jury disagreed; 3 now pending in circuit court; 3 discharged and acquitted on trial; 1 discharged on examination, costs paid by complainant; 4 settled and costs paid by parties; 14 discharged on examination.
Lascivious cohabitation.....	2	Complaining witness did not appear, discharged on examination, costs paid by complainant.
Malicious threat to burn building.....	1	Escaped.
Misdemeanor (stealing uniform).....	1	Convicted, fined \$32 and costs,—jailed 50 days.
Malicious destruction of personal property.....	2	<i>Nolle pros'd.</i>
Obtaining property under false pretenses.....	7	One (old case) <i>not pros'd</i> last year, but no record made of the order; 2 discharged on examination; 2 now pending in circuit; 1 convicted, fined \$250 and costs; 1 <i>not pros'd.</i>

ABSTRACTS OF REPORTS OF ST. JOSEPH COUNTY.—CONTINUED.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Perjury.....	1	<i>Nolle pros'd.</i>
Receiving stolen property.....	1	Settled and costs paid by complainant.
Resisting an officer.....	2	One acquitted; 1 escaped.
Surety to keep the peace.....	1	Settled and costs paid by complainant.
Selling illuminating oil without inspection.....	1	Convicted, fined \$50 and costs.
Selling liquor to minors and persons in habit of getting drunk.....	7	Four convicted—3 fined \$25 and costs; 1 fined \$75 and costs; 1 settled, parties paid costs; 1 complaining witness did not appear; 1 discharged.
Vagrancy.....	2	Convicted—1 House of Correction 60 days; 1 county jail 60 days.

TUSCOLA COUNTY.

RUFUS P. EDSON, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 50.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery	17	One convicted, fined \$50; 1 fined \$15 and costs; 5 fined \$5 and costs; 1, 30 days county jail; 1, 30 days in jail; 1 fined \$4 and costs; 5 <i>not pros.</i> ; 2 discharged.
Araon.....	3	Two discharged; 1 <i>nolle pros'd.</i>
Adultery.....	1	<i>Nol. pros'd.</i>
Assault with intent to rape.....	2	One <i>not pros.</i> ; 1 pending.
Bastardy.....	1	Acquitted.
Burglary.....	4	One sent to Ionia House of Correction 90 days; 1 pending; 2 <i>not pros.</i>
Embezzlement.....	4	Pending.
False pretenses.....	4	One acquitted; 1 escaped; 1 discharged; 1 pending.
Larceny.....	6	One sentenced State Prison 1 year; 1 sentence suspended; 1 county jail 6 months; 1, 30 days county jail; 1 fined \$15 and costs; 1 pending.
Murder.....	1	Convicted of murder in 2d degree, sentenced 7 years and 10 months.
Murder—assault with intent to commit.....	1	Convicted, sentenced 5 years State Prison.
Malicious injury to animals.....	2	One pending; 1 <i>not pros.</i> on filing reasons for not filing information.
Perjury.....	1	<i>Nolle prosecuted.</i>
Receiving stolen goods.....	1	Acquitted.
Rape.....	1	<i>Nolle prosecuted.</i>
Surety to keep the peace.....	1	Gave bond of \$50 for good behavior.
Violation of act to protect hotel keepers	2	One sentenced to county jail 30 days; 1 discharged on payment of costs.

VAN BUREN COUNTY.

BENJ. F. HECKERT, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 82.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery	25	Acquitted, 8; 1 fined \$25 and costs; 1, 2 days in jail; 1 fined \$2 and costs; 1 fined \$3 and costs; 3 fined \$5 each and costs; 1 fined \$10 and costs; 2 fined \$15 each and costs; 2 fined \$20 each and costs; 2 fined \$30 each and costs; 1 fined \$50 and costs; 1, 60 days in House of Correction; 1, 10 days in jail.
Adultery	1	Fined \$200.
Arson	2	One acquitted; 1 <i>not pros'd</i> .
Conspiracy	1	Sentence suspended.
Disturbing meetings	10	One acquitted; 4 fined \$1 each and costs; 1, 8 days in jail; 2 fined \$5 each and costs; 1 fined \$3 and costs; 1, 10 days in jail.
Embezzlement	1	Sixty days in jail.
Intoxication	13	One acquitted; 12 fined \$5 each and costs or 10 days in jail.
Lewd and lascivious cohabitation	2	One one year in House of Correction; 1, 10 months same place.
Larceny	22	Four acquitted; 4 <i>not pros'd</i> ; 1, 90 days House of Correction; 1, 30 days in jail; 4, 8 months House of Correction; 1, 4 months House of Correction; 1, 10 months House of Correction; 1, 1 year House of Correction; 1, 2½ years State Prison; 3 fined \$3 and costs each; 1 fined \$1 and costs.
Malicious injury to personal property	1	Fined \$5 and costs.
Murder	1	State Prison for life.
False pretenses	1	<i>Not pros'd</i> .
Receiving stolen goods, knowing them to have been stolen	1	Nine months State Prison.
Vagrancy	1	Acquitted.
Preliminary examinations	20	

WASHTENAW COUNTY.

J. WILLARD BOBBITT, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 111.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault with intent to rape	1	<i>Not pros.</i>
Assault and battery	22	One Detroit House of Correction 65 days; 1 <i>not pros.</i> ; 1, costs and \$1 fine or 3 days in jail; 1, 90 days Detroit House of Correction; 1, costs; 1, 90 days Detroit House of Correction; 1 fined \$5 or 30 days jail; 1, \$10 or 20 days jail; 1 discharged; 1, \$5 or 10 days jail; 1, 75 days Detroit House of Correction; 1, 20 days jail; 1, 30 days jail; 1, 20 days jail; 1, 10 days jail; 1, 10 days jail; 1, 180 days Detroit House of Correction; 1, \$5 fine and costs; 1, 65 days Detroit House of Correction; 1, 6 months at Ionia House of Correction.
Careless use of fire-arms	1	Pending.

ABSTRACTS OF REPORTS OF WASHTENAW COUNTY.—CONTINUED.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Drunk.....	11	One, 20 days jail; 1, 20 days jail; 1, 20 days jail; 1, 10 days jail; 1, 15 days jail; 1, 65 days Detroit House of Correction; 1 suspended sentence; 1, 15 days jail; 1, 10 days county jail; 1, 30 days county jail.
Disorderly.....	11	One, \$100 bail or 1 year House of Correction at Detroit; 1, \$100 or 6 months in Detroit House of Correction; 2, Lansing Reform School till 21 years old; 7, \$200 bail or Detroit House of Correction 6 months.
Defrauding hotel keeper.....	1	Pending.
Embezzlement.....	2	Pending.
Forgery.....	1	One year at Jackson.
False pretenses.....	1	Pending.
Fraudulently obtaining signature.....	1	Pending.
Larceny.....	34	One, 65 days Detroit House of Correction; 1, \$5 or 10 days jail; 1, <i>not pros.</i> ; 2, Detroit House of Correction 1 year; 1, 1 year 6 months at Jackson; 1 acquitted; 1, 6 months Ionia House of Correction; 1, 2 years at Jackson; 1, 2 years at Ionia House of Correction; 2, 6 months House of Correction at Ionia; 8, 30 days jail; 7, 60 days county jail; 2, \$15 fine or 60 days jail; 2 acquitted.
Larceny from store.....	2	Two, Ionia for 1 year; 1, county jail 90 days.
Larceny from dwelling.....	2	One, Jackson 2 years; 1, Jackson 1 year and 6 months.
Larceny from person.....	2	Pending.
Malicious mischief.....	2	Pending.
Murder.....	2	Convicted of manslaughter, 1 sentenced to Jackson 4 years; 1 not sentenced.
Rape.....	1	Pending.
Resisting officer.....	1	Sixty days jail.
Robbery.....	1	One year at Ionia House of Correction.
Seduction.....	1	<i>Not pros.</i>
Selling liquor to drunkard.....	1	Pending.
Surety for peace.....	6	Three \$100 bail or 6 months in Detroit House of Correction; 2, \$200 bail or 1 year in Detroit House of Correction.
Malicious injury to building.....	1	Pending.
Manslaughter.....	1	Pending.

WAYNE COUNTY.

HENRY N. BREVOORT, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted in the Courts of Record, 284.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Abstracting ballots from ballot box.....	1	Pending.
Adultery.....	3	One pending; 1 <i>not pros'd.</i> and 1 recognizance forfeited.
Abduction.....	1	<i>Not pros'd.</i>
Assault with intent to kill and murder.....	18	One convicted and sentenced for 10 years; 2 convicted of assault and sentenced for 1 year each; 1 convicted of assault and sentenced for 11 months; 1 convicted of assault and sentenced for 9 months; 1 convicted of assault, awaiting sentence; one convicted of an assault and sentenced to pay a fine of \$100, paid; 1 convicted of an assault and sentenced suspended; 2 acquitted; 2 information quashed; 1 jury disagreed and discharged; 3 pending; 2 <i>not pros'd.</i>
Assault with intent to commit rape.....	6	Two pending; 1 acquitted; 3 <i>not pros'd.</i>
Arson.....	1	<i>Not pros'd.</i>
Bastardy.....	3	Two convicted; 1 acquitted.

WAYNE COUNTY.—CONTINUED.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Breaking and entering shop, etc., with intent commit larceny.....	84	One convicted and sentenced for 6 years; 5 convicted and sentenced for 4 years each; 3 convicted and sentenced for 3 years each; 4 convicted and sentenced for 2 years each; 3 convicted and sentenced for 1 year each; 1 convicted and sentenced for 8 months; 2 convicted and sentenced to Reform School until 21 years of age; 7 convicted and sentence suspended; 4 acquitted; 1 information quashed; 3 <i>not pros'd</i> .
Burglary and larceny.....	14	One convicted and sentenced for 6 years; 1 convicted and sentenced for 5 years; 1 convicted and sentenced for 4 years; 3 convicted and sentenced for 3 years; 1 convicted and sentenced for 2 years; 3 convicted and sentenced for 1 year each; 1 acquitted; 3 <i>not pros'd</i> .
Cock fighting.....	3	<i>Not pros'd</i> .
Cruelty to animals.....	1	<i>Not pros'd</i> .
Embezzlement.....	6	One pending; 1 recognizance forfeited; 4 acquitted.
False pretenses.....	13	One convicted and sentenced for 4 years; 4 pending; 1 acquitted; 7 <i>not pros'd</i> .
Forgery.....	15	One convicted and sentenced for 12 years; 1 convicted and sentenced for 10 years; 1 convicted and sentenced for 5 years; 1 convicted and sentenced for 3 years; 1 convicted and sentenced 4 months; 6 <i>not pros'd</i> , being additional charges against above; 1 pending; 2 sentence suspended.
House of Correction, escaping from.....	1	One convicted and sentenced for 2 years.
Keeping house of ill fame.....	2	One acquitted; 1 <i>not pros'd</i> .
Larceny.....	112	One convicted and sentenced for 7 years; 1 convicted and sentenced for 5 years; 3 convicted and sentenced for 4 years each; 4 convicted and sentenced for 3 years each; 7 convicted and sentenced for 2 years each; 21 convicted and sentenced for 1 year each; 1 convicted and sentenced for 10 months; 1 convicted and sentenced for 7 months; 2 convicted and sentenced for 6 months each; 1 convicted and sentenced for 3 months; 1 convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of \$250, paid; 1 convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of \$100, paid; 1 convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of \$25, paid; 3 convicted and sentenced to the Reform School until 18 years of age; 9 convicted and sentence suspended; 2 recognizance forfeited and rearrest ordered; 10 pending; 13 <i>not pros'd</i> ; 20 acquitted.
Letting house for purposes of prostitution.....	1	<i>Not pros'd</i> .
Libel.....	1	Pending.
Murder.....	4	One convicted of murder in second degree and sentenced for 25 years; 1 convicted of manslaughter and sentenced for 4 years and 6 months; 1 did not plead, having been adjudged insane; 1 acquitted.
Perjury.....	2	One information quashed; 1 acquitted.
Rape.....	1	Acquitted.
Removing plants from graves in cemetery.....	1	Convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of \$10, paid.
Receiving stolen property.....	15	One convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of \$350, paid; 1 convicted and sentence suspended; 5 <i>not pros'd</i> ; 8 acquitted.
Resisting an officer.....	1	Acquitted.
Robbery.....	13	One convicted and sentenced for 7 years; 1 convicted and sentenced for 6 years; 2 convicted and sentenced for 5 years each; 3 convicted and awaiting sentence; 1 convicted of larceny, awaiting sentence; 1 convicted of an assault, awaiting sentence; 1 convicted and sentenced for 4 years; 1 pending; 3 <i>not pros'd</i> .
Seduction.....	1	Acquitted.
Tampering with witness.....	1	<i>Not pros'd</i> .
Threats.....	1	<i>Not pros'd</i> .

WAYNE COUNTY.—CONTINUED.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Violating liquor law, on appeal or <i>certiorari</i>	9	One convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of \$60, paid; 3 convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of \$25 and costs each, paid; 3 pending; 1 acquitted; 1 <i>not. pros'd.</i>
Violating liquor law,—cases tried in Police Court of Detroit.....	213	Ninety-six convicted and sentenced to pay fines and costs aggregating one thousand four hundred and sixty-three dollars (\$1,463); 106 dismissed on complying with the law; 2 recognizances forfeited; 1 convicted and sentence suspended; 3 acquitted.

WEXFORD COUNTY.

DAVID A. RICE, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

Number of persons prosecuted, 18.

CHARGED WITH	No.	THE RESULT AND THE PUNISHMENT.
Assault and battery	6	Three convicted and fined \$1 each and costs or 10 days in jail; 1 fined \$5 and costs or 20 days in jail; 1 sent to Detroit House of Correction 90 days; 1 sentence suspended.
Arson	2	Discharged on examination.
Keeping house of prostitution.....	3	Two thirty days in jail each; 1 Detroit House of Correction 90 days.
Larceny.....	3	One Detroit House of Correction 6 months; 1 Detroit House of Correction 90 days; 1 discharged.
Manslaughter.....	1	Convicted and sentenced to State Prison 15 years.
Vagrancy.....	3	Convicted and fined \$25 each or ninety days Detroit House of Correction.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF STATE AUDITORS
OF THE
STATE OF MICHIGAN,
FOR THE YEAR 1877.



BY AUTHORITY.

LANSING:
W. S. GEORGE & CO., STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS.
1878.

REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF STATE AUDITORS, }
Lansing, December 31, 1877.

TO CHARLES M. CROSWELL,

Governor of the State of Michigan:

SIR,—In obedience to the requirements of law, the undersigned submit, respectfully, the following report, showing the proceedings of the Board of State Auditors for the fiscal year ending the 30th day of September, A. D. 1877.

E. G. D. HOLDEN,
Secretary of State.
WM. B. MCCREERY,
State Treasurer.
B. F. PARTRIDGE,
Com. of State Land Office.

ANNUAL SETTLEMENT WITH THE STATE TREASURER.

The Board of State Auditors, for the purpose of making an annual settlement with the State Treasurer, met at the office of the Secretary of State, in the city of Lansing, State of Michigan, on the 27th of December, 1876.

Present: E. G. D. Holden, Secretary of State; Leverett A. Clapp, Commissioner of the State Land Office, and Ralph Ely, Auditor General.

The State Treasurer, Wm. B. McCreery, having presented his account current with the State, and the same having been compared with the books of the Auditor General, the Board find that during the fiscal year closing on the 30th day of September, 1876, the State Treasurer received into the State Treasury, including the balance on hand September 30th, 1875, of one million two hundred and twenty-nine thousand, one hundred and six dollars and fifty cents (\$1,229,106.50), the sum of two million nine hundred and seventy-three thousand, five hundred and twelve dollars and seventy-nine cents (\$2,973,512.79); that during the same period the State Treasurer has disbursed upon the warrant of the Auditor General the sum of one million nine hundred and nine thousand five hundred and seven dollars and forty-nine cents, (\$1,909,507.49); that there was a balance charged against the State Treasurer on the books of the Auditor General, September 30th, 1876, of one million sixty-four thousand five dollars and thirty cents (\$1,064,005.30), of which amount there was in the hands of the State depositaries, one million sixty-two thousand four hundred and twelve dollars and ninety-six cents (\$1,062,412.96), and that the remain-

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der, one thousand five hundred and ninety-two dollars and thirty-four cents (\$1,592.34) was in currency in the vault of the State Treasury.

E. G. D. HOLDEN,
Secretary of State.

L. A. CLAPP,
Com. State Land Office.

RALPH ELY,
Auditor General.

Statement of account current, etc., of A. L. Aldrich, Treasurer of the Institution for the education of the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind, on settlement with the Board of State Auditors Nov. 29, 1876, to wit:

State of Michigan in account with A. L. Aldrich, Treasurer of the Institution for the education of the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind, on account of appropriations for current expenses for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1876.

Credit.

1875.	Cash on hand October 1, 1875.....	\$146 59
Oct.	By amount received from State Treasurer.....	5,000 00
	" " " per abstracts Aa.	
	Board and tuition.....	\$76 57
	Sewing department.....	13 75
	Postage.....	3 28
	Farm and garden.....	5 60
	Furniture.....	30 00
		<hr/>
		129 20
Nov.	By amount received from State Treasurer.....	3,000 00
	" " " per abstract Aa.	
	Board and tuition.....	\$25 71
	Sewing department.....	4 25
	Postage.....	5 67
	Live stock.....	17 50
		<hr/>
		53 13
Dec.	By amount received from State Treasurer.....	2,000 00
	" " " per abstract Aa.	
	Board and tuition.....	\$86 57
	Meat and fish.....	1 46
	Live stock.....	22 88
		<hr/>
		110 91
1876.		
Jan.	By amount received from State Treasurer.....	5,000 00
	" " " per abstract Aa.	
	Board and tuition.....	\$26 57
	Sewing department.....	4 45
	Live stock.....	52 00
		<hr/>
		83 02
Feb.	By amount received from State Treasurer.....	5,000 00
	" " " per abstract Aa.	
	Board and tuition.....	\$24 86

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Sewing department	\$18 99	
Postage.....	95	
Farm and garden.....	51 65	
Live stock.....	1 00	
Furniture.....	15 00	
Freight and drayage.....	1 00	
		<u>\$113 45</u>
March. By amount received per abstract Aa.		
Board and tuition.....	\$26 57	
Live stock.....	1 00	
		<u>27 57</u>
April. By amount received from State Treasurer.....		5,000 00
" " " per abstract Aa.		
Board and tuition.....	\$25 71	
Sewing department.....	1 60	
Live stock.....	45 00	
Freight and drayage.....	1 00	
		<u>73 31</u>
May. By amount received from State Treasurer.....		5,000 00
" " " per abstract Aa.		
Board and tuition.....	\$56 57	
Sewing department.....	1 25	
Live stock.....	2 60	
Centennial express.....	4 50	
		<u>64 92</u>
June. By amount received per abstract Aa.		
Board and tuition.....	\$24 00	
Sewing department.....	2 60	
Live stock.....	27 00	
Centennial express.....	6 00	
		<u>59 60</u>
July. By amount received from State Treasurer.....		5,000 00
Aug. By amount received from State Treasurer.....		5,000 00
" " " per abstract Aa.		
Sewing department.....	\$195 56	
Postage.....	29 75	
Live stock.....	15 50	
Pupils' express account.....	109 33	
Freight and drayage.....	1 20	
		<u>351 34</u>
Sept. By amount received per abstract Aa.		
Board and tuition.....	\$100 00	
Sewing department.....	150 87	
Farm and garden.....	1,600 49	
Live stock.....	287 14	
Centennial express.....	1 00	
Freight and drayage.....	1 40	
		<u>2,140 90</u>
By balance overdrawn to new account.....		2,346 42
Total credits.....		<u>\$45,700 36</u>

Debit.

1875.					
Oct.	To amount expended per abstract A				\$4,564 72
Nov.	"	"	"	"	3,240 88
Dec.	"	"	"	"	2,827 87
1876.					
Jan.	"	"	"	"	4,991 39
Feb.	"	"	"	"	2,478 03
March.	"	"	"	"	2,653 51
April.	"	"	"	"	5,920 96
May.	"	"	"	"	4,232 04
June.	"	"	"	"	2,291 14
July.	"	"	"	"	4,457 54
Aug.	"	"	"	"	2,994 73
Sept.	"	"	"	"	5,047 55
Total Debits					<u>\$45,700 36</u>

State of Michigan in account with A. L. Aldrich, Treasurer of the Institution for the education of the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind,—special appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1876.

Credits.

1875.					
	Cash on hand Oct. 1, 1875				\$1,272 14
Oct.	By amount received from State Treasurer.				
	Cabinet shop	\$500	00		
	Shoe shop	500	00		
	Basket shop	500	00		
	Grading and ornamenting grounds	250	00		
	Ice house	250	00		
					<u>2,000 00</u>
	By amount received per abstract Bb.				
	Cabinet shop	\$70	61		
	Shoe shop	323	19		
	Basket shop	37	65		
	Printing office	1	90		
					<u>433 35</u>
Nov.	By amount received from State Treasurer.				
	Beds and bedsteads	\$1,000	00		
	By amount received per abstract Bb.				
	Cabinet shop	\$17	48		
	Basket shop	26	27		
	Shoe shop	178	90		
	Printing office	2	54		
					<u>1,225 19</u>
Dec.	By amount received from State Treasurer.				
	Grading and ornamenting grounds	\$147	78		
	By amount received per abstract Bb.				
	Cabinet shop	\$20	20		
	Shoe shop	203	60		
	Basket shop	9	55		
	Printing office	6	50		
					<u>387 63</u>

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1876.

Jan.	By amount received per abstract Bb.		
	Cabinet shop.....	\$51 90	
	Shoe shop.....	524 30	
	Basket shop.....	66 00	
	Printing office.....	10 00	
			\$652 20
Feb.	By amount received per abstract Bb.		
	Cabinet shop.....	\$29 98	
	Basket shop.....	2 10	
	Shoe shop.....	450 16	
	Printing office.....	6 50	
			488 74
March.	By amount received from State Treasurer.		
	Cabinet shop.....	\$500 00	
	Shoe shop.....	500 00	
	By amount received per abstract Bb.		
	Cabinet shop.....	\$63 97	
	Shoe shop.....	167 24	
	Basket shop.....	15 55	
	Printing office.....	7 25	
			1,254 01
April.	By amount received from State Treasurer.		
	Beds and bedsteads.....	\$500 00	
	By amount received per abstract Bb.		
	Cabinet shop.....	\$2 05.	
	Shoe shop.....	148 50	
	Basket shop.....	7 60	
	Printing office.....	8 00	
			666 15
May.	By amount received per abstract Bb.		
	Cabinet shop.....	\$7 04	
	Shoe shop.....	147 60	
	Basket shop.....	3 40	
	Printing office.....	4 50	
			162 54
June.	By amount received from State Treasurer.		
	Grading and ornamenting grounds.....	\$102 22	
	Ice house.....	250 00	
	Shoe shop.....	500 00	
	Printing office.....	500 00	
			1,352 22
	By amount received per abstract Bb.		
	Cabinet shop.....	\$472 46	
	Basket shop.....	7 10	
	Shoe shop.....	181 85	
	Printing office.....	4 00	
			665 41
July.	By amount received from State Treasurer.		
	Board fence.....	\$200 00	
	Cabinet shop.....	500 00	
	Printing office.....	500 00	

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By amount received per abstract Bb.	
Cabinet shop.....	\$482 93
Shoe shop.....	82 25
Basket shop.....	24 33
Printing office.....	3 00
	<hr/>
Aug. By amount received per abstract Bb.	\$1,792 51
Cabinet shop.....	\$542 21
Shoe shop.....	710 42
Basket shop.....	50
Printing office.....	4 00
Ornamenting grounds.....	1 00
	<hr/>
Sept. By amount received per abstract Bb.	1,258 13
Cabinet shop.....	\$584 74
Shoe shop.....	710 19
Basket shop.....	6 25
Printing office.....	8 25
	<hr/>
	1,309 43
	<hr/>
Total credits.....	<u>\$14,919 65</u>

Debits.

1875.	
Oct. To amount expended per abstract B.	
Cabinet shop.....	\$407 25
Shoe shop.....	217 81
Basket shop.....	79 84
Printing office.....	73 75
Grading and ornamenting grounds.....	496 15
Beds and bedsteads.....	564 81
	<hr/>
	\$1,839 61
Nov. To amount expended per abstract B.	
Cabinet shop.....	\$249 28
Shoe shop.....	170 53
Basket shop.....	58 33
Printing office.....	65 00
	<hr/>
	543 14
Dec. To amount expended per abstract B.	
Cabinet shop.....	\$212 25
Shoe shop.....	913 17
Basket shop.....	65 58
Printing office.....	67 50
Beds and bedsteads.....	38 05
	<hr/>
	1,296 55
1876.	
Jan. To amount expended per abstract B.	
Cabinet shop.....	\$268 44
Shoe shop.....	524 31
Basket shop.....	58 33
Printing office.....	140 46
Beds and bedsteads.....	363 72
	<hr/>
	1,355 26

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Feb.	To amount expended per abstract B.		
	Cabinet shop.....	\$110 50	
	Shoe shop.....	154 16	
	Basket shop.....	58 33	
	Printing office.....	62 50	
	Ice house.....	14 85	
		<hr/>	\$400 34
March.	To amount expended per abstract B.		
	Cabinet shop.....	\$185 39	
	Shoe shop.....	150 83	
	Basket shop.....	139 98	
	Printing office.....	67 50	
	Beds and bedsteads.....	208 82	
		<hr/>	752 52
April.	To amount expended per abstract B.		
	Cabinet shop.....	\$354 40	
	Shoe shop.....	138 10	
	Basket shop.....	58 33	
	Printing office.....	67 16	
	Beds and bedsteads.....	28 76	
		<hr/>	646 75
May.	To amount expended per abstract B.		
	Cabinet shop.....	\$142 50	
	Shoe shop.....	180 36	
	Basket shop.....	60 85	
	Printing office.....	165 88	
	Grading and ornamenting grounds.....	216 98	
		<hr/>	766 57
June.	To amount expended per abstract B.		
	Cabinet shop.....	\$140 00	
	Shoe shop.....	91 66	
	Basket shop.....	58 33	
	Printing office.....	65 00	
	Ice house.....	452 48	
	Well.....	10 00	
		<hr/>	817 47
July.	To amount expended per abstract B.		
	Cabinet shop.....	\$170 00	
	Shoe shop.....	1,185 48	
	Basket shop.....	21 70	
	Printing office.....	65 00	
		<hr/>	1,442 18
Aug.	Cabinet shop.....	\$295 88	
	Shoe shop.....	102 26	
	Printing office.....	68 85	
		<hr/>	466 99
Sept.	To amount expended per abstract B.		
	Cabinet shop.....	\$164 20	
	Basket shop.....	60 50	
	Printing office.....	105 71	

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Beds and bedsteads.....	\$143 84	
Board fence.....	255 50	
		\$729 75
To balance on hand to new account.....		3,862 52
Total debits.....		<u>\$14,919 65</u>

SUMMARY.

Credits.

1875.		
Oct. 1. By balance on hand, "current".....	\$146 59	
" " "special".....	1,272 14	
		<u>\$1,418 73</u>
1876.		
Sept. 30. By cash received from State Treasurer, "current".....	40,000 00	
" " " "special".....	7,200 00	
" received per abstract Aa., "current".....	3,207 35	
" " Bb., "special".....	6,447 51	
By balance overdrawn to new account "current".....	2,346 42	
Total.....		<u>\$60,620 01</u>

Debits.

1876.		
Sept. 30. To disbursements per abstract A., "current".....	\$45,700 36	
" " B., "special".....	11,057 13	
To balance on hand to new account, "special".....	3,862 52	
Total.....		<u>\$60,620 01</u>

	<i>Cash Balances.</i>	DR.	CR.
1876.			
Sept. 30. To balance on hand.....	\$3,862 52		
By " overdrawn "current".....			\$2,346 42
" on hand.....			1,516 10
		<u>\$3,862 52</u>	<u>\$3,862 52</u>

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF STATE AUDITORS, }
Lansing, November 29, 1876. }

I hereby certify that the Board of State Auditors have this day examined the foregoing account current of receipts and expenditures of A. L. Aldrich, Treasurer of the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind, and have carefully compared the amounts therein with his vouchers, receipts and abstracts accompanying the same, and found the amounts to correspond, and settlement was made with him on that basis, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1876.

(Signed)

E. G. D. HOLDEN,
Chairman of Board of State Auditors.

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Abstract of receipts and disbursements, Michigan Asylum for the Insane, fiscal year ending September 30, 1875.

To balance as per settlement with Board of State Auditors	\$3,403	34	
receipts from counties	496	49	
" " individuals	1,268	71	
appropriation on account officers' salaries	2,212	50	
" " asylum extension	10,000	00	
balance	404	25	
			\$17,783 29
By payments, current expense account	\$5,273	20	
" asylum extension account	10,297	59	
" of officers' salaries	2,212	50	
			17,783 29

To receipts from counties.....	\$7,678 07	
" individuals.....	1,898 61	
loan from Mich. Nat'l Bank.....	2,500 00	
balance.....	2,602 60	
	<hr/>	14,679 28
By balance.....	\$404 25	
payments, current expense account.....	13,470 85	
" asylum extension account.....	804 18	
	<hr/>	14,679 28

To receipts from counties.....	\$9,402	51	
" individuals.....	3,378	66	
receipts, upper store room account.....	188	72	
appropriation on account asylum extension.....	6,000	00	
loan from Mich. Nat'l Bank.....	4,000	00	
			22,969 89
By balance.....	\$2,602	60	
payments, current expense account.....	14,417	65	
" asylum extension account.....	2,044	16	
Mich. Nat'l Bank loan paid.....	2,500	00	
balance.....	1,405	48	
			22,969 89

To balance.....	\$1,405 48	
receipts from counties.....	269 95	
“ “ individuals.....	819 26	
appropriation on account of officers' salaries.....	2,212 50	
balance.....	3,855 25	
		8,562 44

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By payments, current expense account.....	\$5,479 31	
" asylum extension account.....	870 63	
" of officers' salaries.....	2,212 50	
		<hr/> \$8,562 44

Account current for February, 1875.

To receipts from counties.....	\$11,141 25	
" " individuals.....	1,427 01	
" " incidental account.....	226 35	
loan from Mich. National Bank.....	6,000 00	
		<hr/> 18,794 61
By balance.....	\$3,855 25	
payments, current expense account.....	9,558 38	
" asylum extension account.....	264 18	
" special appropriation account.....	1,300 00	
balance.....	3,816 80	
		<hr/> 18,794 61

Account current for March, 1875.

To balance.....	\$3,816 80	
receipts from counties.....	8,991 72	
" " individuals.....	4,455 40	
" upper store room account.....	279 73	
loan from Mich. National Bank.....	8,000 00	
receipts, special appropriations account.....	10,000 00	
		<hr/> 35,543 65
By payments, current expense account.....	\$31,997 63	
" asylum extension account.....	2,409 50	
" special appropriations account.....	751 37	
balance.....	385 15	
		<hr/> 35,543 65

Account current for April, 1875.

To balance.....	\$385 15	
receipts from counties.....	3,189 38	
" " individuals.....	1,226 59	
appropriation, officers' salaries account.....	2,212 50	
" special appropriation account.....	18,000 00	
		<hr/> 25,013 62
By payments, current expense account.....	\$6,633 76	
" asylum extension account.....	944 79	
" special appropriation account.....	2,671 15	
" officers' salaries account.....	2,212 50	
balance.....	12,551 42	
		<hr/> 25,013 62

Account current for May, 1875.

To balance.....	\$12,551 42	
receipts from counties.....	13,317 19	
" individuals.....	1,224 32	
appropriation, current expense account.....	13,125 00	
" special appropriations account.....	2,000 00	
		<hr/> 42,217 93

By payments, current expense account.....	\$11,316 86	
" asylum extension account.....	156 50	
" special appropriations account.....	661 65	
loan, Mich. Nat'l Bank repaid.....	18,000 00	
balance	12,082 92	
		<hr/> \$42,217 93

Account current for June, 1875.

To balance.....	\$12,082 92	
receipts from counties.....	7,010 37	
" " individuals	4,182 78	
receipts, upper store room account.....	97 00	
loan from Mich. Nat'l Bank.....	5,000 00	
appropriation, special appropriations account.....	10,000 00	
		<hr/> 38,373 07
By payments, current expense account.....	\$22,787 43	
" asylum extension account.....	867 89	
" special appropriations account.....	1,039 96	
balance	13,677 79	
		<hr/> 38,373 07

Account current for July, 1875.

To balance.....	\$13,677 79	
receipts from counties.....	6,133 97	
" incidental account.....	65 00	
" from individuals.....	1,800 40	
appropriation, officers' salaries account.....	2,212 50	
receipts, upper store-room account.....	8 05	
		<hr/> 23,897 71
By payments, current expense account.....	\$6,339 19	
" asylum extension account.....	148 80	
" special appropriations account.....	3,234 77	
loan, Mich. Nat'l Bank repaid.....	5,000 00	
payments, officers' salaries account.....	2,212 50	
balance	6,962 45	
		<hr/> 23,897 71

Account current for August, 1875.

To balance.....	\$6,962 45	
receipts from counties.....	15,627 45	
" individuals	3,582 18	
receipts, upper store room account.....	80 30	
appropriation, current expense account.....	4,375 00	
		<hr/> 30,627 38
By payments, current expense account.....	\$7,951 56	
" asylum extension account.....	180 25	
" special appropriations account.....	4,753 69	
balance	17,741 88	
		<hr/> 30,627 38

Account current for September, 1875.

To balance.....	\$17,741 88	
receipts from counties.....	6,650 33	
" individuals.....	2,103 54	
receipts, incidental account.....	91 80	
	<hr/>	\$26,587 55
By payments, current expense account.....	\$11,282 80	
" asylum extension account.....	45 00	
" special appropriations account.....	10,353 61	
balance.....	4,906 14	
	<hr/>	26,587 55

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF STATE AUDITORS, }
Lansing, November 29, 1876. }

I hereby certify that the Board of State Auditors this day examined the foregoing accounts current of receipts and disbursements of the Board of Trustees of the Michigan Asylum for the Insane, for the fiscal year ending September 30, A. D. 1875, and carefully compared the items therein with the duplicate accounts current approved and on file in the office of the Auditor General, and found the same to correspond, and a settlement was made with said Board of Trustees on that basis.

(Signed)

E. G. D. HOLDEN,
Chairman of Board of State Auditors.

Settlement with the Board of Trustees of the Michigan Asylum for the Insane, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1876.

Abstract of receipts and disbursements Michigan Asylum for the Insane, fiscal year ending September 30, 1876:

Account current for October, 1875.

To balance as per settlement with Board of State Auditors.....	\$4,906 14	
receipts from counties.....	132 38	
" individuals.....	1,100 25	
receipts, incidental account.....	45 00	
appropriation, special appropriations account.....	3,800 00	
" current expense account.....	4,375 00	
" officers' salaries account.....	2,212 50	
	<hr/>	\$16,571 27
By payments, current expense account.....	\$5,631 69	
" asylum extension account.....	71 50	
" special appropriations account.....	4,471 19	
" officers' salaries account.....	2,212 50	
balance.....	4,184 39	
	<hr/>	16,571 27

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By payments, current expense account.....	\$6,743 99	
" asylum extension account.....	361 30	
" special appropriations account.....	2,049 20	
loan, Mich. Nat'l Bank repaid.....	2,000 00	
balance	14,258 84	
		<hr/> \$25,413 3?

Account current for March, 1876.

To balance.....	\$14,258 84	
receipts from counties.....	7,915 50	
" individuals	1,736 30	
receipts, incidental account.....	5 00	
appropriation, special appropriations account.....	1,000 00	
		<hr/> 24,915 64
By payments, current expense account.....	\$20,186 35	
" asylum extension account.....	137 85	
" special appropriations account.....	674 48	
balance.....	3,916 96	
		<hr/> 24,915 64

Account current for April, 1876.

To balance.....	\$3,916 96	
receipts from counties.....	571 28	
" individuals.....	1,460 52	
receipts, incidental account.....	157 56	
appropriation, current expense account.....	4,375 00	
" officers' salaries account.....	2,212 50	
		<hr/> 12,693 82
By payments on current expense account.....	\$7,143 22	
" on asylum extension account.....	166 00	
" special appropriations account.....	212 73	
" officers' salaries account.....	2,212 50	
balance.....	2,959 37	
		<hr/> 12,693 82

Account current for May, 1876.

To balance.....	\$2,959 37	
receipts from counties.....	18,588 77	
" individuals.....	4,178 65	
receipts, upper store room account.....	55 09	
		<hr/> 25,781 88
By payments, current expense account.....	\$11,113 03	
" special appropriations account.....	304 56	
loan Mich. Nat'l Bank repaid.....	8,000 00	
balance.....	6,364 29	
		<hr/> 25,781 88

Account current for June, 1876.

To balance.....	\$6,364 29	
receipts from counties.....	12,827 70	
" individuals	2,549 05	
receipts, incidental account.....	276 00	
		<hr/> 22,017 04

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By payments, current expense account.....	\$15,603 67	
" special appropriations account.....	864 06	
balance.....	5,549 31	
	<hr/>	\$22,017 04

Account current for July, 1876.

To balance.....	\$5,549 31	
receipts from counties.....	1,566 30	
" " individuals.....	494 45	
" incidental account.....	56 88	
appropriation current expense account.....	4,375 00	
" special appropriations account.....	1,000 00	
" officers' salaries account.....	2,212 50	
	<hr/>	15,254 44

By payments, current expense account.....	\$6,798 93	
" special appropriations account.....	530 78	
" officers' salaries account.....	2,212 50	
balance.....	5,712 23	
	<hr/>	15,254 44

Account current for August, 1876.

To balance.....	\$5,712 23	
receipts from counties.....	14,429 63	
" " individuals.....	4,255 68	
" on upper store room account.....	91 96	
	<hr/>	24,489 50

By payments on current expense account.....	\$8,938 52	
" on special appropriations account.....	1,063 06	
balance.....	14,487 92	
	<hr/>	24,489 50

Account current for September, 1876.

To balance.....	\$14,487 92	
receipts from counties.....	9,176 88	
" " individuals.....	2,503 23	
" on incidental account.....	56 00	
	<hr/>	26,224 03

By payments on current expense account.....	\$15,579 57	
" special appropriations account.....	1,835 50	
balance.....	8,808 96	
	<hr/>	26,224 03

STATEMENT OF LEDGER BALANCES.

Old construction account.....	\$55 38
Asylum extension account.....	4,553 39

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS ACCOUNT.

Extraordinary repairs and renewals.....	\$1,784 70
Steam pump and attachments.....	\$1 93
Grading, trees, etc.....	586 35
Steam engine, female department, steam engine, male department.....	750 00
Gardener's house.....	370 00
Connecting building, and stone flagging.....	289 96

Sleigh, pictures, books, etc.....	\$184 57	
Stone porches.....	7,460 00	
Fire apparatus, etc.....	523 37	
Reconstruction, boiler, new boiler, etc.....		\$3,140 46
Additional laundry apparatus.....		304 71
Woven wire mattresses.....	499 02	
Fencing, etc.....	151 15	
Dispensary fixtures, apparatus, etc.....	336 96	
Litigation and sinking well.....	413 54	
Excavations at ice pond, etc.....	91 89	
Additional stairway.....	100 00	
Current expense account.....		1,748 76
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$16,077 55	\$7,268 59
Balance in Treasurer's hands Sept. 30, 1876.....		8,808 96
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$16,077 55	\$16,077 55

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF STATE AUDITORS, }
Lansing, November 29, 1876. }

I hereby certify that the Board of State Auditors this day examined the foregoing accounts current of receipts and disbursements of the Board of Trustees of the Michigan Asylum for the Insane, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1876, and carefully compared the items therein with the duplicate accounts current, approved and on file in the office of the Auditor General, and found the same to correspond, and a settlement was made with the said Board of Trustees on that basis.

(Signed)

E. G. D. HOLDEN,
Chairman of Board of State Auditors.

Settlement with the Board of Commissioners of the Eastern Asylum for the Insane, at Pontiac, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1875.

Abstract of receipts and disbursements of the Board of Commissioners of the Eastern Asylum for Insane, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1875.

The State of Michigan in account with the Eastern Asylum for Insane, at Pontiac.

Quarter ending March 31 1875.

CREDIT.

By balance of building fund on hand:

cash for building fund from State Treasury..... \$10,000 00

DEBIT.

To disbursements, building fund, abstract B..... \$5,305 00

balance of building fund to new account..... 4,695 00

10,000 00

Quarter ending June 30, 1875.

CREDIT.

By balance of building fund on hand April 1, 1875.... \$4,695 00

cash for building fund from State Treasury..... 20,000 00

24,695 00

DEBIT.

To disbursements building fund, abstract B.....	\$14,751 15	
balance of building fund to new account.....	9,943 85	
		<u>\$24,695 00</u>

Quarter ending September 30, 1875.

CREDIT.

By balance of building fund on hand July 1, 1875....	\$9,943 85	
cash for building fund from State Treasury.....	70,000 00	
“ “ abstract Bb.....	380 43	
		<u>80,324 28</u>

DEBIT.

To disbursements building fund, abstract B.....	\$63,204 65	
balance of building fund to new account.....	17,119 63	
		<u>80,324 28</u>

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF STATE AUDITORS, }
Lansing, November 29, 1876. }

I hereby certify that the Board of State Auditors this day examined the foregoing accounts current of receipts and disbursements of the Board of Commissioners of the Eastern Asylum for the Insane, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1875, and carefully compared the items therein with the duplicate accounts current approved and on file in the office of the Auditor General, and found the same to correspond, and settlement was made with said Board of Commissioners on that basis.

(Signed)

E. G. D. HOLDEN,
Chairman of Board of State Auditors.

Settlement with the Board of Commissioners of the Eastern Asylum for Insane, at Pontiac, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1876.

Abstract of receipts and disbursements of the Board of Commissioners of the Eastern Asylum for Insane, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1876.

The State of Michigan in account with the Eastern Asylum for Insane, at Pontiac:

Quarter ending December 31, 1875.

CREDIT.

By balance of building fund on hand October 1, 1875..	\$17,119 63	
cash for building fund from State Treasury.....	15,000 00	
“ “ abstract Bb.....	3,518 56	
		<u>\$35,638 19</u>

DEBIT.

To disbursements building fund, abstract B.....	\$35,028 05	
balance of building fund to new account.....	610 14	
		<u>35,638 19</u>

Quarter ending March 31, 1876.

CREDIT.

By balance of building fund on hand January 1, 1876..	\$610 14	
cash for building fund from State Treasury.....	10,000 00	
“ “ abstract Bb.....	550 97	
		<u>11,161 11</u>

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

DEBIT.

To disbursements building fund, abstract B.....	\$7,751 81	
balance of building fund to new account.....	3,409 30	
		<u>\$11,161 11</u>

Month ending April 30, 1876.

CREDIT.

By balance of building fund on hand April 1, 1876....	\$3,409 30	
cash for building fund, abstract Bb.....	90 28	
		<u>3,499 58</u>

DEBIT.

To disbursements, building fund, abstract B.....	\$2,742 56	
balance of building fund to new account.....	757 02	
		<u>3,499 58</u>

Month ending May 31, 1876.

CREDIT.

By balance of building fund on hand May 1, 1876.....	\$757 02	
cash for building fund from State Treasury.....	10,000 00	
“ “ “ abstract Bb.....	50 88	
		<u>10,807 90</u>

DEBIT.

To disbursements, building fund, abstract B.....	\$6,078 74	
balance of building fund to new account.....	4,729 16	
		<u>10,807 90</u>

Month ending June 30, 1876.

CREDIT.

By balance of building fund on hand June 1, 1876....	\$4,729 16	
cash for building fund from State Treasury.....	10,000 00	
“ “ “ abstract Bb.....	14 00	
		<u>14,743 16</u>

DEBIT.

To disbursements building fund, abstract B.....	\$9,054 70	
balance of building fund to new account.....	5,688 46	
		<u>14,743 16</u>

Month ending July 31, 1876.

CREDIT.

By balance of building fund on hand July 1, 1876....	\$5,688 46	
cash for building fund from State Treasury.....	10,000 00	
“ “ “ abstract Bb.....	380 82	
		<u>16,069 28</u>

DEBIT.

To disbursements building fund, abstract B.....	\$11,706 89	
balance of building fund to new account.....	4,362 39	
		<u>16,069 28</u>

Month ending August 31, 1876.

CREDIT.

By balance of building fund on hand August 1, 1876...	\$4,362 39	
cash for building fund from State Treasury.....	15,000 00	
“ “ “ abstract Bb.....	18 00	
		<u>19,380 39</u>

DEBIT.

To disbursements building fund, abstract B.....	\$18,162 80
balance of building fund to new account.....	1,217 59
	<hr/> \$19,380 39

Month ending September 30, 1876.

CREDIT.

By balance of building fund on hand Sept. 1, 1876....	\$1,217 59
cash for building fund from State Treasury.....	20,000 00
“ “ abstract Bb.....	224 29
	<hr/> 21,441 88

DEBIT.

To disbursements building fund, abstract B.....	\$18,351 07
balance of building fund to new account.....	3,090 81
	<hr/> 21,441 88

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF STATE AUDITORS, }
Lansing, November 29, 1876.

I hereby certify that the Board of State Auditors this day examined the foregoing accounts current of receipts and disbursements of the Board of Commissioners of the Eastern Asylum for the Insane, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1876, and carefully compared the items therein with the duplicate accounts current approved and on file in the office of the Auditor General, and found the same to correspond, and settlement was made with said Board of Commissioners on that basis.

(Signed)

E. G. D. HOLDEN,
Chairman of Board of State Auditors.

SUPREME COURT REPORTS.

November 29, 1876.

The Board of Auditors this day, in accordance with act No. 174, laws of 1871, ordered that the wholesale price of the 33d volume Michigan Supreme Court Reports to book-dealers, be fixed at the sum of two dollars and sixty cents (\$2.60) per copy.

APPOINTMENT OF FIREMAN.

November 9, 1876.

At a special meeting held this day, the Board appointed George Willcox fireman at State Offices, to take effect November 10, 1876.

RESOLUTION.

January 31, 1877.

The following resolution was adopted by the Board:

Resolved, That the Board of State Auditors, having under consideration the application of Jas. S. Dewey, to reconsider the action of the Board heretofore taken in rejecting the claim presented to them, for extra labor in compiling the laws of 1871, decline to reconsider said action, and further decline to consider the claim.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

STATE OF MICHIGAN in Account with C. D. Randall, Treasurer

DATE.	CREDITS.	Heating and Furnishing Wings.	Hospital.	Industries.	Repairs, etc.	Horses.
		Abstract B.	Abstract B.	Abstract B.	Abstract B.	Abstract B.
1875.						
Sept. 30..	By balance on hand.....					\$70 00
" 30..	Cash from State Treasury....	\$1,400 00	\$5,000 00	\$500 00	\$1,500 00	
Sept. 30..	Total available during quarter..	\$1,400 00	\$5,000 00	\$500 00	\$1,500 00	\$70 00
	Footings.....	\$1,400 00	\$5,000 00	\$500 00	\$1,500 00	\$70 00
DATE.	DEBITS.	Abstract B.	Abstract B.	Abstract B.	Abstract B.	Abstract B.
1875.						
Sept. 30..	To balance (overdrawn).....			\$231 39	\$748 43	
	disbursements (exclusive of loans paid).....	\$1,237 51	\$2,745 00	268 61	322 86	
Sept. 30..	Total debits during quarter....	\$1,237 51	\$2,745 00	\$500 00	\$1,071 29	\$70 00
" 30..	To bal. (on hand) to new account	162 49	2,255 00		428 71	
	Footings.....	\$1,400 00	\$5,000 00	\$500 00	\$1,500 00	\$70 00

STATE OF MICHIGAN in Account with C. D. Randall, Treasurer

DATE.	CREDITS.	Furnishing Wings.	Hospital.	Repairs, etc.	Horses, etc.	Library.
		Abstract B.	Abstract B.	Abstract B.	Abstract B.	Abstract B.
1875.						
Dec. 31..	By balance (on hand).....	\$162 49	\$2,255 00	\$428 71	\$70 00	\$44 87
" 31..	Cash from State Treasury....					
Dec. 31..	Total available during quarter..	\$162 49	\$2,255 00	\$428 71	\$70 00	\$44 87
" 31..	By balance (overdrawn) to new account.....					
	Footings.....	\$162 49	\$2,255 00	\$428 71	\$70 00	\$44 87
DATE.	DEBITS.	Abstract B.	Abstract B.	Abstract B.	Abstract B.	Abstract B.
1875.						
Dec. 31..	To Disbursements (exclusive of loans paid).....		\$2,255 00	\$206 33	\$70 00	
Dec. 31..	Total debits during quarter....		\$2,255 00	\$206 33	\$70 00	
" 31..	To balance (on hand) to new account.....	\$162 49		222 38		\$44 87
	Footings.....	\$162 49	\$2,255 00	\$428 71	\$70 00	\$44 87

of State Public School for the Quarter ending Dec. 31, 1875.

Library.	Cottages.	Wings.	Furniture.	Trees, etc.	Total of Building, Special, etc.	Current Expense; Abstract A.	Aggregate	Aggregate, Exclusive of Balances and Transfers.
Abstract B.	Abstract B.	Abstract.	Abstract.	Abstract.				
\$100 00	\$8,000 00	\$1,911 59 500 00	\$209 17	\$651 53	\$1,184 51 15,000 00	\$6,250 00	\$177 11 21,250 00	\$21,250 00
\$100 00	\$8,000 00	\$2,411 59	\$209 17	\$651 53	\$16,184 51	\$6,250 00	\$21,427 11	\$21,250 00
\$100 00	\$8,000 00	\$2,411 59	\$209 17	\$651 53	\$16,184 51	\$6,250 00	\$21,427 11	\$21,250 00
Abstract B.	Abstract B.	Abstract B.	Abstract B.	Abstract B.		Abstract A.		
\$16 96	\$661 00					\$1,007 40		
88 17	5,336 21	\$1,702 35	\$45 93	\$313 96	\$12,010 40	5,153 71	\$17,164 11	\$17,164 11
\$65 13 44 87	\$5,997 21 2 79	\$1,702 35 709 24	\$45 93 163 24	\$313 76 337 77	\$12,010 40 4,174 11	\$6,161 11 88 89	\$17,164 11 4,283 00	\$17,164 11
\$100 00	\$8,000 00	\$2,411 59	\$209 17	\$651 53	\$16,184 51	\$6,250 00	\$21,427 11	\$17,164 11

of State Public School for the Quarter ending March 31, 1876.

Three Cottages.	Wings.	Furniture.	Trees, etc.	Cows.	Total of Building, Special, etc.	Current Expenses; Abstract A.	Aggregate	Aggregate, Exclusive of Balances and Transfers.
Abstract B.	Abstract B.	Abstract B.	Abstract B.	Abstract B.				
\$2 79	\$709 24	\$163 24	\$337 77		\$4,174 11 800 00	\$88 89 7,500 00	\$4,263 00 7,800 00	\$7,800 00
\$2 79	\$709 24	\$163 24	\$337 77	\$300 00	\$4,474 11	\$7,588 89	\$12,063 00	
1,865 47					702 72		197 30	
\$1,868 26	\$709 24	\$163 24	\$337 77	\$300 00	\$5,176 83	\$7,588 89	\$12,260 30	\$7,800 00
Abstract B.	Abstract B.	Abstract B.	Abstract B.	Abstract B.		Abstract A.		
\$1,868 26	\$709 24		\$18 00	\$50 00	\$5,176 83	\$7,063 47	\$12,260 30	\$12,260 30
\$1,868 26	\$709 24		\$18 00	\$50 00	\$5,176 83	\$7,063 47	\$12,260 30	\$12,260 30
		\$163 24	\$19 77	250 00		505 42		
\$1,868 26	\$709 24	\$163 24	\$337 77	\$300 00	\$5,176 83	\$7,588 89	\$12,260 30	\$12,260 30

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

STATE OF MICHIGAN in Account with C. D. Randall, Treasurer

DATE.	CREDITS.	Furnishing wings, etc.	Repairs, Sewers, etc.	Library.	Three Cottages.	Furniture.
		Abstract B. \$	Abstract B.	Abstract B.	Abstract B.	Abstract B.
1876.						
March 31	By balance (on hand).....	\$162 49	\$222 38	\$44 87		\$163 24
" 31	Cash from State Treasury.....			100 00		
March 31	Total available during quarter.....	\$162 49	\$222 38	\$144 87		\$163 24
" 31	By balance (overdrawn) to new account.....		848 21		\$1,865 47	
	Footings.....	\$162 49	\$1,070 59	\$144 87	\$1,865 47	\$163 24

DATE.	DEBITS.	Abstract B.	Abstract B.	Abstract B.	Abstract B.	Abstract B.
1876.						
March 31	To balance (overdrawn).....				\$1,865 47	
" 31	Disbursements (exclusive of loans paid).....	\$162 49	\$1,070 59			\$163 24
March 31	Total debits during quarter.....	\$162 49	\$1,070 59		\$1,865 47	\$163 24
" 31	To balance (on hand) to new account.....			\$144 87		
	Footings.....	\$162 49	\$1,070 59	\$144 87	\$1,865 47	\$163 24

STATE OF MICHIGAN in Account with C. D. Randall, Treasurer

DATE.	CREDITS.	Land.	Repairs, Sewers, etc.	Library.
		Abstract B.	Abstract B.	Abstract B.
1876.				
June 30....	By balance (on hand).....			\$144 87
	Cash from State Treasury.....	\$300 00		
June 30....	Total available during quarter.....	\$300 00		\$144 87
" 30....	By balance (overdrawn) to new account.....		\$2,464 71	
	Footings.....	\$300 00	\$2,464 71	\$144 87

DATE.	DEBITS.	Abstract B.	Abstract B.	Abstract B.
1876.				
June 30....	To balance (overdrawn).....		\$848 21	
	Disbursements (exclusive of loans paid).....	\$300 00	1,616 50	\$108 80
June 30....	Total debits during quarter.....	\$300 00	\$2,464 71	\$108 80
" 30....	To balance (on hand) to new account.....			41 07
	Footings.....	\$300 00	\$2,464 71	\$144 87

Remarks: *\$300 00 for land returned to the State Treasurer.

of State Public School for the Quarter ending June 30, 1876.

Trees, etc.	Cows.	Land.	Total of Building, Special, etc.	Current Expense; Abstract A.	Aggregate.	Aggregate Exclusive of Balances and Transfers.
Abstract B.	Abstract B.	Abstract B.				
\$319 77	\$250 00	\$300 00	\$400 00	\$505 42 7,500 00	\$7,900 00	\$7,900 00
\$319 77	\$250 00	\$300 00	\$400 00	\$8,005 42	\$7,900 00	
			2,122 20		1,931 41	
\$319 77	\$250 00	\$300 00	\$2,522 20	\$8,005 42	\$9,831 41	\$7,900 00
Abstract B.	Abstract B.	Abstract B.		Abstract A.		
			\$707 72		\$197 30	
\$183 16	\$240 00		1,819 48	\$7,814 63	9,634 11	\$9,634 11
\$183 16	\$240 00		\$2,522 20	\$7,814 63	\$9,831 41	
136 61	10 00	\$300 00		190 79		
\$319 77	\$250 00	\$300 00	\$2,522 20	\$8,005 42	\$9,831 41	\$7,900 00

of State Public School for the Quarter ending September 30, 1876.

Three Cottages.	Trees, Grading, etc.	Cows.	Total of Building, Special, etc.	Current Expense; Abstract.	Aggregate.	Aggregate Exclusive of Balances and Transfers.
Abstract B.	Abstract B.	Abstract B.				
	\$136 61	\$10 00		\$190 79 7,500 00	\$7,500 00	\$7,500 00
\$1,965 47	\$136 61	\$10 00	\$4,237 45	\$7,690 79	\$7,500 00 3,636 91	
\$1,965 47	\$136 61	\$10 00	\$4,237 45	\$7,690 79	\$11,156 91	\$7,500 00
Abstract B.	Abstract B.	Abstract B.		Abstract A.		
\$1,965 47	\$34 95	\$10 00	\$2,122 20 2,115 25	\$7,110 25	\$1,931 41 9,225 50	\$9,225 50
\$1,965 47	\$34 95 61 66	\$10 00	\$4,237 45	\$7,110 25 580 54	\$11,156 91	
\$1,965 47	\$136 61	\$10 00	\$4,237 45	\$7,690 79	\$11,156 91	\$9,225 50

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF STATE AUDITORS, }
Lansing, February 28, 1877.

I hereby certify that the Board of State Auditors have this day examined the within accounts current of the receipts and expenditures of C. D. Randall, Treasurer of the State Public School, located at Coldwater, Mich., and carefully compared the amounts therein with his vouchers, receipts, and abstracts accompanying the same, and found the amounts to correspond, and settlement was made with him on that basis, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1876.

(Signed)

E. G. D. HOLDEN,
Chairman of the Board of State Auditors.

John J. Bagley, Governor, in account with the Emigrant Fund :

DEBIT.

To amount received from State Treasurer.....	\$2,000 00	
" " for books sold.....	1 60	
		<u>\$2,001 60</u>

CREDIT.

By paid Calvert Lithographing Co., voucher No. 1....	\$150 00	
" S. B. McCracken " " 2....	500 00	
" W. S. George & Co. " " 3....	781 90	
" S. B. McCracken " " 4....	50 00	
" O. W. Gray & Son (maps) " " 5....	350 00	
" R. R. freight on books " " 6....	39 75	
" " " " " " 7....	16 73	
" " " " " " 8....	10 30	
" W. S. George & Co. " " 9....	16 32	
" C. N. Ayres " " 10....	40 50	
balance paid Governor Charles M. Croswell, voucher No. 11.....	46 10	
		<u>\$2,001 60</u>

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF STATE AUDITORS, }
Lansing, February 28, 1877.

I hereby certify that the Board of State Auditors have this day examined the within account current of the receipts and expenditures of John J. Bagley, Governor, in account with the State Emigrant Fund, and carefully compared the same with his vouchers, receipts and abstracts accompanying the same, and found the amounts to correspond, and settlement was made with him on that basis.

(Signed)

E. G. D. HOLDEN,
Chairman of Board of State Auditors.

Statement of account of John J. Bagley, Governor, in account with the Geological Survey Fund:

CREDIT.

1873.		
Jan. 26.	By paid T. B. Brooks, salary to Dec. 31, 1872, voucher No. 1.....	\$166 67
April 11.	paid R. Pumpelly, salary to Dec. 31, in full, voucher No. 2.....	400 00
" 20.	paid C. Roeminger, salary to April 20, 1873, voucher No. 3.....	500 00
May 21.	paid C. Roeminger, advance for expenses, voucher No. 4.....	500 00
Aug. 11.	paid C. Roeminger, advance for expenses, voucher No. 5.....	300 00
"	paid C. Roeminger, salary to August 1, 1873, voucher No. 6.....	557 50
Sept. 12.	paid T. B. Brooks in full, voucher No. 7.	300 00
"	" telegram to Bien, voucher No. 8....	1 50
Nov. 1.	" C. Roeminger, salary to Nov. 1, 1873, voucher No. 9.....	500 00
Dec. 10.	paid freight on books, voucher No. 10....	57 94
1874.		
Feb. 10.	" C. Roeminger, salary to date, voucher No. 11.....	500 00
" 18.	paid freight on two cases of books, voucher No. 12.....	9 50
" "	paid cartage on 21 cases books, voucher, [part of No. 16].....	3 50
May 1.	paid C. Roeminger, salary to date, voucher No. 14.....	500 00
" "	paid C. Roeminger balance of expenses for 1873, voucher No. 15.....	147 00
" "	paid cartage on books to R. and B., vouch- er No. 16.....	3 00
June 4.	paid freight, voucher No. 17.....	47 32
" 20.	paid freight, voucher No. 18.....	16 04
July 1.	paid C. Roeminger salary to August 1, 1874, voucher No. 19.....	500 00
"	paid C. Roeminger expense account for 1874, voucher No. 20.....	500 00
Sept. 8.	paid C. Roeminger expense account for 1874, voucher No. 21.....	400 00
Nov. 13.	paid C. Roeminger salary to Nov. 1, 1874, voucher No. 22.....	500 00
1875.		
March 4.	paid J. Bien, voucher No. 23.....	2,208 22
May 17.	" C. Roeminger, salary to May 1, 1875, voucher No. 24.....	1,000 00
July 1,	paid C. Roeminger expenses to July 1, 1875, voucher No. 25.....	376 50
" "	paid C. Roeminger, expenses advanced, voucher No. 26.....	123 50

Nov. 19.	paid C. Roeminger balance expense acct., voucher No. 26.....	\$265 90
" "	paid C. Roeminger salary to Aug. 1, 1875, voucher No. 28.....	500 00
" 27	paid C. Roeminger expense account, vouch- er No. 26.....	100 00
" 29	paid Briton, for analysis, 1873, voucher No. 30.....	573 00
1876.		
Jan. 5.	paid C. Roeminger, salary to Feb. 1, 1876, voucher No. 31.....	1,000 00
"	paid W. J. Baxter, expenses to date, vouch- er No. 32.....	296 80
March 15.	paid C. Roeminger, expenses to date, vouch- er No. 33.....	171 15
June 5.	paid C. Roeminger, expenses to date, vouch- er No. 34.....	58 50
"	paid C. Roeminger, salary to May 1, 1876, voucher No. 35.....	500 00
Oct. 6.	paid freight on books, voucher No. 36.....	4 95
"	" C. Roeminger, expenses to Oct. 6, 1876, voucher No. 37.....	109 35
Nov. 1.	paid C. Roeminger, salary to Nov. 1, 1876, voucher No. 38.....	1,000 00
"	paid Richmond, Backus & Co. account, voucher No. 39.....	279 56
Dec. 30.	paid Julius Bien, voucher No. 40.....	1,466 00
"	" freight on books, voucher No. 41.....	11 00
Jan. 15.	" Governor Croswell, voucher No. 42....	6,839 82
		<hr/> \$23,294 22

DEBIT.

1873.			
Jan. 1.	To received from Gov. H. P. Baldwin.....	\$635 22	
Feb. 26.	" " State Treasurer.....	500 00	
April 11.	" " ".....	1,000 00	
May 27.	" " ".....	1,000 00	
Nov. 26.	" " ".....	1,000 00	
1874.			
Jan. 20.	" " ".....	2,000 00	
Oct. 1.	" " ".....	3,000 00	
1875.			
May 20.	" " ".....	2,000 00	
Nov. 27.	" " ".....	2,000 00	
Dec. 3.	" " ".....	573 00	
" 27.	" " ".....	4,000 00	
1876.			
Dec. 15.	" " sale of books, Richmond, Backus & Co.....	213 00	
" 18.	received from sale of books, D. VanOstrand..	182 00	
" 28.	" " " sundry persons..	191 00	
" "	" from Auditor General.....	5,000 00	
		<hr/>	<hr/> \$23,294 22

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF STATE AUDITORS, {
Lansing, February 28, 1877. }

I hereby certify that the Board of State Auditors have this day examined the within account current of receipts and expenditures of John J. Bagley, Governor, in account with the State Geological Survey Fund, and carefully compared the same with his receipts, vouchers and abstracts accompanying the same, and found the amounts to correspond, and settlement was made with him on that basis.

(Signed)

E. G. D. HOLDEN,
Chairman of the Board of State Auditors.

RESOLUTION.

May 30, 1877.

By resolution, the Board of State Auditors requested their chairman, for and in behalf of said Board, to sign a petition to the Common Council, in conjunction with the citizens of Lansing, for the construction of a sewerage main on Ottawa street in said city.

SUPREME COURT REPORTS.

July 25, 1877.

The Board of Auditors this day, in accordance with Act No. 174, laws of 1871, ordered that the wholesale price of the 34th Vol. Mich. Supreme Court Reports, to book-dealers, be fixed at the sum of two dollars and sixty cents (\$2.60) per copy.

AWARD OF STATE CONTRACTS.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF STATE AUDITORS, {
Lansing, July 25, 1877. }

The Board met and having previously opened, examined, and compared the proposals received by the Secretary of State, in pursuance of notice previously given as required by law, for doing the printing and binding, furnishing print and book paper, and furnishing stationery for the State for the two years from the first day of January, 1878, made the following awards for contracts to the parties making the lowest bids, and for the prices hereinafter named:

PRINTING.

To W. S. George & Co., the contract for printing, at the following rates of compensation, viz.:

For composition on the laws, sixty-two cents per one thousand ems.

For composition on the Legislative Journal and Documents, Reports of Departments and Institutions, Supreme Court Reports, Legislative Manual, and any or all similar printing ordered by the Legislature, or by any authorized officer of the State, fifty-seven cents per one thousand ems.

For composition on the Official Journals of the Senate and House of Representatives, twenty-five cents per one thousand ems.

For composition on Bills and Joint Resolutions, thirty-three cents per one thousand ems.

For correcting alterations in proof from copy furnished, or reading proof more than one time, forty-seven cents per hour.

For printing, dry-pressing, ruling and trimming any or all blanks according to samples numbered and shown at the office of Secretary of State, the following prices, to wit:

No. of Sample.	First 100 Copies.	Each 100 Copies after the first 100 Copies.	No. of Sample.	First 100 Copies.	Each 100 Copies after the first 100 Copies.	No. of Sample.	First 100 Copies.	Each 100 Copies after the first 100 Copies.	No. of Sample.	First 100 Copies.	Each 100 Copies after the first 100 Copies.	No. of Sample.	First 100 Copies.	Each 100 Copies after the first 100 Copies.
1	\$0 60	\$0 30	10	\$3 50	\$0 50	19	\$3 00	\$0 40	28	\$2 50	\$0 50	37	\$2 50	\$0 50
2	60	30	11	5 00	50	20	6 00	70	29	2 00	65	38	4 00	80
3	80	50	12	5 00	50	21	2 50	70	30	4 50	80	39	3 00	70
4	1 00	40	13	3 50	50	22	2 50	70	31	2 50	80	40	2 50	80
5	80	30	14	4 00	50	23	2 50	60	32	2 50	60	41	2 50	60
6	2 00	50	15	3 00	50	24	3 00	70	33	2 50	80	42	2 50	1 00
7	2 00	50	16	3 50	50	25	3 00	60	34	2 50	80	43	8 00	2 50
8	2 00	50	17	6 00	70	26	2 50	60	35	40 00	4 00	44	2 50	40
9	2 50	50	18	2 50	50	27	2 50	60	36	3 50	80	45	35	20

For all blanks printed in copying ink, seventy-five cents per hundred in addition to these prices.

For printing letter headings, or note headings, ruled on one or both sides, with or without State coat of arms, two dollars and fifty cents per thousand.

For same lithographed, three dollars per thousand.

For same on steel, ten dollars per thousand.

For printing circulars for the different departments, first hundred, two dollars; each subsequent hundred, forty cents, on one side; first hundred, three dollars, each subsequent hundred, sixty-five cents on two sides.

For printing labels for file boxes, sixty cents per hundred.

For printing envelopes, one dollar and forty cents per thousand.

For printing Attorney General's briefs or records, one dollar and ten cents per page for twenty copies.

For furnishing complete one hundred and twenty-five Supreme Court Calendars for each term, seventy dollars.

For all press-work including dry-pressing if required, forty-four cents per token for less than ten tokens per form, forty-two cents per token for more than ten tokens per form (each token being 240 impressions on one side).

For stereotyping Supreme Court Reports, fifty-five cents per page.

No extra charge above what is herein specified, for any change in form, matter, or style, which shall not increase the expense above sample.

The entire work to be done at Lansing, the State capital, and to conform in every manner to the advertised proposals.

BINDING.

To W. S. George & Co., the contract for binding at the following rates of compensation, viz.:

For binding the Laws, Journals, Documents, and Reports (size of page to be the same as Compiled Laws of 1871) in paper, thirteen cents per volume; cloth backs, eighteen cents per volume; in cloth, thirty-two cents per volume for five hundred or less pages; forty-three cents per volume for over five hundred pages; in half sheep, thirty-two cents per volume for five hundred or less pages; forty cents per volume for over five hundred pages; in full law sheep, ninety-five cents per volume for five hundred or less pages; one dollar per volume for over five hundred pages.

For branding the laws, "State Property," two cents per volume.

The foregoing to include, folding, stitching, covering, trimming, lettering, binder's materials, and every thing required to make a perfect volume.

For binding pamphlets in paper with covers of eighty pages or less, one dollar and ninety cents per hundred copies; over eighty pages, two dollars and ten cents per hundred copies; without covers, two-thirds of the foregoing rates.

For folding and stitching Bills and Legislative Journals, twenty cents per hundred sheets.

For folding sheets where binding or covering is not required, excepting Bills and Daily Journals, five cents per hundred.

For binding Legislative Manual in style of 1877, eighty-five cents per volume.

For binding Supreme Court Reports, eighty-seven cents per volume.

For binding newspapers for State Library, two dollars and ten cents per volume.

For binding Magazines, one dollar and twenty-five cents per volume.

For rebinding old books, one dollar and ten cents per volume.

For binding Legislative Bills in style used by the State, two dollars per volume.

For binding blank books for the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial departments, and manuscript laws and journals per quire, full count, cap, half-bound, thirteen cents; ditto, full-bound, twenty cents; demy, half-bound, thirty-seven cents; ditto, full-bound, seventy-two cents; medium, half-bound, sixty cents; ditto, full-bound, ninety-five cents; Russia corners, one dollar and ten cents; full-bound, Russia ends and bands, parchment backs and raised bands, one dollar and seventy-five cents; full-bound, all Russia, one dollar and ninety cents.

For binding letters in style adopted by the State, sixteen cents per quire.

For binding sales-books, seventy cents per copy.

For all miscellaneous binding, including cleansing, refolding and arrangement, per quire, full count, in sheep backs, seventy cents; in half Russia, cloth sides, one dollar and fifteen cents; in Russia ends and bands, one dollar and ninety-five cents.

For making file-boxes, standard size 190 cubic inches, thirty-three cents each.

For putting up letter and note sheet headings, and all similar blanks, with Hodder's patent blotter tablet, eight cents per one hundred sheets, letter size; six cents per one hundred sheets, note size; five cents per one hundred sheets, less than note size.

All work incorporated in this proposal to be done at the seat of government, in Lansing, and to conform in every manner to the advertised proposals.

NEWS-PRINT AND BOOK PAPER.

To the Peninsular Paper Company, the contract for furnishing two thousand reams of news-print and book paper; quality and size to be determined from time to time by the Board of State Auditors.

Paper to be of as good quality as samples in the office of the Secretary of State, furnished by said Board. To be delivered at Lansing, one thousand reams in October, 1878, and one thousand reams in October, 1879.

The quantity to be increased at the option of the Board of State Auditors, and to be furnished at the following rates, viz.:

News-print Paper.

Sample No. 1 @ 6½ cents per lb.

Book Paper.

Sample No. 1 @ 8 cents per lb.

"	"	2	"	9	"	"
"	"	3	"	7½	"	"
"	"	4	"	7½	"	"
"	"	5	"	7	"	"

STATIONERY.

To George H. Smith, Thorndike Nourse, Noah D. Lapham, and John MacFarlane, comprising the firm of E. B. Smith & Co., the contract for furnishing paper and stationery for the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Departments of the State, at the prices named in the schedule deposited by the said E. B. Smith & Co. in the office of the Board of State Auditors.

STATE CONTRACTS AND ACCOMPANYING BONDS FILED.

The contract of W. S. George & Co. with the Board of State Auditors, to do the State printing for the years 1878 and 1879, and their bond with Timothy Jerome and David H. Jerome, of Saginaw City, as sureties, accompanying the same, were duly approved and filed.

Also, the contract of W. S. George & Co. with the Board of State Auditors, to do the binding for the State for the years 1878 and 1879, and their bond with Timothy Jerome and David H. Jerome, of Saginaw City, as sureties, accompanying the same, were approved and filed.

Also, the contract of the Peninsular Paper Company with the Board of State Auditors, for furnishing to the State, news-print and book paper for the years 1878 and 1879, and their bond with Samuel Post, Edward C. Allen and F. P. Bogardus, as sureties, accompanying the same, were approved and filed.

Also, the contract of E. B. Smith & Co. with the Board of State Auditors, for furnishing stationery for the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Departments of the State, for the years 1878 and 1879, and their bond with Jas. McMillan and John S. Newberry, of Detroit, as sureties, accompanying the same, were approved and filed.

ADJUSTMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

The following is a statement of accounts current allowed by the Board to each Department of the State, for the year ending September 30, 1877:

Executive Department vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

January 31, 1877.

Detroit Stove Works,	
To 1 stove, 22 Crown Jewel, B. B.	\$25 50
1 joint Russia pipe, taper to join, 75c., cartage 25c.	1 00
D., L. & L. M. Tel. Co.,	
To telegraphing to Jackson	40
American Express & Western Union Tel. Co.,	
To express, \$1.45; telegram, \$1.37; do., 40c.	3 22
W. S. George & Co.,	
To Semi-Weekly Republican for 1 year, from No. 1236 to 1339 inclusive	2 50
S. D. Bingham, P. M.,	
To postage on due letters, from Jan. 6 to Jan. 25, 1877	13
P. O. drawer No. 133, from Jan. 1 to July 1, 1877	2 00
1,500 1c. newspaper wrappers	16 80
800 3c. stamps, \$24.00; 200 6c. stamps, \$12.00	36 00
200 1c. " \$2.00; 1,000 1c. newspaper wrappers, \$11.20	13 20
500 2c. newspaper wrappers, \$10.60; 1,515 1c. stamps, \$15.15	25 75

February 28, 1877.

John J. Bagley,	
To express charges on package to A. T. Goshorn	1 65
telegram to F. W. Noble	1 20
express charges to H. D. Adams	40
electrotype of Mich. building for Centennial Com.	1 50
express charges on electrotype of Mich. building for Gen. Com.	50
telegram to H. Rich, 40c.; express charges, 25c.; do., 50c.	1 15
express charges on package from F. W. Noble	5 30
telegram to Co. Clerk of Oceana Co., 65c.; do., 50c.	1 15
" from F. W. Noble	1 15
" to C. M. Croswell	40
" to S. S. Bailey, 36c.; do., to C. C. Behan, 65c.	1 01
" from C. C. Behan	43
" " Sheriff of Saginaw Co.	73
" to W. Humphrey, 40c.; to E. H. Van Dusen, 40c.	80
" to Phila. 88c.; to Pros. Att'y, Jackson, 52c.	1 40
" to Powell, Jackson, 30c.; do., to Detroit P. O., 25c.	55
freight on package of grain	30

Amount carried forward \$146 12

Executive Department vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$146 12
D., L. & N. Tel. Co.,	
To message from Washington.....	1 00
American Express Co.,	
To express, \$1.25; telegram, 40c.....	1 65
S. D. Bingham, P. M.,	
To 10 sheets 3c. stamps, \$30.00; 1 sheet 2c. stamps, \$2.00.....	32 00
3 " 6c. " \$18.00; 1 " 10c. " \$10.00.....	28 00

March 28, 1877.

Western Union Tel. Co.,	
To telegram to Humphrey, Flint.....	1 15
" to Shepard, Bay City.....	40
" to Hatch & Co., Bay City.....	40
" to Tuttle, Alpena.....	50

April 25, 1877.

D., L. & N. Tel. Co.,	
To telegram to Alpena, Mich., by C. M. Croswell.....	1 32
Western Union Tel. Co.,	
To telegram to Tefft, Alpena, 50c.; do., to Burnham, 50c.....	1 00
" to Maltz, " 50c.; " Churchill, 50c.....	1 00
" to Johnson, Alpena, \$1.01; do., 1.63.....	2 64
" to Humphrey, Jackson, 30c.; do., to Kirchner, De- troit, 64c.....	94

June 27, 1877.

Charles M. Croswell,	
To paid express charges on paper.....	40
" " on 11 volumes Ky. Reports.....	60
" R. R. charges on books from Detroit.....	4 83
" telegrams.....	3 58
" R. R. charges on boxes from Lansing.....	3 04
" telegram to Haviland.....	40
S. D. Bingham, P. M.,	
To 2 sheets 3c. stamps, \$6.00; 1 sheet 1c. stamps, \$1.00.....	7 00
1 sheet 3c. " \$3.00; 5 sheets 3c. " \$15.00.....	18 00
2 sheets 6c. " \$12.00; ½ sheet 10c. " \$5.00.....	17 00
5 " 2c. " \$10.00; 2 sheets 1c. " \$2.00.....	12 00
postage on due letters received from Feb. 22, 1877, to May 11, 1877, inclusive.....	19
rent of drawer 133, from July 1, 1877, to Dec. 31, 1877.....	2 00
D., L. & N. Tel. Co.,	
To message to Detroit from Gov. Croswell to Hopkins.....	25
Amount carried forward.....	\$287 41

Executive Department vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$287 41
Western Union Tel. Co.,	
To telegram to Allegan, 40c. ; do., 25c. ; do., to Grand Haven, 40c.	1 05
" to Sault Ste. Marie, \$3.41 ; do., to Detroit, 25c.....	3 66
" to Manistee, 59c. ; do., 50c. ; do., to Adrian, 40c...	1 49
" to Cheboygan, \$1.25 ; do., to Detroit, 25c.....	1 50
" " 75c. ; do., 75c. ; do., to Jackson, 30c. ;	
do., 30c.....	2 10
telegram to Coldwater, 40c. ; do., to Detroit, 25c. ; do., \$1.31 ;	
do., to Co. Clerk of Lapeer Co., 52c.....	2 48

July 25, 1877.

D., L. & N. Tel. Co.,	
To message from Washington to Governor of State of Michigan.....	64

September 26, 1877.

D., L. & N. Tel. Co.,	
To message to Detroit for Gov. Croswell, 89c. ; do., 83c. ; do., 49c. ;	
do., 61c.....	2 82
Charles M. Croswell,	
To paid telegram to Q. M. Gen., Detroit.....	49
" freight from Lansing.....	79
" for book of stamp checks, Am. Nat. Bank.....	1 00
" freight from Detroit.....	1 00
" telegrams to Mayor A. Lewis and Bours.....	80
" " to Gov. Ludington.....	1 21
" express charges on testimony from Kirchner.....	25
" telegram to Gov. Pillsbury.....	1 50
" " to and from Marquette to Pontiac, and to Fort	
Madison (as per bill).....	6 36
S. D. Bingham, P. M.,	
To 2 sheets 3c. stamps, \$6.00 ; 6 sheets 3c. stamps, \$18.00.....	24 00
Western Union Tel. Co.,	
To telegrams to Squires, Mason, 53c. ; do., to Robertson, Detroit,	
\$1.83	2 36
telegrams to O'Donnell, Jackson, 30c. ; do., to Heath, Detroit,	
25c. ; do., 61c.....	1 16
telegrams to O'Donnell, Jackson, \$1.02 ; do., 58c. ; do., to With-	
ington, Jackson, 38c.....	1 98
telegrams to Robertson, Detroit, 25c. ; do., to O'Donnell, Jack-	
son, \$5.42 ; do., 88c.....	6 55
telegrams to Withington, Jackson, 30c. ; do., to O'Donnell,	
Jackson, \$1.48 ; do., 66c.....	2 44
Amount carried forward.....	\$355 04

Executive Department vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$355 04
Western Union Tel. Co.	
To telegrams to Heath, Detroit, \$1.03; do., to O'Donnell, Jackson, \$1.66.....	2 69
telegrams to O'Donnell, forwarded to Detroit, \$1.49; do., to Tribune, Bay City, \$2.73.....	4 22
telegrams to Times, Adrian, \$2.73; do., to O'Donnell, Jackson, 88c.; do., to Republican, E. Saginaw, \$2.73; telegram forwarded to Adrian from St. Paul, 73c.....	7 07
Total for General Allowances.....	<u>\$369 02</u>

STATIONERY.

October 25, 1876.

Charles N. Ayres,	
To 2 reams paper ruled to order, @ \$6.00.....	12 00
3 M. envelopes (not on contract).....	19 50
blotting paper, No. 2.....	1 00
½ M. envelopes, 753-7 (not on contract).....	2 00
Richmond & Backus,	
To 3 M. envelopes, \$10.50; lithographing the same, \$12.00.....	22 50

November 29, 1876.

Charles N. Ayres,	
To 1 quire wrapping paper.....	40

June 27, 1877.

Charles N. Ayres,	
To 1 1000-page 10x12 letter book (not on contract).....	2 75

July 25, 1877.

Charles N. Ayres,	
To ink, 10c.; 1 pr. banker's shears, \$3.50; pens and holder 30c. blotting paper, 25c.; pens, holders, and pins, 40c.....	3 90
1 inkstand, 25c.; pins, 25c.; ½ gross 00-¼ in. rub. bands, 72c.	65
1 gross 51½ inch rubber bands, 60c.; 1 gross rub. strings, 40c.	1 23
1 gross 51½ inch rubber bands, 60c.; 1 gross rub. strings, 40c.	1 00
Amount carried forward.....	<u>\$66 93</u>

Executive Department vs. The State of Michigan.

STATIONERY.

Amount brought forward.....	\$66 92
Charles N. Ayres,	
To 1 inkstand, 50c. ; mucilage and stand, 50c. ; 2 Faber's eras-	
ers, 36c.....	1 36
paper and envelopes, 15c. ; paper and pencils, 15c.....	30
legal cap, 39c. ; blotting paper, 15c. ; 1 doz. hex. pencils, 48c.	1 02
1 qt. mucilage, 60c. ; steel pens, 10c.....	70
5 packages blotting paper, 50c. ; 1 qt. Arnold's ink, 49c.....	99
1 Faber's eraser, 18c. ; pens and holder, 15c.....	33

August 29, 1877.

Charles N. Ayres,	
To 2 M. letter heads, lithographed, sample 43, @ \$7.25.....	14 50
Total for Stationery.....	<u>\$86 12</u>

PRINTING.

January 31, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To printing 1,000 complimentary slips for Gov. Croswell, samp. 1.	\$2 75
“ 500 notes in regard to Notary Commissions, samp. 5.	1 75
“ 500 circulars in regard to requisitions on the Govern-	
ors of other States, sample 8.....	3 10
furnishing paper for requisition circulars.....	2 50
printing 800 blanks used by Governor when bills are approved,	
sample 8.....	4 30

February 28, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To printing 200 blanks for filing of official documents, samp. 4.	1 00
“ 200 blanks for record of commissions granted, sam-	
ple 8.....	1 90
furnishing paper for same.....	50
Total for Printing.....	<u>\$17 80</u>

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Executive Department vs. The State of Michigan.

BINDING.

December 27, 1876.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To binding 2 vols. Joint Documents in full law sheep, over 500 pages, @ \$1.10.....	\$2 20

March 28, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To binding 1 book, Record of Com'r of Deeds (not in contract)	75
Total for Binding.....	<u>\$2 95</u>

RECAPITULATION.

General Allowances.....	\$369 02
Stationery.....	86 12
Printing.....	17 80
Binding.....	<u>2 95</u>
Total allowances to Executive Department.....	<u>\$475 89</u>

Secretary of State vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

October 25, 1876.

State Treasurer,	
To postage for office of Secretary of State.....	\$50 00
James Paine,	
To drawing two loads of books from printing office to old capitol,	1 00
F. L. Henderson,	
To 44 boxes @ 50c.....	22 00

November 29, 1876.

State Treasurer,	
To postage for office of Secretary of State, month of November, 1876	60 00
F. C. Carr,	
To lumber, sawing and nails.....	70
8 ft. rubber weather strip, @ 8c.....	64
1 sash-lift, 7c.; 8 hours work, \$2.00.....	2 07
A. D. Elliott,	
To drawing 2 loads of books to printing office.....	1 00
F. L. Henderson,	
To 127 boxes, @ 50c.....	63 50
United States Express Co.,	
To express.....	55
E. G. D. Holden,	
To telegram to Col. McCreery, 58c.; do., 50c.....	1 08
“ to Mr. Clapp, 68c.; do., 40c.....	1 08
“ from State Department.....	40
Frank W. King,	
To R. R. fare from Lansing to Detroit.....	2 56
“ “ Detroit to Grand Rapids, \$4.75; berth on sleeper, \$1.50.....	6 25
R. R. fare from Grand Rapids to Lansing, \$2.30; 4 meals, \$2.70; hack and car fare, 35c.....	5 35
These expenses were incurred by clerk sent to obtain the signatures of the Governor and Secretary of State, to the certificates of Presidential Electors.	

December 27, 1876.

State Treasurer,	
To postage for office of Secretary of State, for month of December, 1876.....	50 00
Amount carried forward.....	\$268 18

Secretary of State vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$268 18
Ferle & Co.,	
To 2 chairs, @ \$6.50.....	13 00
Grove & Whitney,	
To 6 papers tacks, 50c.; 1 paper stove blacking, 10c.....	60
T. B. Thrift,	
To 20 lbs. nails, \$1.00; 10 lbs. do., 50c.; 5 lbs. do., 25c.; 20 lbs. do., \$1.00.....	2 75
15 lbs. nails, 75c.; 2 lbs. do., 10c.; 1 lumber pencil, 10c....	95
American Express & Western Union Tel. Co.,	
To express, \$4.65; do., 25c.; do., 50c.; do., 90c.; do., 30c.; do., 30c.; do., 30c.....	7 20
express, 30c.; do., 30c.; do., 25c.; do., 25c.; do., 25c.; do., 30c.; do., 25c.....	1 90
telegrams, \$2.65; \$1.65; \$1.00; 65c.; \$1.65; 55c.; 55c.; \$3.00.....	11 70
telegrams, \$4.00; \$4.50; 50c.; 40c.; 95c.; \$2.85; \$1.41....	14 61
" \$1.25; 40c.; 40c.; 55c.; 25c.....	2 85
<hr/>	
<i>January 31, 1877.</i>	
F. L. Henderson,	
To 16 boxes, @ 50c.....	8 00
Mary Coops,	
To 3 days cleaning office, @ \$1.50.....	4 50
George Coops,	
To cleaning in office 3 days, @ \$1.50.....	4 50
State Treasurer,	
To postage for office of Secretary of State.....	30 00
Ferle & Co.,	
To covering 1 desk, \$5.50; repairing and covering 1 stool, \$1.50. repairing 1 stool, 50c.; 1 letter rack, 75c.; 14 pr. of file sticks, 35c.....	7 00
.....	1 60
American Express Co.,	
To express 5 pkgs., \$1.70; do., 4 pkgs., \$1.30; do., 25c. do., 30c.....	3 55
United States Express Co.,	
To express, 75c.; do., 25c.; do., 25c.; do., 25c.....	1 50
W. S. George & Co.,	
To Semi-Weekly Republican 1 year to office of Secretary of State, from No. 1236 to 1339, both inclusive.....	2 50
S. D. Bingham, P. M.,	
To postage on due letters from June 28, 1876, to Jan. 25, 1877..	1 16
P. O. drawer No. 101, from Jan. 1 to July 1, 1877.....	2 00
Amount carried forward.....	\$390 05

BOARD OF STATE AUDITORS.

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Secretary of State vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

February 28, 1877.

Amount brought forward.....	\$390 05
State Treasurer,	
To postage for office of Secretary of State.....	30 00
American Express Co.,	
To express 40c.; do., 45c.; do., 30c.; do., 25c.; do., 30c.....	1 70
United States Express Co.,	
To express, 30c.; do., 30c.....	60
A. A. Nichols,	
To 1 lb. sal soda, 10c.; 12 boxes matches, \$1.00; 6 cakes soap, 50c.	1 60
3 cakes soap, 25c.; 2 cakes sapolio, 20c.; 5 lbs. salt, 5c.....	50
Shull & Alsdorf,	
To 3½ lbs. select white gum Arabic, \$3.75; 2 scrub-brushes, 50c.	4 25
3 lbs. sulphuric acid, 75c.; ¼ lb. oil vitriol, 10c.....	85
1 lb. bichromate potash, 75c.; 1 2-gal. jug, 25c.....	1 00
1 qt. bottle, glass stopper, 15c.; 1-½ pint bottle, 5c.....	20
O. H. Gilkey,	
To freight on box containing an electric pen and press for use in the Secretary's office, 28c.; drayage, 10c.....	38
D. W. Buck,	
To cleaning and varnishing table.....	1 50
covering table, 1½ yds, @ \$3.50.....	4 63
cleaning and varnishing 3 chairs, \$2.50; 1 new arm, \$1.00....	3 50

March 28, 1877.

O. H. Gilkey,	
To paid freight on box of books returned to Secretary of State, from Gladwin Co., \$1.26, drayage on same, 10c.....	1 36
L. H. Douglas,	
To 1 electric pen and press.....	47 50
F. L. Henderson,	
To 17 boxes, @ 50c.....	8 50
American Express & Western Union Tel. Co.,	
To telegram, 49c.; do., 58c.; express, 50c.; do., 45c.; do., 50c.; do., 25c.....	2 77

April 25, 1877.

State Treasurer,	
To postage for office of Secretary of State.....	40 00
Shull & Alsdorf,	
To 4 oz. sperm oil and bottle.....	25
American Express Co.,	
To express, 55c.; do., 50c.; do., 25c.; do., 40c.; do., 25c.....	1 95
Detroit Daily Post Co.,	
To Daily Post for office of Secretary of State, to March 27, 1878,	10 60
Amount carried forward.....	\$553 69

Secretary of State vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

May 30, 1877.

Amount brought forward.....	\$553 69
State Treasurer,	
To postage for the office of the Secretary of State.....	50 00
American Express & Western Union Tel. Co.,	
To express 25c.; do., 30c.; do., 30c.; do., 35c.; telegram, 43c.;	
do., 49c.; do., 40c.....	2 52

June 27, 1877.

State Treasurer,	
To postage for the office of the Secretary of State.....	125 00
S. D. Bingham, P. M.,	
To postage on due letters, received from February 2, 1877, to	
June 20, 1877, inclusive.....	2 04
drawer No. 101, from June 30, to Dec. 31, 1877.....	2 00
United States Express Co.,	
To express 1 pkg., 25c.; do., 25c.; do., 25c.; do., 25c.....	1 00
American Express Co.,	
To express, 40c.; do., 25c.; do., 25c.; do., 25c.; do., 25c.; do.,	
25c.; do., 25c.....	1 90
T. B. Thrift,	
To 1 coal hod.....	1 00
15 lbs. nails, 75c.; 2 lumber pencils, 20c.; 10 lbs. nails, 50c..	1 45

July 25, 1877.

R. L. Polk & Co.,	
To 1 copy of Michigan State Directory.....	4 00
State Treasurer,	
To postage for office of Secretary of State.....	60 00

August 29, 1877.

State Treasurer,	
To postage for office of Secretary of State.....	60 00
Wm. Longstreet & Co.,	
To 148 boxes, @ 50c.....	74 00
Ferle & Co.,	
To repairing 1 book case, \$7.00; do., 1 chair, 45c.....	7 45
1 window curtain, \$1.50; furnishing and fitting 6 keys, 90c...	2 40
American Express & Western Union Tel. Co.,	
To telegram, 47c.; do., 43c.; do., 43c.; do., 65c.....	1 98
express, 25c.; do., 25c.; do., 25c.; do., 30c.; do., \$1.20; do,	
25c.; do., 25c.; do., 25c.; do., 30c.; do., 50c.; do., 25c.; do.,	
75c.....	4 80
Amount carried forward.....	\$955 23

Secretary of State vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$955 23
Detroit Tribune Co., To daily edition, 1 year to Jan. 1, 1878, and postage.....	10 60

September 26, 1877.

State Treasurer, To postage for office of Secretary of State.....	50 00
E. H. Merriam, To 1 self-inking stamp, with ink, pads, etc.....	6 00
American Express Co., To express, 30c.; do., 80c.; do., 60c.; do., 30c.; do., 25c.; do., 25c.; do., 2 pkgs., 50c.....	3 00
express on 2 pkgs., 60c.; do., 25c.....	85
S. D. Bingham, P. M., To letters received, postage due thereon July 5 to Sept. 24.....	2 19
Total for General Allowances.....	<u>\$1,027 87</u>

STATIONERY.

October 25, 1876.

Charles N. Ayres, To 5 rms. 28 lbs. medium, sample 66 M. @ \$5.60.....	\$28 00
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December 27, 1876.

Charles N. Ayres, To 2 letter books, sample 248, @ \$1.75.....	3 50
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January 31, 1877.

Charles N. Ayres, To 191 lbs. wrapping paper, sample 18, @ 5c.....	9 55
1 rubber pen-holder (not in contract).....	40
1 rm. wrapping paper, sample 16.....	14 00
1 M. sheets bond paper, sample 26.....	26 50
2 M. " " 28, @ \$29.70.....	59 40

February 28, 1877.

Charles N. Ayres, To 20 rms. 18 lb. flat cap, sample 55, perfect, @ \$3.78.....	75 60
29 rms. 24 lb. folio, sample 60, perfect, @ 21½c. per lb.....	151 38
Amount carried forward.....	<u>\$368 33</u>

Secretary of State vs. The State of Michigan.

STATIONERY.

March 28, 1877.

Amount brought forward.....	\$368 33
Charles N. Ayres,	
To 20 rms. 22 lb. demy, sample 64, perfect, @ 21½c.....	95 70
16 " 21 lb. crown, " 62, " @ 21c.....	70 56
10 " 18 lb. flat cap, " 55, " @ 21c.....	37 80
1 box of ink and pencil erasers, sample 213.....	1 30
3 gross Estabrook steel pens No. 60, sample 92, @ 40c.....	1 20
4 " Spencerian pens, sample 93, @ 95c.....	3 80
2 " Gillott's " " 89, @ 60c.....	1 20
2 doz. thumb tacks, sample 260, @ \$1.12.....	2 24
1 " Arnold's fluid, sample 98.....	5 75

April 25, 1877.

Charles N. Ayres,	
To ½ gross blue pencils, ivory tips, sample 85, @ \$8.50.....	4 25

May 30, 1877.

Charles N. Ayres,	
To ½ doz. ornate inkstands (not on contract), @ \$3.50.....	1 17
2 rms. manilla, sample 13, @ \$9.50.....	19 00
4 gross rubber bands, sample 152, @ \$1.50.....	6 00
4 " bands, sample 151, @ \$1.00.....	4 00
50 file boxes, " 355, @ 35c.....	17 50
2 rms. manilla, 30 lb., sample 8, @ \$3.00.....	6 00

June 27, 1877.

Charles N. Ayres,	
To 2 cases Byron Weston's medium paper, 36 lb.,—20 rms., @ \$10.80.....	216 00

July 25, 1877.

Charles N. Ayres,	
To 1 doz. paint pencils (not on contract).....	80
1 lb. bank pins, " ".....	90
1-12 gross carmine and blue pencils, fine (not on contract), @ \$12.00.....	1 00
1-12 gross carmine and green pencils, fine (not on contract), @ \$12.00.....	1 00
1-12 gross blue pencils, large and fine, ivory tipped, @ \$10.50.....	87
1-12 gross green, " " " @ \$10.50.....	88

Amount carried forward.....	\$867 25
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Secretary of State vs. The State of Michigan.

STATIONERY.

August 29, 1877.

Amount brought forward.....	\$867 25
Charles N. Ayres,	
To 3 M. envelopes, 9360-10, sample 283, @ \$2.00.....	6 00
3 " " 9360-6 " 279, @ 90c.....	2 70
3 " " 9360-8½ " 280, @ \$1.55.....	4 65
3 " " 9360-9 " 282, @ \$1.60.....	4 80
Total for Stationery.....	<u>\$885 40</u>

PRINTING.

October 25, 1876.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To printing 1,000 postal cards, sample 3.....	\$4 35
" 800 " sample 2.....	2 25
" 100 notaries' commissions, sample 19.....	3 00
" and ruling 300 blanks, ages and time of treatment,	
sample 42.....	4 50
printing and ruling 300 blanks, ages and time afflicted, sam-	
ple 42.....	4 50
printing and ruling 300 compilation marriage blanks, samp. 42	4 50

November 29, 1876.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To printing and ruling 300 working blanks for compilation of	
births, sample 42.....	4 50
printing and ruling 100 blanks for compilation of marriages,	
ages from 12 to 30, sample 42.....	2 50
printing and ruling 100 working blanks for compilation of	
marriages, ages from 30 to 90 and over, sample 42.....	2 50
printing 2,500 Governor's Thanksgiving Proclamation, sam-	
ple 19.....	9 00
printing on 3,000 envelopes.....	3 00
" 100 certificates of election of Presidential Electors,	
sample 8.....	1 50
printing and ruling 300 blanks "A" sample 42.....	4 50
Amount carried forward.....	<u>\$50 60</u>

Secretary of State vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

December 27, 1876.

Amount brought forward.....	60
W. S. George & Co.,	
To printing 50 blanks, sample 8.....	1 50
printing and ruling 300 blanks B, sample 42.....	1 50
“ “ 300 “ C, “ 42.....	1 50
“ “ 300 “ D, “ 42.....	4 50
“ “ 300 “ E, “ 42.....	4 50
“ “ 300 “ F, “ 42.....	4 50
“ 10 election certificates for A. S. Williams, sample 8.....	1 50
“ 10 “ “ Ed. Willits, sample 8.....	1 50
“ 10 “ “ J. H. McGowan, sample 8.....	1 50
“ 10 “ “ E. W. Keightly, sample 8.....	1 50
“ 10 “ “ J. W. Stone, sample 8.....	1 50
“ 10 “ “ M. S. Brewer, sample 8.....	1 50
“ 10 “ “ O. D. Conger, sample 8.....	1 50
“ 10 “ “ C. C. Ellsworth, sample 8.....	1 50
“ 10 “ “ J. A. Hubbell, sample 8.....	1 50
“ 10 “ “ B. F. Partridge, sample 8.....	1 50
“ 10 “ “ O. Kirchner, sample 8.....	1 50
“ 10 “ “ Ralph Ely, sample 8.....	1 50
“ 10 “ “ Wm. B. McCreery, sample 8.....	1 50
“ 10 “ “ E. G. D. Holden, sample 8.....	1 50
“ 10 “ “ A. Sessions, sample 8.....	1 50
“ 10 “ “ C. M. Croswell, sample 8.....	1 50
“ 10 “ “ W. J. Baxter, sample 8.....	1 50
“ 10 “ “ H. S. Tarbell, sample 8.....	1 50

January 31, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To printing 300 blank commissions, sample 19.....	3 50
“ on 500 postal cards, sample 2.....	1 50
“ 100 blanks for commissions to Commissioner of Deeds, sample 19.....	3 00
printing 100 blank requisitions, sample 19.....	3 00
“ 100 “ commissions to accompany requisitions, sample 19.....	3 00
printing 100 blank warrants, sample 16.....	3 00
“ 3,000 blank notary commissions, sample 19.....	10 25
“ 1,400 patent blanks, without assignment clause, sample 13.....	8 20
printing 600 patent blanks with assignment clause, sample 13.....	5 00
“ 20,000 blanks for marriage returns, sample 9.....	82 10
“ on 200 postal cards, sample 2.....	75
Amount carried forward.....	\$224 90

Secretary of State vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

February 28, 1877.

Amount brought forward.....	\$224 90
W. S. George & Co.,	
To printing 2,800 circulars, No. 7, sample 13.....	13 80
" 100 " No. 8, " 8.....	1 50
" 4,000 blanks, Gg, " 15.....	18 60
" 4,500 " Hh, " 15.....	20 60
" and ruling 6,000 blanks, Aa, sample 38.....	47 25
" " 5,000 " Ff, " 38.....	39 75
" 300 notices to Co. Clerks, sample 5.....	1 25
" 100 notices to Sheriffs, election of Regents, sample 8	1 50
" 4,000 blanks for return of information relative to the	
Insane, Deaf, Dumb and Blind, sample 10.....	19 10
printing 200 blanks for general commissions, sample 19.....	3 25
" 1,500 blanks for notary commissions, sample 19.....	6 50

March 28, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To printing and ruling 1,400 blanks, A, sample 34.....	12 25
" " 1,000 " D, " 34.....	9 25
" " 1,000 " F, " 34.....	9 25
" " 300 " for christian names of chil-	
dren, sample 27.....	3 00
printing 300 blanks, No. 10, sample 8.....	2 30
" and ruling 1,000 blanks for returns of notaries pub-	
lic, $\frac{1}{2}$ sheet, sample 23.....	6 50
printing and ruling 500 blanks for quarterly returns of nota-	
ries public, full sheet, sample 31.....	5 50

May 30, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To printing 500 blank certificates, sample 8.....	3 10
" 100 blanks for special attestation, sample 8.....	1 50
" and ruling 3,400 blanks for record of births, samp. 34	27 25
" " 1,200 " index to record of births,	
sample 34.....	10 75
printing 500 blank notary commissions, sample 19.....	4 00
" 300 " " long term, sample 19	3 50
" and ruling 100 blanks for record of shipments	
of State publications to Co. Clerks, sample 34.....	2 50
composition on 4th annual abstract of statistical information	
relative to the Insane, Deaf, Dumb, and Blind in the State	
of Michigan for the year 1876, 479,950 ems, @ 40c.....	191 98
press-work on same, 187 tokens, @ 30c.....	56 10

Amount carried forward..... \$746 73

Secretary of State vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

Amount brought forward.....	\$746 73
W. S. George & Co.,	
To correcting alterations from copy, 18 hours, @ 32c.....	5 76
printing 2,000 covers for same, sample 8.....	9 10

June 27, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To printing 3,200 slips to accompany sheets of laws, sample 4....	8 50
" and ruling 800 blanks for record of deaths, sample 34	7 75
" 400 " index to record of deaths,	
sample 34.....	4 75
printing and ruling 800 blanks for record of marriages, sam-	
ple 34.....	7 75
printing and ruling 400 blanks for index to record of mar-	
riages, sample 34.....	4 75
printing on 200 postal cards, sample 2.....	75
composition on sixth abstract of the annual report of the	
County Superintendents of the Poor of the State of Mich-	
igan for the year 1876, 283,979 ems, @ 40c.....	113 59
press work on same, 126 tokens, @ 30c.....	37 80
correcting alterations from copy, 16 hours, @ 32c.....	5 12
printing 1,000 covers for same, sample 8.....	5 10

August 29, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To printing 100 cereal product working blanks, for record of	
grain, sample 19.....	3 00
printing on 100 postal cards, sample 2.....	50
" 1,200 " 2 sides, sample 3.....	5 15
" 100 " 	50
" 300 notices to publishers of newspapers, that certain	
statistical information has been sent for publication, samp. 5	1 25
printing 800 notices that Joint Documents have been sent,	
sample 2.....	2 25
printing 400 grain statistics, sample 8.....	2 70
" on 1,000 envelopes.....	1 00
" 700 circulars to supervisors or assessors, sample 5....	2 25
" 100 notices of the transmission of certain blanks,	
sample 8.....	1 50
printing 200 blanks, T, sample 13.....	3 40
" on 600 postal cards, 2 sides, sample 3.....	2 75
" on 4,000 envelopes.....	4 00
Amount carried forward.....	\$987 70

Secretary of State vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

September 26, 1877.

Amount brought forward.....	\$987 70
W. S. George & Co.,	
To printing 500 blanks for certificates, sample 8.....	3 10
" 2,500 " annual reports of Superintendents of	
the Poor, sample 13.....	12 60
printing and ruling 200 annual reports of County Superintend-	
ents of the Poor, sample 25.....	3 50
printing 200 insets for annual reports of County Superintend-	
ents of the Poor, sample 25.....	3 50
printing on 1,000 envelopes.....	1 00
50 sheets French folio paper.....	50
Total for Printing.....	<u>\$1,011 90</u>

BINDING.

October 25, 1876.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To stamping on side of 450 Compiled Laws, "Property of Co.	
_____, State of Michigan," (not in contract).....	\$5 00
preparing a lot of paper for indexing, " ".....	1 50
binding 17 qrs., record of deaths, 1874, full sheep, Russia	
ends and bands, @ \$1.69, \$28.73; paging same, \$1.60....	30 33
index to deaths, 1874 (not in contract).....	2 50

January 31, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To ruling 1,000 sheets paper for enrolling laws, sample 45.....	1 65
lettering 7 books, 5 hours' labor, @ 50c.....	2 50
binding 6 qrs. mining and manufacturing reports, half Rus-	
sia, cloth sides, miscellaneous binding, @ \$1.13.....	6 78

February 28, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To binding 53 qrs. letters, @ 15c.....	7 95
making 167 memorandum blocks, @ 3c. (not in contract)...	5 01

March 28, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To cutting 5,000 sheets paper (not in contract).....	50
" blotting paper, " ".....	50
Amount carried forward.....	<u>\$64 22</u>

Secretary of State vs. The State of Michigan.

BINDING.

Amount brought forward.....	\$64 22
W. S. George & Co.,	
To binding 7 qrs. record of election returns, full bound, Russia ends and bands, @ \$1.69.....	11 83
ruling 200 sheets for same, sample 45.....	45
paging same (not in contract).....	70
binding 23 qrs. record of marriages 1875, full sheep, Russia ends and bands.....	38 87
paging same (not in contract).....	2 30
binding and indexing 1 book, index for same (not in contract)	2 50
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<i>April 25, 1877.</i>	
W. S. George & Co.,	
To folding and stitching 1,000 sheets of blanks D.....	1 00
" " 1,400 " " A.....	1 40
" " 1,000 " " F.....	1 00
(All the above not in contract)	
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<i>May 30, 1877.</i>	
W. S. George & Co.,	
To 2 sheets thick pasteboard (not in contract).....	50
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<i>June 27, 1877.</i>	
W. S. George & Co.,	
To making 60 indexing blocks, @ 2c. (not in contract).....	1 20
cutting paper for wrappers (not in contract).....	50
binding 4 qrs. shipping guide, half Russia, cloth sides (not in contract)	3 00
binding 2,000 pamphlets, statistical information relative to Insane, Deaf, Dumb, and Blind, over 80 pages.....	47 00
binding 1,200 abstract of reports of Superintendents of Poor, pamphlets, @ \$2.00 per hundred.....	24 00
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<i>July 25, 1877.</i>	
W. S. George & Co.,	
To binding 140 qrs. record of births, full bound, Russia corners, @ \$1.08.....	151 20
paging same, \$13.40; binding and indexing 20 books, index of births, @ \$2.50, \$50.00.....	63 40
binding 35 qrs., record of marriages, full bound, Russia corners, @ \$1.08.....	37 80
paging same, \$3.35; binding and indexing 5 books, record of deaths, @ \$2.50, \$12.50.....	15 85
paging large letter book, \$1.00; making 5 large pads, 25c....	1 25
making 120 indexing blocks, @ 2c.....	2 40
Amount carried forward.....	\$472 37

Secretary of State vs. The State of Michigan.

BINDING.

Amount brought forward.....	\$472 37
W. S. George & Co.,	
To binding and indexing 5 books, index of marriages, @ \$2.50..	12 50
“ 35 qrs. record of deaths, full bound, Russia corners,	
@ \$1.08.....	37 80
paging same, \$3.35; binding 2 Joint Documents, vols. 1 and	
2, full leather, over 500 pages, @ \$1.10, \$2.20.....	5 55
binding 100 schedules for bid No. 4, (not in contract).....	50
Total for Binding.....	<u>\$528 72</u>

RECAPITULATION.

General Allowances.....	\$1,027 87
Stationery	885 40
Printing	1,011 90
Binding.....	<u>528 72</u>
Total Allowances to Secretary of State.....	<u>\$3,453 89</u>

Auditor General vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

October 25, 1876.

C. W. Brownson,	
To drawing blanks from printing office.....	\$2 00
F. L. Henderson,	
To 35 boxes, @ 50c.....	17 50
B. P. Richmond,	
To repairing clock in Auditor General's office.....	1 50
" whistle in " " " ".....	10

November 29, 1876.

John Nixon,	
To drawing blanks to depot.....	50
F. L. Henderson,	
To 42 boxes, @ 50c.....	21 00
Detroit, Lansing & Lake Michigan Tel. Co.,	
To telegram to Noble, Philadelphia.....	2 26
United States Express Co.,	
To express, 25c.; do., 40c.; do., 30c.; do., \$1.00.....	1 95

December 27, 1876.

B. F. Simons,	
To 1 yd. crape, \$1.50; 1½ yds. white ribbon, 30c.....	1 80
; 1 two-yd. square oil cloth, \$3.00; 6½ yds. oil cloth, \$4.88.....	7 88
John Clear,	
To cartage to the J., L. & S. and Peninsular depots, 75c.; do., 50c.	1 25
" " " " " " 25c.; do., 25c.	50
" of blanks.....	35
George Coops,	
To 4½ days' work of self and wife (9 days), cleaning in Auditor's office, @ \$1.50.....	13 50
F. C. Carr,	
To 3 hours' work, 75c.; strip and nails, 10c.....	85
T. B. Thrift,	
To 1 paper double point tacks, 12c.; 2 papers, do., 25c.....	37
J. Esselstyn & Sons,	
To 1 broom, 45c.; do., 35c.; 1 caddy matches, \$1.40; 1 cake sapolio, 15c.....	2 35
American Express & Western Union Tel. Co.,	
To express, 6 pkgs., \$1.65; do., 30c.; do., 30c.; do., 2 pkgs., 60c.....	2 85
express, 4 pkgs., \$1.30; do., 30c.; do., 2 pkgs., 50c.....	2 10
Amount carried forward.....	\$80 61

Auditor General vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$80 61
American Express & Western Union Tel. Co.,	
To express, 30c.; do., 25c.; do., 75c.; do., \$1.25; do., 25c.....	2 80
" 50c.; do., \$1.00; do., 2 pkgs., \$2.40; do., 2 pkgs.,	
85c.....	4 75
express, 75c.; do., 3 pkgs., \$1.75; do., 25c.....	2 75
telegram, \$1.80; do., 86c.; do., \$2.52; do., 49c.....	5 67
" 40c.; do., 85c.....	1 25

January 31, 1877.

J. Eselstyn & Sons,	
To 1 brush, 25c; 1 broom, 40c.....	65
Ferle & Co.,	
To 1 desk, \$5.50; 12 pr. file sticks, 18c.; repairing 2 chairs, 60c.	6 28
F. C. Carr,	
To repairing elevator in Mr. Pratt's room.....	1 00
6 stools and 2 book-case doors, and hook straps.....	4 00
3 pairs butts, 42c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. 2-in. screws, 8c.....	50
2 doz. screws, 12c.; 2 lbs. nails, 10c.....	22
hook, button and spring catch, 45c.; 1 day's work, \$2.50.....	2 95
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. coat hooks, 70c; screws, 35c.; 8 hours' work, \$2.00..	3 05
board for window, 15c.; 4 hours' work on ventilators and vault,	
\$1.00.....	1 15
2 ft. 6-in. weather strip for ventilator.....	25
4 hours' work in lower room on ventilators and chairs.....	1 00
zinc and tacks for matting.....	25
5 hours' work on desk and drawer.....	1 00
3 coat hooks.....	08
American Express & Western Union Tel. Co.,	
To telegram, \$1.21; do., 70c.; express, 25c.....	2 16
express, 25c.; do., 30c.; do., 25c.; do., 25c.....	1 05
Grove & Whitney,	
To 2 papers of tacks, 20c.; do., 20c.; 10 lbs. nails, 50c.....	90
W. S. George & Co.,	
To Semi-Weekly Republican 1 year, from No. 1236 to 1339, both	
inclusive.....	2 50
S. D. Bingham, P. M.,	
To postage on due letters from June 30, 1876, to Jan. 25, 1877.	1 28
P. O. drawer No. 36 from Jan. 1, 1877, to July 1, 1877.....	2 00
stamps.....	66

February 28, 1877.

F. C. Carr,	
To lumber for partition in book-case.....	25
nails and brads, 10c.; 8 hours' work, \$2.00.....	2 10
Amount carried forward.....	\$133 11

Auditor General vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$133 11
F. C. Carr,	
To repairing 1 large step-ladder.....	1 25
" 1 small ".....	60
" elbow-rests to desks.....	30
United States Express Co.,	
To express.....	25
American Express Co.,	
To express, 25c.; do., 25c.; do., 39c.; do., 91c.; do., 25c.....	2 05
" 50c.; do., 25c.; do., 25c.....	1 00
D. W. & M. J. Buck,	
To 2 desk stools, \$6.00; 3 castings, \$3.00.....	9 00

March 28, 1877.

F. C. Carr,	
To work done and materials furnished for office:	
12 benches or stools, \$7.80; 4 hours' work, \$1.00.....	8 80
iron and screws for chairs.....	15
1 white knob for drawer, 8c.; lumber and nails for cases, 25c.....	33
6 hours' work on cases, \$1.50; 1 drawer lock, 30c.....	1 80
2 knobs for drawer, 10c.; 2 handles, 2 ferrules and 2 hooks, 50c.....	60
9 hours' work on cases, etc.....	2 25
lumber for partitions, etc., for cases.....	35
1 lb. lath nails, 6c.; 1 drawer-pull, 10c.; 4 hours' work, \$1.00.....	1 16
E. F. Cooley,	
To 1 lava tip put up, 20c.; taking down fixture and pipe, 30c....	50
J. Esselstyn & Sons,	
To 1 broom, 40c.; 1 caddy of matches, \$1.40; 1 box soap, 40c..	2 20
Cannell & Edmonds,	
To 3 chair cushions, @ \$1.75.....	5 25
2 " old stuffing, @ \$1.50.....	3 00
American Express Co.,	
To express, 2 pkgs., \$1.05; do., 25c.; do., 2 pkgs., \$2.00; do., 25c.....	3 55
express, 50c.; do., 2 pkgs., 55c.; do., 50c.; do., 25c.....	1 80

April 25, 1877.

United States Express Co.,	
To express, 1 pkg., 25c., do., 30c.; do., 25c.; do., 25c.....	1 05
Cannell & Edmonds,	
To 1 thick chair cushion.....	1 75
Shull & Alsdorf,	
To 2 lbs. gum Arabic.....	2 00
Ferle & Warner,	
To 5 tables, \$17.50; 1 letter rack, \$3.50.....	21 00
Amount carried forward.....	\$205 10

Auditor General vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$205 10
American Express Co.,	
To express, 2 pkgs., 50c.; do., 2 pkgs., 60c.....	1 10
" 75c.; do., 25c.; do., 2 pkgs., 75c.; do., 25c.; do., 25c.	2 25
" 30c.; do., 75c.; do., 50c.; do., 30c.; do., 30c.; do.,	
25c.; do., 55c.....	2 95
Detroit Daily Post Co.,	
To Daily Post to office of Auditor General to March 27, 1878....	10 60

May 30, 1877.

B. P. Richmond,	
To repairing stamp, 25c.; repairing whistle, 25c.....	50
B. F. Simons,	
To 1 doz. papers pins.....	1 00
American Express & Western Union Tel. Co.,	
To express, 25c.; do., 25c.; do., 55c.; do., 25c.; do., 25c.; do.,	
40c.; do., 25c.....	2 20
express, 25c.; do., 25c.; do., 30c.; do., 30c.; do., 30c.....	1 40
telegrams, 25c.; do., \$2.45; do., 47c.....	3 17
J. Esselstyn & Sons,	
To 2 brooms, 80c.; 1 scrub-brush, 30c.....	1 10
D., L. & N. Tel. Co.,	
To message from Detroit to H. R. Pratt, Auditor General's office	27
" to Detroit from H. R. Pratt.....	25

June 27, 1877.

Davis & Larned,	
To 1 glass mug, 20c.; do., 20c.....	40
S. D. Bingham, P. M.,	
To postage on due letters received from Feb. 2, 1877, to June 18,	
1877, inclusive.....	1 65
drawer No. 101, from June 30 to Dec. 31, 1877.....	2 00
Ayres & Vanderhoof,	
To 345 ft. $\frac{1}{4}$ in. lumber, @ \$25.00 per M.....	8 62
90 ft. $\frac{1}{4}$ in. " @ \$14.00 ".....	1 26
5 lbs. nails, 20c.; 44 hours' labor, \$11.00.....	11 20
Grove & Harrison,	
To 2 papers tacks, @ 10c.....	20
United States Express Co.,	
To express 1 pkg., 25c.; do., 25c.; do., 25c.....	75
J. Esselstyn & Sons,	
To 1 broom, 40c.; do., 40c.; 1 brush, 30c.; 1 pail, 75c.....	1 85
American Express & Western Union Tel. Co.,	
To express, 95c.; do., 25c.; do., 45c.; do., 50c.; do., 30c.; do., 90c.	3 35
telegram, \$1.10; do., 39c.; do., 45c.....	1 94
Amount carried forward.....	\$265 11

Auditor General vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$265 11
T. B. Thrift,	
To repairing speaking tube.....	25
1 whetstone, 35c.; repairing inkstand, 15c.....	50
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<i>July 25, 1877.</i>	
R. L. Polk & Co.,	
To 1 copy of Michigan State Directory for Auditor General's office	4 00
F. C. Carr,	
To repairing chair and window in Auditor's office.....	80
E. F. Russell,	
To shade and fixtures.....	1 40
<hr/>	
<i>August 29, 1877.</i>	
C. H. Munson,	
To drawing 3 loads of blanks for Auditor General's office, and bringing the same down from third story of printing office.....	2 00
American Express & Western Union Tel. Co.,	
To express 25c.; do., 25c.; do., 25c.; do., 25c.; do., 30c.; do., 50c.; do., 25c.; do., 25c.; do., 25c.; do., 30c.....	2 85
telegram, 40c.; do., 65c.; do., \$2.00.....	3 05
J. Esselstyn & Sons,	
To 1 broom, 45c.; 1 caddy matches, \$1.40.....	1 85
John Clear,	
To hauling blanks from printing office, 50c.; do., 50c.....	1 00
" to depot, 7 loads, @ 25c.....	1 75
Detroit Tribune Co.,	
To daily edition 1 year, to Jan. 1, 1878, and postage.....	10 60
E. H. Merriam,	
To 1 self-inking stamp with ink, pads, etc.....	6 00
<hr/>	
<i>September 26, 1877.</i>	
S. Degraw,	
To drawing blanks from printing office.....	75
American Express Co.,	
To express, 25c.; do., 5 pkgs., \$1.75; do., 7 pkgs., \$3.20; do., 24 pkgs., \$10.40.....	15 60
express, 25c.; do., 3 pkgs., 90c.; do., 3 pkgs., 90c.; do., 9 pkgs., \$4.10; do., 3 pkgs., \$1.20.....	7 35
express, 2 pkgs., 60c.; do., 25c.; do., 25c.; do., 30c.; do., 25c.; do., 30c.; do., 10 pkgs., \$2.85.....	4 80
express, 5 pkgs., \$1.30; do., 6 pkgs., \$1.75; do., 3 pkgs., 85c.; do., 25c.; do., 3 pkgs., 80c.....	4 95
S. D. Bingham, P. M.,	
To letters received, postage due thereon, July 6 to Sept. 22.....	1 11
Total for General Allowances.....	<hr/> \$335 72 <hr/>

Auditor General vs. The State of Michigan.

STATIONERY.

October 25, 1876.

Charles N. Ayres,

To 2 rms. manilla, sample 14, @ \$8.50.....	\$17 00
4 M. sheets bond paper, sample 26, @ \$23.50.....	94 00
1 rm. manilla, sample 13.....	9 50
98 lbs. manilla, sample 15, @ 9 2-7c.....	9 10
15 rms. Byron Weston's medium, sample 66, @ \$11.30.....	169 50

November 29, 1876.

Charles N. Ayres,

To 2 gross Lincoln pens (not on contract) @ 60c.....	1 20
2 " pens, sample 89, @ 60c.....	1 20
2 " " " 88, @ 95c.....	1 90
4 " " " 93, @ 95c.....	3 80
4 " " " 90, @ 95c.....	3 80
2 " " " 92, @ 40c.....	80
1 " blue pencils, sample 85.....	8 50
1/2 " carmine pencils, sample 84, @ \$8.50.....	4 25
1/2 " 114 pencils, green (not in contract) @ \$8.00.....	4 00
2 lbs. rubber, sample 122, @ 95c.....	1 90
1 lb. " " 125.....	95
2/3 gross H. pencils, sample 86, @ \$5.00.....	3 75
2/3 " No. 3 pencils, sample 82, @ \$5.00.....	3 75
1 doz. erasers, sample 209.....	3 00
1 1-in. blue ribbon (not in contract).....	1 00
1 2 1/2-in. " " ".....	1 75
1 rm. colored blotting paper (not in contract).....	20 00
1/2 doz. cork fillers (for filling inkstands) @ \$1.75.....	88
1/2 doz. rubber pen-holders (not in contract), @ \$3.25.....	1 63
1 nickle board clip for note paper, 75c.; do., for letter, \$1.25.....	2 00
1 doz. cork pen-holders.....	1 50
6 reams letter paper, sample 33, @ \$2.70.....	16 20
2 4-lb. Fairbanks' scales, @ \$9.00.....	18 00
1 die for stamps, \$2.00; 4 dates, \$1.00.....	3 00
3 rms. 32-lb. double cap, sample 56a, @ \$6.40.....	19 20
20 rms. 24-lb. demy "M" paper, sample 64, @ \$4.80.....	96 00

December 27, 1876.

Charles N. Ayres,

To 4 gross 048 pens, sample 94, @ 45c.....	1 80
7,000 manilla envelopes, No. 6, Gov., @ 90c. (not in contract).....	6 30
2,000 XXX white, No. 6, Gov., @ \$2.15 (not in contract)....	4 30
2,000 XXX " " " 6, " @ \$2.00 " ".....	4 00
2 M. envelopes, sample 333, @ \$2.00.....	4 00
2 " " " 331, @ \$1.85.....	3 70

Amount carried forward..... \$547 16

Auditor General vs. The State of Michigan.

STATIONERY.

Amount brought forward.....	\$547 16
Charles N. Ayres,	
To 20 rms. 24-lb. paper, sample 62, @ 19½c.....	93 60
10 " 24-lb. folio "M" paper, sample 60, @ \$4.80.....	48 00
15 " 12-lb. flat cap, 13x16, sample 53a, @ \$2.80.....	42 00

January 31, 1877.

Charles N. Ayres,	
To 5 rms. lithographed letter heads, sample 43, @ \$7.25.....	36 25
10 " " note " " 43, @ \$7.25.....	72 50
4 doz. 2-oz. glass carmine, sample 103, @ \$2.75.....	11 00
10 rms. Byron Weston's double cap, 40 lb., @ 27c. per lb.....	108 00
5 M. manilla envelopes, sample 282, @ \$1.60.....	8 00
2 doz. thumb tacks, sample 259, @ 90c.....	1 80
1 " " " 261.....	1 75

March 28, 1877.

Charles N. Ayres,	
To 2 letter books to order (not in contract), large size.....	10 00
2 " " " " " full size.....	6 00

April 25, 1877.

Charles N. Ayres,	
To 1 doz. Arnold's copy ink, qts. (not in contract).....	10 00
30 rms. 48-lb. double demy, sample 64 M, @ 20c.....	288 00
70 " 24-lb. 16x26 M paper, sample 53, @ \$4.80.....	336 00
64 " 32-lb. 17x28, sample 56a, @ 22c.....	450 56
144 " 24-lb. 16x26 M, sample 53, @ \$4.80.....	691 20

May 30, 1877.

Charles N. Ayres,	
To 1 doz. ornate inkstands (not in contract).....	3 50
1 M. McGill's paper fasteners (not in contract).....	3 50
2 gross steel pens, No. 88.....	1 90
3 steel erasers, No. 209.....	75
1 doz. Arnold's writing fluid, No. 98.....	5 75
2 " rubbers (Faber's imperial artists'), No. 124.....	1 90
12 " No. 1 light rubber rings, No. 191.....	1 32
24 " " 2 " " 192.....	1 92
19 " 000 ¼ inch rubber bands, " 132.....	1 90
11-12 doz. mucilage, @ \$2.50 (not in contract).....	2 29
194 rms. Agawam paper, double demy, sample 64, @ \$9.60.....	\$1,862 40
deduct 30 rms. in bill of April 9th, allowed by Board of Auditors April 25, 1877.....	288 00 1,574 40

Amount carried forward..... \$4,360 95

Auditor General vs. The State of Michigan.

STATIONERY.

Amount brought forward.....	\$4,360 95
Charles N. Ayres,	
To 33 rms. 44-lb. 19½x31 medium paper, sample 62, @ 19½c.....	283 14
1 Dennison's star copying pad (not in contract).....	3 50

June 27, 1877.

Charles N. Ayres,	
To 20 rms. 24-lb. legal folio, sample 60, M, @ 20c.....	96 00
3 cases flat papers, 30 rms., sample 64, @ \$9.60.....	288 00
1 case " " " " 62, @ \$8.58.....	34 32
5 gross rubber bands, No. 31, sample 170, @ \$1.32.....	6 60
5 " " " " 32, " 171, @ \$1.44.....	7 20
5 " " " " 33, " 172, @ \$3.36.....	16 80
10 " " " " 16, " 152, @ \$1.50.....	15 00
4 " 048 pens, sample 94, @ 45c.....	1 80
2 " Spencerian pens, No. 1, sample 90, @ 95c.....	1 90
2 " Estabrook's " " 14, sample 92, @ 40c.....	80
2 " Gillott's " " 294, " 89, @ 60c.....	1 20
1½ doz. Faber's HHH pencils, sample 82, @ \$5.00 per gross .	63
½ doz. flexible rulers, 16-inch (not in contract), @ \$5.00.....	2 50
1 " ornate inkstands (not in contract).....	3 50
1 sponge cup, sample 205.....	20
12 spools red tape, sample 255, @ 50c.....	6 00
6 " " (not in contract), 60c.....	3 60

July 25, 1877.

Charles N. Ayres,	
To 10 M. 9360-6 Gov. envelopes, sample 279 @ 90c.....	9 00
70 ½ doz. HHH pencils, sample 82, @ \$5.00 per gross.....	29 37
2 qts. mercantile ink (not in contract), @ 60c.....	1 20
5 gross rubber bands, sample 151, @ \$1.00.....	5 00
2 doz. sponge cups, " 205, @ \$2.40.....	4 80
2 " erasers, sample 210, @ \$2.50.....	5 00
6 gross Spencerian pens, sample 93, @ 95c.....	5 70
12 boxes eyelets, J. N., long necks, No. 243, sample 25.....	3 00
4 rms. 44-lb. royal, sample 67, @ \$15.30.....	61 20
1 doz. Am. paint pencils (not in contract).....	80
2 gross quill pens (not in contract), @ 60c.....	1 20
2 gross Am. Congress pens, No. 32 (not in contract), @ 75c..	1 50
1 lb. 16-3 cord (not in contract),.....	1 25
1 nickel letter clip (not in contract).....	75
1 " note clip, " "	60
1 1-in. blue ribbon " "	60
4 lbs. bank pins " " @ 90c.....	3 60
30 yds. 54-inch mounted drawing paper (not in contract), @ \$1.25.....	37 50

Amount carried forward..... \$5,305 71

Auditor General vs. The State of Michigan.

STATIONERY.

August 29, 1877.

Amount brought forward.....	\$5,305 71
Charles N. Ayres,	
To 12 rms. 12-lb. gazelle cap, sample 53a, @ \$2.80.....	33 60
10 rms. 24-lb. folio, sample 60 P, @ \$5.22.....	52 20
1,000 McGill's fasteners, No. 2.....	2 25
1,000 " eyelet fasteners.....	2 25
$\frac{1}{2}$ gross 1994 pen-holders (not in contract), @ \$4.25.....	2 13
$\frac{1}{2}$ doz. cork " " " @ \$1.25.....	63

September 26, 1877.

Charles N. Ayres,	
To 4 M. 9360-9 envelopes, sample 282, @ \$1.60.....	6 40
Total for Stationery.....	<u>\$5,405 17</u>

PRINTING.

October 25, 1876.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To printing and ruling 1,400 blanks for abstract of sales of State tax lands, sample 41.....	\$8 50
printing and ruling 200 blanks, 99b, sample 23.....	2 50
" 300 statements of taxes apportioned to the several counties, sample 12.....	5 80
printing 500 blanks M, blue copy ink, sample 5.....	4 75
" 1,000 " R, " " " 5.....	9 00
" and ruling 500 analysis of State Treasurer's receipts and disbursements, sample 43.....	18 00
printing 500 blanks H, sample 8.....	3 10
" and ruling 300 blanks 80f, sample 23.....	3 00

November 29, 1876.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To printing and ruling 500 blanks for special returns for city of Detroit, sample 41.....	4 00
printing and ruling 600 blanks, record of taxes received in 1877, sample 41.....	4 50
printing and ruling 300 blanks for redemption book, samp. 41.....	3 00
" 500 serial blanks X, sample 2.....	1 50
" 500 " 2 H, blue copy ink, sample 5.....	4 75
cutting blotting paper.....	50
Amount carried forward.....	<u>\$72 90</u>

Auditor General vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

Amount brought forward.....	\$72 90
W. S. George & Co.,	
To composition on appendix to Auditor General's Report for the year 1876, from page 1 to page 32 inclusive, and large fly-leaf table, containing statements, A, B, C, D and E, 360,300 ems, @ 40c.....	144 12
press-work on same, 85 tokens, @ 30c.....	25 50
printing 2,000 covers for same, sample 8.....	9 10

December 27, 1876.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To printing 1,000 blanks, No. 95d, sample 19.....	5 25
“ and ruling 1,900 Co. blanks No. 12, sample 37.....	9 20
“ “ 9,600 “ “ 59, “ 36.....	74 25
“ “ 2,900 “ “ 3, “ 41.....	16 00
“ “ 3,800 blanks “ 11, “ 37.....	16 80
“ “ 200 “ for yearly abstracts of appropriations, sample 42.....	3 50
printing 200 blanks for letter register, sample 41.....	2 50
“ and ruling 200 blanks for register of letters and application received at the tax department, sample 41.....	2 50
printing on 11,000 envelopes.....	11 00
“ 1,000 serial blanks, “y,” blue copy ink, sample 7... ..	11 10
“ and ruling 2,000 blanks, 79e, sample 23.....	11 50
“ “ 1,000 “ 80f, “ 23.....	6 50
“ “ 2,000 “ 79g, “ 23.....	11 50
“ “ 2,000 “ 72a, “ 23.....	11 50
“ 500 blanks, 74, sample 9.....	4 10
“ and ruling 1,000 blanks, No. 102, blue copy ink, sample 27.....	12 50
printing 1,000 blanks, No. 17, sample 8.....	5 10
“ 2,000 “ “ 18, “ 8.....	9 10
“ 500 “ “ 26½, “ 13.....	4 60
“ and ruling 2,000 blanks, No. 22, sample 21.....	13 40
“ 1,000 serial blanks, X, blue copy ink, sample 5.....	9 00
“ 100 circulars in regard to Register in Chancery, 1 side.....	1 50
“ 2,000 blanks, No. 32, sample 16.....	10 60
“ and ruling 1,900 blanks, No. 44, sample 22.....	12 80
composition on appendix to Auditor General's Report for the year 1876, from page 33 to page 176 inclusive, with large fly-leaf tables (179, 183, 184), amounting to 1,553,156 ems, @ 40c.....	621 26
press-work on same, 306 takens, @ 30c.....	91 80
correcting alterations from copy, 30½ hours, @ 32c.....	9 76
Amount carried forward.....	\$1,250 24

Auditor General vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

January 31, 1877.

Amount brought forward.....	\$1,250 24
W. S. George & Co.,	
To printing and ruling 9,600 blanks, No. 2, sample 41.....	49 50
" " 1,000 " " 100, sample 21.....	7 40
" 100 tables showing when each county was laid out,	
sample 8.....	1 50
printing on 500 postal cards, sample 2.....	1 50
" 1,000 serial blanks, 2e, blue copy ink, sample 5.....	9 00
" and ruling 200 blanks, No. 79N, sample 24.....	3 10
" " 200 " " 86H, " 24.....	3 10
" " 500 " acct. current, sample 33.....	5 50
" " 200 " No. 80g, sample 23.....	2 50
" " 400 " " 103b, sample 27.....	3 50
" 1,000 blanks, No. 34, sample 16.....	6 60
" 1,000 " " 103, " 8.....	5 10
" 1,000 " " 103a, sample 19.....	4 00
" 500 " " 20 " 9.....	4 10
" 500 " " 20½ " 9.....	4 10
" 1,000 " R, blue copy ink, sample 5.....	9 00
" and ruling 1,000 blanks, 79i, sample 23.....	6 50
" " 2,500 " 79ii, " 23.....	14 00
" " 1,000 " 86a, " 23.....	6 50
" 500 blanks, No. 33, sample 16,.....	4 60
" on 5,000 envelopes.....	5 00
composition on appendix to Auditor General's Report for the	
year 1876, from page 177 to end of book, 1,113,200 ems,	
@ 40c.....	445 28
press-work on same, 272 tokens, @ 30c.....	81 60
correcting alterations from copy, 20½ hours, @ 32c.....	6 56
composition on text of Auditor General's Report for the year	
1876, 138,435 ems, @ 40c.....	55 37
press-work on same, 102 tokens, @ 30c.....	30 60
printing 1,400 covers for same, sample 8.....	6 70

February 28, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To printing 3,800 blanks, No. 98, sample 5.....	10 00
" and ruling 900 blanks for tax book, sample 41.....	6 00
" 1,000 blank receipts for Agr'l College, sample 9.....	6 10
" 1,000 wrappers for duplicate receipts, sample 1.....	2 75

March 28, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To printing 1,000 serial blanks R, blue copy ink, sample 5.....	9 00
Amount carried forward.....	\$2,066 30

Auditor General vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

Amount brought forward.....	\$2,066 30
W. S. George & Co.,	
To printing and ruling 500 blanks for State House of Correction vouchers, sample 23.....	4 00
printing 200 blanks, No. 43, sample 19.....	3 25
“ 1,000 blanks No. 17, sample 9.....	6 10
“ and ruling 1,000 blanks, No. 44, sample 22.....	7 40
“ 500 blanks No. 20½, sample 9.....	4 10
“ 1,000 postal cards, sample 2.....	2 75
“ 500 blanks, No. 20, sample 9.....	4 10
“ and ruling 1,000 blanks, No. 29, sample 26.....	7 00
“ “ 1,000 “ “ 30, “ 37.....	5 60
“ “ 500 “ “ 30a, “ 37.....	3 60
“ “ 500 “ “ 50 “ 6.....	3 50
“ “ 500 “ “ 40 “ 37.....	3 60
“ “ 500 “ “ 49 “ 37.....	3 60
“ “ 100 “ for record of duplicate, sample 41.....	2 00
printing 1,000 serial blanks, “y,” blue copy ink, sample 7..	11 10
“ 500 blanks, No. 30b, sample 4.....	1 75
“ and ruling 500 blanks, No. 47, sample 37.....	3 60

April 25, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To printing and ruling 2,000 blanks, No. 23½, sample 23.....	11 50
“ 200 blanks, No. 37, sample 11.....	5 40
“ and ruling 200 blanks, No. 78b, sample 38.....	3 75
“ “ 1,000 blanks, No. 23, “ 23.....	6 50
“ “ 2,000 “ No. 79e, “ 23.....	11 50
“ “ 2,000 “ “ 79g, “ 23.....	11 50
“ “ 1,000 “ “ 72c, “ 23.....	6 50
“ “ 100 “ “ 78bb, “ 38.....	3 00

May 30, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To printing 500 letter headings, tax lists, without coat of arms..	4 38
“ 100 circulars to R. R. Companies, sample 5.....	75
“ and ruling 1,900 blanks, No. 12, “ 37.....	9 20
“ “ 2,000 “ “ 81a, “ 23.....	11 50
“ “ 1,000 “ “ 34, “ 16.....	6 60
“ 1,000 serial blanks, “R,” blue copy ink, sample 5..	9 00
“ 200 blanks, No. 52, sample 7.....	1 90
“ and ruling 1,000 blanks, 82a, sample 23.....	6 50
“ “ 1,000 “ 82b, “ 23.....	6 50
“ “ 200 “ 82c, “ 23.....	2 50

Amount carried forward..... \$2,261 83

Auditor General vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

Amount brought forward.....	\$2,261 83
W. S. George & Co.,	
To printing and ruling 200 blanks, 82d, sample 23.....	2 50
“ “ 1,500 “ 82e, “ 21.....	10 40
“ “ 500 “ 82f, “ 21.....	4 40
“ “ 500 “ 82g, (Auditor's office) sam- ple 38.....	6 00
printing and ruling 500 blanks, 82g (Canal office), sample 38	6 00
“ “ 500 “ No. 104, sample 23.....	4 00
“ “ 500 “ 104b, sample 23.....	4 00
“ “ 500 “ 104a, “ 23.....	4 00
furnishing colored paper for blanks, 104a.....	1 25
printing 200 circulars to mining companies, sample 5.....	1 00
“ and ruling 2,900 blanks, No. 65, sample 41.....	16 00
“ “ 57,600 Co. blanks, No. 3, sample 41.....	289 50

June 27, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To printing and ruling 1,000 blanks, No. 56, sample 25.....	7 50
“ “ 500 blanks, No. 73, sample 21.....	4 40
“ “ 500 “ 82h, sample 38.....	6 00
“ “ 500 “ 72d, “ 24.....	4 90
“ “ 500 “ 72e, “ 24.....	4 90
“ 1,000 blanks for daily footings, sample 19.....	5 25
“ on 1,000 postal cards, sample 2,.....	2 75
“ 500 vouchers for Agricultural College, sample 7....	3 10
“ 500 blanks, 83k, sample 9.....	4 10
“ and ruling 100 vouchers for Eastern Asylum, (asylum vouchers,) sample 23.....	2 00
printing and ruling 100 vouchers for Eastern Asylum, (Auditor General's vouchers,) sample 23.....	2 00
printing and ruling 500 blanks for long form of acct. current, sample 33.....	5 50
printing and ruling 100 blanks for interest register, samp. 41	2 00

July 25, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To printing 500 serial blanks, "M," blue copy ink, sample 5....	4 75
“ 1,700 blanks, 95d, sample 13.....	9 40
“ 1,900 “ 95h, “ 19.....	7 50
“ 163,200 blanks, No. 1, sample 12.....	657 40
“ on 10,000 envelopes.....	10 00
“ 1,000 serial blanks, "R," blue copy ink, sample 5..	9 00
“ and ruling 500 blanks for abstract of lands sold for taxes, sample 41.....	4 00

Amount carried forward..... \$3,367 33

BOARD OF STATE AUDITORS.

65

Auditor General vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

Amount brought forward.....	\$3,367 33
W. S. George & Co.,	
To printing and ruling 5,800 Co. blanks, No. 10, sample 37....	24 80
“ 800 blanks for warrant book, sample 19.....	4 75
“ and ruling 100 blanks, No. 72d, sample 24.....	2 50
“ “ 500 “ “ 54, sample 29.....	4 40
“ 1,000 Teachers' Institute vouchers, sample 9.....	6 10
“ 200 blanks for Institute fund receipts, sample 9....	2 90
“ and ruling 200 blanks for statement of receipts and disbursements on account of Teachers' Institute, sample 27	2 50

August 29, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To printing and ruling 96,000 Co. blanks, No. 2, sample 41....	481 50
“ “ 15,800 blanks, No. 11, sample 37.....	62 80
“ “ 38,400 “ “ 58, “ 29.....	231 80
“ 5,800 blanks, No. 3A, sample 19.....	17 25
“ 7,700 “ “ 95a, sample 19.....	22 00
“ 5,800 “ “ 95b, “ 19.....	17 25
“ and ruling 500 blanks, No. 101, sample 25.....	5 00
“ 200 blanks, “G,” blue copy ink, “ 9.....	4 10
“ 200 lists of papers in which tax lists are to be published, sample 8.....	1 90
printing and ruling 500 blanks, No. 85c, sample 21.....	4 40
“ “ 500 “ “ 85b, “ 23.....	4 00
11 lbs. old paper for memorandum blocks, @ 5c.....	55
printing and ruling 100 blanks for record of office charges on State tax land deeds, sample 41.....	2 00
printing 100 blanks for summary of receipts and disbursements, sample 11.....	5 00
printing and ruling 200 blanks for statement of moneys received into State Treasury, sample 34.....	3 25
printing and ruling 100 blanks for statement of moneys disbursed from State Treasury, sample 34.....	2 50
printing 100 blanks, i, sample 9.....	2 50
“ and ruling 500 blanks, No. 104, sample 23.....	4 00
furnishing paper for same.....	1 25
printing 3,800 blanks, 95j, sample 8.....	16 30
“ 3,800 “ 95k, “ 8.....	16 30
“ 3,800 “ 95l, “ 8.....	16 30
“ 1,900 “ 95m, “ 8.....	8 70
“ 1,900 “ 95n, “ 8.....	8 70
“ 1,000 “ 95o, “ 8.....	5 10
“ 1,000 “ 95p, “ 8.....	5 10
“ 7,700 “ 95i, “ 8.....	31 90

Amount carried forward..... \$4,396 73

Auditor General vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

Amount brought forward.....	\$4,396 73
W. S. George & Co.,	
To printing and ruling 500 blanks, 79i, sample 23.....	4 00
" " 500 " 105, " 24.....	4 90
" " 5,800 blanks for statement of land sold	
October, 1877 (sales-books), sample 41.....	30 50
printing 1,900 blanks, No. 15, " 19.....	7 50
" 9,600 " " 16, " 19.....	26 75
" 100 blanks, A, sample 8.....	1 50
" 500 " H, " 9.....	4 10
" 100 vouchers for Teachers' Institute, sample 8.....	1 50
" 100 " " rec'ts of Sup't Pub. Inst. samp. 8.	1 50
" and ruling 100 vouchers for Eastern Asylum, " 23	2 00
" " 500 blanks for Prison—certificate of	
amounts due from contractors, sample 23.....	4 00
printing statement of State taxes as apportioned to the several	
counties by the Auditor General for the year 1877, 34,608	
ems, @ 40c.....	13 84
press-work on same, 1 token.....	33

September 26, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To printing and ruling 200 blanks for record of list of lands	
charged back, sample 41.....	2 50
printing 1,000 blanks, No. 103, sample 8.....	5 10
" 200 (second lot of blanks), H, sample 9.....	2 90
" 100 blanks, "C," sample 5.....	75
" and ruling 2,900 blanks, No. 95e, sample 41.....	16 00
" " 1,900 " " 95f, " 41.....	11 00
" on 4,000 envelopes.....	4 00
" and ruling 1,000 blanks, No. 75, sample 24.....	7 90
" " 1,000 " " 76, " 24.....	7 90
" " 1,000 " " 77, " 24.....	7 90
" " 200 blanks, No. 91, sample 39.....	3 75
" " 200 " " 92, " 39.....	3 75
" " 200 " " 93, " 39.....	3 75
" " 100 " " 90, " 39.....	3 00
" 200 blanks, F, blue copy ink, sample 8.....	2 50
" 1,000 blanks, No. 103a, sample 19.....	5 25
" 100 " N, sample 9.....	2 50
" and ruling 1,000 blanks, No. 95g, sample 41.....	6 50
" " 1,000 " " 95q, " 41.....	6 50
" " 1,000 " " 104, " 23.....	6 50
paper for same.....	3 00
printing and ruling 7,700 blanks, No. 12, sample 37.....	32 40
Amount carried forward.....	\$4,644 50

Auditor General vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

Amount brought forward.....	\$4,644 50
W. S. George & Co.,	
To printing and ruling 5,800 blanks, No. 13, sample 37.....	24 80
" " 15,300 " " 14, " 37.....	62 80
" " 76,800 " " 60, " 36.....	578 25
" " 9,600 " " 95, " 41.....	49 50
" " 1,900 " " 39, " 41.....	11 00
" 1,000 serial blanks, R, blue copy ink, sample 5.....	9 00
" and ruling 500 blanks, 99b, sample 23.....	4 00
" 100 blanks, No. 71, sample 8.....	1 50
" 100 " " 66, blue copy ink, sample 8.....	2 10
" and ruling 4,000 blanks, No. 2, sample 41.....	21 50
Total for Printing.....	<u>\$5,408 95</u>

BINDING.

October 25, 1876.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To folding and stitching 1,400 abstracts of sales of State tax land	
(not in contract), @ 25c.....	\$3 50
making 144 memorandum blocks, @ 3c.....	4 32
binding 25 qrs. register, full sheep, Russia ends and bands...	42 25
paging same.....	2 50
binding 2 sales-books, Wexford Co.....	1 40
" 1 sales-book, Missaukee Co.....	70
paging same.....	30.

November 29, 1876.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To binding 1 sales-book, Clinton Co.....	70
paging same.....	10
binding 11 qrs. land redeemed, full bound, Russia ends and	
bands, @ \$1.69.....	18 59
paging same.....	1 05

December 27, 1876.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To binding 28 qrs. taxes received, full bound, Russia ends and	
bands, @ \$1.69.....	47 32
paging same.....	2 62
making 14 memorandum blocks, @ 3c.....	42
Amount carried forward.....	<u>\$125 77</u>

Auditor General vs. The State of Michigan.

BINDING.

January 31, 1877.

Amount brought forward.....	\$125 77
W. S. George & Co.,	
To binding 6 qrs. letter book, No. 6, full bound, Russia ends and bands, \$10.14; paging same, 60c.....	10 74
binding 7 qrs. letter book, H, full bound Russia ends and bands, \$11.83; indexing same (not in contract), 50c.....	12 33
binding 3 qrs. appr'n journal, full bound, Russia ends and bands, super royal size, 2 sizes larger than medium (not in contract), @ \$2.00.....	6 00
cutting index through the book (not in contract),.....	1 00
binding 20 qrs. State tax land, full bound, Russia ends and bands, \$33.80; paging same, \$1.90.....	35 70
ruling 100 sheets, time-books, sample 45.....	30
binding 6 time-books, same as sales-books.....	4 50
pasteboard and mounting 11 organizations of counties (not in contract).....	1 00
binding 21 qrs. State tax land, full bound, Russia ends and bands, \$35.49; paging same, \$2.00.....	37 49
binding 3 books, rec'ts, same style as sales-books, larger size.....	3 00
“ 650 Auditor General's Reports in full cloth, @ 30c...	195 00

March 28, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To ruling 100 sheets paper, and paging same.....	55
making 66 memorandum blocks (not in contract), @ 3c.....	1 98
binding 202 qrs. delinquent taxes returned for 1876, in half sheep, @ 69c.....	139 38
mounting on pasteboard 1 map of Mich., (not in contract).....	50
binding 212 qrs. letters, @ 15c.....	31 80
“ 45 qrs. State tax land, half sheep, miscellaneous binding, @ 69c.....	31 05
binding 34 qrs. land advertised, half sheep, miscellaneous binding, @ 69c.....	23 46
binding 1,126 Auditor General's Reports in paper, @ 13c...	146 38
“ 200 same in cloth, @ 30c.....	60 00
“ 24 same in full law sheep.....	24 00
“ 336 qrs. letters, @ 15c.....	50 40
cutting blotting paper (not in contract).....	50
binding 25 qrs. tax books, full sheep, Russia corners, @ \$1.08	27 00
making 25 memorandum blocks (not in contract), @ 3c.....	75
“ 1 scrap-book (not in contract).....	1 75
binding 9 qrs. liquor tax receipts, half sheep, miscellaneous binding, @ 69c.....	6 21
Amount carried forward.....	\$978 54

Auditor General vs. The State of Michigan.

BINDING.

April 25, 1877.

Amount brought forward.....	\$978 54
W. S. George & Co.,	
To binding 1 record of duplicates, double cap size, half Russia, cloth sides (not in contract).....	2 50
binding 34 qrs. Co. Treasurers' receipts, half sheep, miscellaneous binding, @ 69c.....	23 46
120 file boxes, @ 35c.....	42 00
mounting table on pasteboard, 50c.; cutting paper (not in contract) 50c.....	1 00

May 30, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To repairing 3 State tax land books (not in contract).....	6 00
rebinding 2 tract books (not in contract).....	9 00

June 27, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To making 52 memorandum blocks (not in contract), @ 3c.....	1 56
ruling 1 ream double cap paper " ".....	50
binding 3 vols. bills, @ \$2.03.....	6 09

July 25, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To making 20 memorandum blocks, @ 3c.....	60
binding 18 qrs. general fund warrants, full bound, Russia ends and bands, @ \$1.69.....	30 42
ruling list of counties, 25c.; cutting blotting paper, etc., 25c.....	50
binding 4 qrs. interest on State bonds, full Russia, @ \$1.81..	7 24
paging same 40c.; cutting blotting paper 50c.....	90

August 29, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To making 31 memorandum blocks, @ 3c.....	93
folding 500 blanks, No. 101 (not in contract).....	50
mounting on pasteboard 2 maps of Michigan.....	1 00
binding 7 qrs. ledger auxiliary, full leather, Russia ends and bands, @ \$1.69.....	11 83
paging same.....	65
binding 4 qrs. daily summary, cap size, Russia ends and bands (not in contract), @ \$1.00.....	4 00
binding 4 qrs. rec'ts for deeds, same size and style as above..	4 00
" 3 large heavy scrap-books for record of plats, half Russia, cloth sides (not in contract).....	18 00
ruling 1,900 sheets roughs.....	3 00
making 256 memorandum blocks, @ 3c.....	7 68

Amount carried forward..... \$1,161 90

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Auditor General vs. The State of Michigan.

BINDING.

September 26, 1877.

Amount brought forward.....	\$1,161 90
W. S. George & Co.,	
To making 72 memorandum blocks, @ 3c.....	2 16
binding 150 sales-books, \$105.00; paging same, \$10.20.....	115 20
adding paper to 3 books (Disbursement, Rect. and Estimate).....	75
binding 4 qrs. moneys disbursed, Russia ends and bands, @	
\$2.00, super-royal size, larger than medium.....	8 00
binding 7 qrs. moneys received, same size and style as above..	14 00
paging same, \$1.00; binding 2 sales-books, Kent Co., \$1.40..	2 40
paging same.....	70
Total for Binding.....	<u>\$1,305 11</u>

RECAPITULATION.

General Allowances.....	\$335 72
Stationery	5,405 17
Printing	5,408 95
Binding	1,305 11
Total Allowances to Auditor General.....	<u>\$12,454 95</u>

State Land Office vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

October 25, 1876.

D. J. Evans,

For salary and expenses as Trespass Agent:

To hotel at Lansing, \$7.00; 'bus fare, 25c; fare to Bay City, \$2.40	\$9 65
fare to Loomis, \$1.75; hotel at Loomis, \$1.50.....	3 25
livery 2 days to Gladwin Co., \$8.00; bill at settler's, \$3.50..	11 50
dinner and horse-feed at camp, \$1.00; fare to Bay City, \$1.75	2 75
supper at Saginaw, 50c; postage stamps, \$3.00.....	3 50
fare to Clam Lake, \$3.98; dinner at Reed City, 50c.....	4 48
livery to town 22, 7 w., \$5.00; bill at settler's, \$1.00.....	6 00
hotel at Clam Lake, \$3.00; fare to Reed City, 88c.....	3 88
dinner at Reed City, 50c.; fare to Bay City, \$3.10.....	3 60
supper at Saginaw, 50c.; telegram to O. Pearson, 50c.....	1 00
paid A. P. Stegenga for examining trespass in town 6, range	
16 west, and making report.....	2 50
fare to Detroit, \$3.25; hotel in Detroit, \$4.00	7 25
“ Bay City, \$3.25; livery 2 days in Tuscola Co., \$8.00..	11 25
hotel at Watrous ville, \$1.00; hotel at Tuscola, \$2.50.....	3 50
dinner and horse-feed, \$1.00; plank road tolls, 64c.....	1 64
fare to Saginaw, 40c.; dinner at Saginaw, 50c.....	90
“ Bay City, 40c.; do., to Lansing, \$2.40.....	2 80
supper at Owosso, 50c.; 'bus fare, 25c.....	75
salary 26 days—for month of October.....	130 00

State Treasurer,

To postage for State Land Office for October, 1876..... 40 00

Charles J. Manktelow,

For expenses in examining State lands under Act 95, of 1875:

To 2½ days' service, as State Agent, examining State lands..... 5 00

November 29, 1876.

L. A. Clapp,

To telegram to W. S. George & Co., 55c.; do., to J. B. Haviland, \$1.14..... 1 69

State Treasurer,

To postage for State Land Office for November, 1876..... 55 00

D. J. Evans,

For salary and expenses as Trespass Agent:

To hotel at Lansing, \$3.50; 'bus, 25c.; fare to Bay City, \$2.40	6 15
telegrams to E. Nelson and Wm. Spencer at Cheboygan.....	1 10
fare to Hersey, \$2.95; livery, \$3.00; hotel at Hersey, \$2.00..	7 95
“ Bay City, \$2.95; supper at Saginaw, 50c.....	3 45
“ Grand Rapids, \$5.75; dinner at Reed City, 50c.	6 25
'bus at Grand Rapids, 50c.; hotel at Grand Rapids, \$2.00...	2 50

Amount carried forward..... \$339 29

State Land Office vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....		\$339 29
D. J. Evans,		
To fare to Trent, 75c.; fare to Grand Rapids, 75c.....	1 50	
hotel at Grand Rapids, \$2.00; fare to Bay City, \$5.75.....	7 75	
dinner and supper on route	1 00	
fare to Loomis, \$1.75; dinner, 50c.; fare to Midland, 75c...	3 00	
hotel at Midland, \$2.00; fare to Bay City, \$1.00.....	3 00	
supper at Saginaw, 50c.; telegram to O. Pearson, 35c.; do.,		
from Com'r Clapp, 50c.....	1 35	
fare to Saginaw, 40c.; car fares, 24c.; hotel at Saginaw,		
\$1.00.....	1 64	
fare to Bay City, 40c.; paid O. Pearson for 1 day's service,		
\$3.00.....	3 40	
postage stamps, \$3.00; fare to Lansing, \$2.40; 'bus fare, 25c.	5 65	
hotel at Lansing, \$4.50; 'bus fare, 25c.; fare to Bay City,		
\$2.40.....	7 15	
telegram to Com'r Clapp, 46c.; fare to Chicago, \$8.75.....	9 21	
supper at Owosso, 50c.; hotel at Lansing, \$1.50; 'bus fare,		
50c.....	2 50	
dinner at Marshall, 75c.; hotel at Chicago, \$6.00; 'bus fares,		
\$1.00.....	7 75	
fare to Bay City, \$8.75; dinner and supper on route, \$1.25..	10 00	
telegram to D. Chase.....	40	
fare to Saginaw, 40c.; dinner, 75c.; 'bus fare, 25c.....	1 40	
" Lansing, \$2.00; supper at Owosso, 50c.; 'bus, 25c...	2 75	
salary for November—26 days @ \$5.00.....	130 00	
Mary Holly,		
To 6 days' work cleaning windows, etc., in State Land Office @		
\$1.50.....	9 00	
United States Express Co.,		
To express.....	25	
Accounts for publishing list of forfeited State lands, etc., adver-		
tised for sale for non-payment of interest due March 1, 1876:		
Cassopolis Vigilant,		
primary school interest, 1 f., 5 t.....	2 10	
Greenville Independent,		
primary school interest.....	\$11 34	
swamp land interest.....	42	
asylum fund.....	84—6 f., 5 t.	12 60
Saginaw Valley News,		
primary school interest.....	\$9 45	
swamp land interest.....	1 05—6 f., 4 t.	10 50
Detroit Free Press,		
primary school interest.....	\$22 90	
swamp land interest.....	86 30—52 f., 5 t.	109 20
Amount carried forward.....		\$682 39

State Land Office vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....		\$682 39
Pontiac Gazette,		
primary school interest.....	\$2 10	
swamp land interest.....	2 10—2 f., 5 t.	4 20
Port Huron Times,		
primary school interest.....	\$3 55	
swamp land interest.....	7 60	
normal school interest.....	2 53	
asylum fund.....	1 02—7 f., 5 t.	14 70
Ionia Sentinel,		
primary school interest, 2 f., 5 t.....		4 20
Monroe Commercial,		
primary school interest, 3 f., 5 t.....		6 30
Emmet Co. Democrat,		
primary school interest 5 f., 5 t.....		10 50
Grand Rapids Daily Eagle,		
primary school interest.....	\$6 20	
swamp land interest.....	1 44	
university interest.....	1 42	
salt spring land—general fund.....	1 44—5 f., 5 t.	10 50
Escanaba Tribune,		
primary school interest.....	\$3 14	
swamp land interest.....	1 06—2 f., 5 t.	4 20
Mining Journal,		
primary school interest.....	\$15 36	
swamp land interest.....	1 44—8 f., 5 t.	16 80
Frankfort Weekly Express,		
primary school interest.....	\$3 15	
agricultural college interest.....	3 15—3 f., 5 t.	6 30
Benton Harbor Palladium,		
university interest, 2 f., 5 t.....		4 20
Jackson Citizen,		
primary school interest, 2 f., 5 t.....		4 20
Pentwater News,		
primary school interest.....	\$12 96	
swamp land interest.....	1 74—7 f., 5 t.	14 70
Ontonagon Miner,		
primary school interest.....	\$15 36	
swamp land interest.....	1 44—8 f., 5 t.	16 80
South Haven Sentinel,		
primary school interest.....	\$4 20	
swamp land interest.....	4 20—4 f., 5 t.	8 40
Grand Traverse Herald,		
primary school interest.....	\$4 02	
agricultural college interest.....	2 28—3 f., 5 t.	6 30
Amount carried forward.....		\$814 69

State Land Office vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....		\$814 69
Hastings Republican Banner, primary school interest, 4 f., 5 t.....		8 40
Albion Recorder, primary school interest.....	\$4 73	
swamp land interest.....	1 05	
university interest.....	52—3 f., 5 t.	6 30
Kalamazoo Telegraph, primary school interest.....	\$1 58	
university interest.....	4 72—3 f., 5 t.	6 30
Valley City Stereoscope, primary school interest, 3 f., 5 t.....		6 30
Times and Standard, primary school interest.....	\$0 90	
agricultural college interest.....	5 40—3 f., 5 t.	6 30
Grand Haven Herald, primary school interest.....	\$15 50	
university interest.....	45	
normal school interest.....	45	
asylum fund.....	3 68	
salt spring land—general fund.....	92—10 f., 5 t.	21 00
Isabella Co. Enterprise, primary school interest, 3 f., 5 t.....		6 30
Clinton Republican, primary school interest.....	\$3 78	
swamp land interest.....	2 52—3 f., 5 t.	6 30
Menominee Herald, primary school interest.....	\$1 74	
swamp land interest.....	8 76—5 f., 5 t.	10 50
Charlevoix Sentinel, primary school interest.....	\$5 25	
agricultural college interest.....	1 05—3 f., 5 t.	6 30
The Kalkaskian, primary school interest.....	\$12 05	
swamp land interest.....	16 85	
agricultural college interest.....	50—14 f., 5 t.	29 40
Clam Lake News, primary school interest.....	\$14 83	
swamp land interest.....	16 57	
agricultural college interest.....	4 30—17 f., 5 t.	35 70
Big Rapids Pioneer, primary school interest.....	\$7 88	
swamp land interest.....	2 62—5 f., 5 t.	10 50
Midland Independent, primary school interest.....	\$3 40	
swamp land interest.....	12 10	
salt spring land—general fund.....	3 40—9 f., 5 t.	18 90
Amount carried forward.....		\$993 19

State Land Office vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....		\$993 19
Lake Co. Star,		
primary school interest—5 f., 5 t.....		10 50
Allegan Journal,		
primary school interest.....	\$12 91	
swamp land interest.....	1 79—7 f., 5 t.	14 70
Gratiot Co. Journal,		
primary school interest.....	\$14 36	
swamp land interest.....	2 30	
asylum fund.....	3 22	
salt spring land—general fund.....	7 42—13 f., 5 t.	27 30
Sanilac Jeffersonian,		
primary school interest.....	\$2 94	
swamp land interest.....	11 76—7 f., 5 t.	14 70
Weekly Clarion,		
primary school interest.....	\$5 04	
swamp land interest.....	1 26—3 f., 5 t.	6 30
Detroit Tribune,		
primary school interest.....	\$22 90	
swamp land interest.....	86 30—52 f., 5 t.	109 20
Newaygo Tribune,		
primary school interest.....	\$17 75	
swamp land interest.....	2 61	
asylum fund.....	64—10 f., 5 t.	21 00
Northern Tribune,		
primary school interest.....	\$12 75	
swamp land interest.....	67 05—38 f., 5 t.	79 80
Huron Co. News,		
primary school interest.....	\$3 60	
swamp land interest.....	17 40—10 f., 5 t.	21 00
Reed City Weekly Clarion,		
primary school interest.....	\$11 70	
swamp land interest.....	90—6 f., 5 t.	12 60
The Register,		
primary school interest.....	\$12 15	
swamp land interest.....	2 55—7 f., 5 t.	14 70
Roscommon Pioneer,		
(advertised for sale November 15, 1876.)		
primary school interest.....	\$9 53	
swamp land interest.....	97—5 f., 5 t.	10 50
Portage Lake Mining Gazette,		
primary school interest.....	\$25 50	
swamp land interest.....	1 80—13 f., 5 t.	27 30
Otsego Co. Herald,		
primary school interest.....	\$2 10	
swamp land interest.....	2 10—2 f., 5 t.	4 20
Amount carried forward.....		\$1,366 99

State Land Office vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....		\$1,366	99
Traverse Bay Progress,			
primary school interest.....	\$9	61	
swamp land interest.....	2	55	
agricultural college interest.....	2	54—7 f., 5 t.	14 70
Iron Herald,			
primary school interest—7 f., 5 t.....			14 70
Mason Co. Record,			
primary school interest.....	\$9	16	
swamp land interest.....	3	44—6 f., 5 t.	12 60
Detroit Post,			
primary school interest.....	\$25	00	
swamp land interest.....	86	30—53 f., 5 t.	111 30
The Flint Globe,			
primary school interest—3 f., 5 t.....			6 30

December 27, 1876.

L. A. Clapp,			
To 1,482 miles' travel, @ 10c., from Lansing to Washington and return, in relation to adjustment of swamp land and internal improvement land grant.....			148 20
5½ days' board in Washington @ \$3.00.....			16 50
E. Bement & Sons,			
To repairing press.....			75
State Treasurer,			
To postage for State Land Office for December, 1876.....			40 00
D. J. Evans,			
For salary and expenses as Trespass Agent:			
To hotel at Lansing, \$4.50; 'bus fare, 25c.; fare to Bay City, \$2.40.....			7 15
fare to Detroit, \$3.25; hotel at Detroit, \$3.75; fare to Bay City, \$3.25.....			10 25
postage stamps, \$5.50; fare to Saginaw, 40c.; dinner, 75c....			6 65
car fares, 24c.; fare to Bay City, 40c.; fare to Lansing, \$2.40			3 04
supper at Owosso, 50c.; hotel at Lansing, \$2.00; 'bus fares, 50c.....			3 00
fare to Grand Rapids, \$3.40; sleeping car, \$1.50; hack fare, 25c.....			5 15
livery bill, \$2.50; hotel at Grand Rapids, \$3.50; 'bus fare, 25c.....			6 25
fare to Newaygo, \$1.10; hotel at Newaygo, \$2.50.....			3 60
" Grand Rapids, \$1.10; supper, 50c.; 'bus fare, 50c....			2 10
telegram to Tioga Mfg. Co., 40c.; fare to Big Rapids, \$1.66...			2 06
hotel at Big Rapids, \$3.50; fare to Reed City, 36c.; dinner 50c.			4 36
fare to Bay City, \$3.10; supper, 50c.; fare to Petoskey, \$6.75			10 35
diinner, 50c.; supper, 50c.; hotel at Petoskey, \$1.00.....			2 00
Amount carried forward.....		\$1,798	00

State Land Office vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$1,798 00
D. J. Evans,	
To fare to Cheboygan, \$3.00; dinner, 50c.; hotel at Cheboygan, \$7.50.....	11 00
fare to Petoskey, \$3.00; dinner, 50c.; hotel at Petoskey, \$1.00.....	4 50
breakfast at Mancelona, 50c.; fare to Big Rapids, \$4.00.....	4 50
hotel at Big Rapids, \$2.00; 'bus fares, 50c.; fare to Muskegon, \$1.70.....	4 20
hotel at Muskegon, \$5.00; 'bus fares, 50c.; fare to Big Rapids, \$1.70.....	7 20
dinner, 50c.; 'bus fare at Big Rapids, 50c.; fare to Bay City, \$3.46.....	4 46
supper at Saginaw, 50c.; telegram to O. A. Bowen, 40c.....	90
paid Phil. Smith for examining trespass.....	8 35
telegrams to D. Chase and B. M. Thompson.....	1 29
fare to Lansing, \$2.40; supper at Owosso, 50c.; 'bus fare, 25c.....	3 15
salary of self for December, 26 days, @ \$5.00.....	130 00
paid expenses and services of O. Pearson for examining trespass, as follows:	
fare to Sanford, 85c.; hotel at Sanford, \$1.50.....	2 35
“ Bay City, \$1.25; hotel at Bay City, \$1.50.....	2 75
“ Saginaw, 40c.; do., to Chesaning, 70c.....	1 10
hotel at Chesaning, \$1.00; livery bill to town 9, 2 east, \$2.00.....	3 00
“ “ \$1.00; fare to Bay City, \$1.10.....	2 10
supper, 50c.; fare to Imlay City and return, \$4.00.....	4 50
hotel at Imlay, \$1.00; do., at Bay City, \$1.00; fare to St. Louis, \$1.45.....	3 45
hotel at St. Louis, \$1.50; livery bill to town 11, 5 west, 2 days, \$10.00.....	11 50
dinner and horse feed, 75c.; hotel at Elm Hall, \$2.50.....	3 25
“ at camp, 75c.; hotel at Crystal Lake, \$2.50.....	3 25
hotel at St. Louis, \$2.50; fare to Bay City, \$1.45.....	3 95
“ Bay City, \$1.50; fare to Reed City, \$3.10.....	4 60
dinner at Reed City, 50c.; fare to Holton, \$1.60.....	2 10
paid assistant 1 day to help run lines.....	2 00
hotel bill at Holton, \$3.50; livery bill 2 days, \$6.00.....	9 50
bills at settler's, \$3.50; fare to Evart, \$1.98.....	5 48
dinner at Reed City, 50c.; hotel at Evart, \$1.50.....	2 00
livery to town 19, 7 west, \$3.00; bill at settler's, \$1.00.....	4 00
hotel at Evart, \$1.50; fare to Saginaw, \$2.30.....	3 80
17 days' service, @ \$3.00 (vouchers attached).....	51 00
B. P. Richmond,	
To 4 prs. butts for pantagraph, @ 12½c.....	50
21½ hours' work on same, @ 50c.....	10 75
F. C. Carr,	
To 54 ft. lumber, @ \$18.00 per M.....	97
Amount carried forward.....	\$2,115 45

State Land Office vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....		\$2,115 45
F. C. Carr,		
To 2 lbs. nails, 10c. ; 15 ft. weather strip, \$1.35.....		1 45
2 brass hooks, 16c. ; 1 pr. butts with screws, 15c.....		31
1 lock, 30c. ; 1 pr. handles, with screws, 55c.....		85
sticks for pantagraph, 25c. ; 19 hours' work, \$4.75.....		5 00
American Express & Western Union Tel. Co.,		
To telegram, \$1.00 ; do., 55c. ; do., 68c. ; do. 46c. ; do., 40c....		3 09
" 71c. ; do., 25c. ; do., 40c. ; do., \$1.40 ; do., 40c....		3 16
" 40c. ; do., 40c. ; do., 70c. ; do., 30c.....		1 80
express, 25c. ; do., 30c. ; do., \$3.40 ; do., \$4.00.....		7 95
Accounts for publishing list of forfeited and other State lands advertised for sale for non-payment of interest due March 1, 1876 :		
Bay City Tribune,		
primary school interest.....	\$2 10	
swamp land interest.....	6 30—4 f., 5 t.	8 40
Charlotte Republican,		
primary school interest.....	\$4 20	
swamp land interest.....	1 05—3 f., 5 t.	5 25
Alpena Co. Pioneer,		
primary school interest.....	\$8 45	
swamp land interest.....	54 13	
agricultural college interest.....	42—30 f., 5 t.	63 00
The Livingston Republican,		
primary school interest.....	\$7 10	
swamp land interest.....	1 30—4 f., 5 t.	8 40
<hr/>		
<i>January 31, 1877.</i>		
Lapham & Longstreet,		
To 2 horses for draft board @ 50c.....		1 00
Seeber Ennis,		
To 48 ft. of lumber for shelves.....		96
1 new catch-bolt, 15c. ; ½ lb. brads, 10c. ; drayage on lumber, 25c.....		50
6 hours' work (carpenter), \$1.20 ; 1 drafting table, with horses, \$3.50.....		4 70
State Treasurer,		
To postage for State Land Office for month of Jan., 1877		24 00
Frank Wells,		
To sponge.....		1 00
Dart & Hunter,		
To 1 lock and 15 keys, \$8.50 ; 1 pr. door-knobs, \$1.00.....		9 50
putting on door.....		50
W. S. George & Co.,		
To Semi-Weekly Republican for 1 year, from No. 1236 to 1339, both inclusive.....		2 50
Amount carried forward.....		\$2,268 77

State Land Office vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$2,268 77
S. D. Bingham, P. M.,	
To postage on due letters from July 5, 1876, to January 25, 1877.....	45
rent of drawer No. 32 from January 1, 1877, to July 1, 1877.....	2 00
stamps.....	15

February 28, 1877.

D. J. Evans,	
For services and expenses in connection with writing up and preparing report of examination of State lands, under Act 95, Laws of 1875:	
To 25 days' service preparing report @ \$5.00.....	125 00
express on blanks from Land Office.....	30
expenses of trip from Bay City to Lansing and return.....	6 20
State Treasurer,	
To postage for State Land Office, month of Feb., 1877.....	40 00
S. F. Snyder,	
To pencil tracing of the village of Branch.....	1 00
Ferle & Co.,	
To 1 box, 40c.; do., 40c.; do., 75c.....	1 55
repairing 1 stool, 25c.; do., 35c.; do., 35c.; do., 50c.....	1 45
1 desk.....	13 50
H. E. Hoard,	
To publishing list of forfeited State lands in Iosco, Ogemaw, Alcona, and Oscoda counties, advertised for sale for non-payment of interest, etc., due March 1, 1876:	
primary school interest.....	\$41 02
swamp land interest.....	4 28
agricultural college interest.....	11 40—27 f., 5 t.
American Express Co.,	
To express, 50c.; do., 25c.; do., 13 pkgs., \$3.20; do., 15c.....	4 10
" 5 pkgs.....	1 25
A. Cameron,	
To R. R. fare from Lansing to Hemlock City, via Saginaw, and return.....	4 70
lodging, breakfast, and supper.....	1 50
(These expenses were incurred in examining reported trespass upon E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 3, town 11 N., R. 2 E.)	
A. A. Nichols,	
To 1 broom, 40c.; 24 boxes matches, \$2.00; 6 cakes soap, 50c..	2 90
1 cake sapolio, 10c.; 1 pail, 15c.; 1 broom, 35c.....	60
24 boxes matches.....	2 00
Shull & Alsdorf,	
To 1 scrub-brush, 25c.; do., 25c.; 1 whisk broom, 25c.....	75
Amount carried forward.....	\$2,534 87

State Land Office vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

March 28, 1877.

Amount brought forward.....	\$2,534 87
State Treasurer,	
To postage for State Land Office for March, 1877.....	60 00
E. F. Cooley,	
To 6 ft. flexible tubing, \$2.40; 1 goose-neck and patent socket, 75c.	3 15
1 2-joint bracket, \$1.75; 1 elbow, 10c.....	1 85
1 Argand burner, porcelain shade, frame, and chimney	2 50
3½ hours changing pipe, etc., \$1.75; 1 cut glass globe, 85c...	2 60
American Express & Western Union Tel. Co.,	
To express, 25c.; do., 25c.; do., 15c.; telegram, 55c.; do., 73c.	1 93

April 25, 1877.

United States Express Co.,	
To express, 10 pkgs., @ 25c.....	2 50
State Treasurer,	
To postage for State Land Office for month of April, 1877.....	40 00
Wm. J. Young & Sons,	
To 1 pantagraph.....	80 00
A. C. Lewis,	
To recording quit claim deed, Upton and Hall to State of Mich..	60
Timothy D. Rose,	
To 5 days' service in surveying pine timber cut—trespass on S. W.	
¼ of Sec. 15, town 24 N., R. 14 W.....	10 00
Cannell & Edmonds,	
To binding 21 feet floor matting with leather, @ 18c.....	3 78
George Stubbs,	
To examining Sec. 16, town 32 N., R. 8 E., 1 day.....	3 00
going to Alpena to mail report, ½ day.....	1 50
estimating part of timber cut, 1 day.....	3 00
went to Alpena to stop trespass, 1 day.....	3 00
measuring and estimating timber cut, 1 day.....	3 00
1 day to Alpena to stop trespass.....	3 00
measuring timber,—reporting, etc., 1 day.....	3 00
½ day to Alpena to mail report of trespass.....	1 50
examining W ½ of N. W. ¼ of Sec. 17, town 32, 8 E.....	3 00
1 day to Alpena to mail report.....	3 00
American Express & Western Union Tel. Co.,	
To telegram, 49c.; express, 25c.; do., \$1.50.....	2 24
Detroit Daily Post Co.,	
To Daily edition 1 year to March 27, 1877.....	10 60

May 30, 1877.

Mary Holly,	
To 7½ days' work cleaning in Land Office, \$9.37; material furnished (soap and oil) 35c.....	9 72
Amount carried forward.....	\$2,793 34

State Land Office vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$2,793 34
State Treasurer,	
To postage for State Land Office, month of May, 1877.....	15 00
B. F. Simons,	
To 1 doz. papers pins.....	1 00
American Express & Western Union Tel. Co.,	
To express 50c.; do., 25c.; telegram, 25c.....	1 00
H. Ingersoll,	
To 13½ yds. 4-4 cane matting, \$13.75; 2½ yds. 6-4 cane matting, \$3.19.....	16 94
Shull & Alsdorf,	
To 1 chamois skin.....	25
Detroit Free Press Co.,	
To advertising notice of sale of mineral lands, 15 lines, twice a week for 3 weeks.....	4 13
advertising sale of reserved State mineral lands, 8 f., 6 t., once a week.....	19 60
publishing postponement of sale of mineral lands, 1 f., 3 t....	1 40

June 27, 1877.

E. V. Esmond,	
To justice's fee for 2 affidavits, @ 25c.....	50
Mary Holly,	
To 1½ days' work cleaning Land Office, @ \$1.25.....	1 88
State Treasurer,	
To postage for State Land Office for month of June.....	35 00
S. D. Bingham, P. M.,	
To postage due on letters rec'd from March 8, 1877 to June 19, 1877, inclusive.....	24
stamps on letters underpaid—same time.....	21
rent of drawer No. 32 from July 1, to Dec. 31, 1877.....	2 00
Dart, Bowen & Co.,	
To 1 Yale drawer-lock, \$1.00; 1 hammer, 85c.....	1 85
1 screw-driver, 35c.; 2 papers tacks, 20c.....	55
American Express & Western Union Tel. Co.,	
To express, 30c.; do., 25c.; do., 2 pkgs., 80c.; do., 7 pkgs., 70c. " 5 pkgs., 50c.; do., 10c.; do., 25c.; telegram, 43c.; do., 86c.; do., 70c.....	2 05
do., 86c.; do., 70c.....	2 84
The following accounts are for expenses incurred by supervisors in securing information in regard to abandonment by settlers of homesteads, making affidavit to same, etc. The accounts were duly certified to by L. H. Briggs, Deputy Comr. of State Land Office, and were allowed as follows, viz.:	
Sidney H. Manzer,	
To officer's signature to jurat, and sworn witness.....	50
Amount carried forward.....	\$2,900 28

State Land Office vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$2,900 28
Tunis T. Van Arsdale,	
To 1 day's service, \$2.00; paid notary fees, 25c.....	2 25
John Klacking,	
To proofs and justice's fee.....	1 50
Charles S. Watson,	
To affidavits taken before justice of peace.....	50
time going to and making affidavit before justice of peace...	1 00
Simeon P. Gates,	
To 3 affidavits.....	75
Wm. B. Waldo,	
To justice's fee, 25c.; $\frac{3}{4}$ day making deposition and mailing same,	
\$1.25; postage and stationery, 7c.....	1 57
Ransom Jones,	
To going before justice to be sworn, \$1.00; justice's fee, and	
postage, 30c.....	1 30
John C. Heslin,	
To paid justice of the peace for taking oath.....	25
mailing, postage, and service.....	75
Wm. Quatermass,	
To sworn statement of S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 25, Town 7 N.,	
R. 12 E.....	2 00
B. Davis,	
To certificate of affidavit of abandonment of homestead lands,	
50c.; postage, 6c.....	56
James T. Hall,	
To examination of homestead lands in township of Arcadia, S.	
W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 23; and E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec.	
27.....	2 50
George W. Jenks,	
To notary's fees on 5 affidavits, \$1.25; supervisor's fees on same,	
\$1.25.....	2 50
Joseph H. Powell,	
To justice's fee.....	25
James W. Spencer,	
To 2 affidavits of proof of abandonment.....	50
Charles Freeman,	
To administering 4 oaths.....	40
James Y. Wilson,	
To paid for administering oath.....	25
Jas. W. McCormick,	
To paid justice of the peace for 3 affidavits.....	75
George Sutherland,	
To paid justice for 2 affidavits.....	50
William East,	
To justice's fees for eight acknowledgments of homestead entries,	
@ 25c.....	2 00
Amount carried forward.....	\$2,922 36

State Land Office vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$2,922 36
John F. Zeigler, To taking 3 affidavits, 75c. ; supervisor's fees, 75c.	1 50
John B. Hartwell, To paid notary for affidavit, 25c. ; personal charges, 75c.....	1 00
The following accounts for publishing restored State lands, etc., advertised for sale, were presented, duly certified to by L. H. Briggs, Deputy Com'r of State Land Office, and allowed as follows:	
H. E. Gemberling, publisher of Traverse Bay Progress, To publishing list of lands in Antrim Co. advertised for sale, 1877, 1 f., 5 t. : swamp land.....	2 10
T. G. Stevenson, publisher of Ionia Sentinel, To publishing list of restored State swamp lands in Ionia Co. ad- vertised for sale June 28, 1877, 2 f., 5 t.....	4 20
James H. Stone, publisher of Port Huron Times, To publishing list of restored State swamp lands in St. Clair Co. advertised for sale June 28, 1877, 2 f., 5 t.....	4 20
Frank S. Burton, publisher of Midland Independent, To publishing list of restored State swamp lands in Gladwin Co. advertised for sale June 28, 1877, 2 f., 5 t.....	4 20
C. P. Nearpass, publisher of Whitehall Forum, To publishing list of restored State swamp lands in Muskegon Co. advertised for sale June 28, 1877, 2 f., 5 t.....	4 20
J. A. & O. Whitmore, publishers of Cadillac Weekly News, To publishing list of restored State swamp lands in Missaukee and Wexford counties, advertised for sale June 28, 1877, 4 f., 5 t.....	8 40
Henderson & Reid, publishers of Allegan Journal, To publishing list of restored State swamp lands in Allegan Co. advertised for sale June 28, 1877, 2 f., 4 t.....	3 50

July 25, 1877.

R. L. Polk & Co., To 1 copy Michigan State Directory.....	4 00
State Treasurer, To postage for State Land Office, month of July.....	40 00
Wesley Emery, To index, 30c. ; do., 30c.....	60
J. I. Mead, To 1 water-cooler.....	3 00
The following accounts for expenses incurred by supervisors in se- curing information in regard to abandonment, by settlers, of lands located as homesteads, making affidavit, etc., were pre- sented, duly certified to by L. H. Briggs, Dep. Com'r of State Land Office, and were allowed as follows:	

Amount carried forward.....	\$3,003 26
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State Land Office vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$3,003 26
W. C. Niles,	
To 5 affidavits of abandonment of State homesteads in the town of Springvale, Charlevoix Co.....	1 25
Samuel Zink,	
To 1 day examining homesteads in the town of Richland, Montcalm Co.....	2 00
2 affidavits of abandonment, justice's fees.....	50
J. L. Stevens,	
To 1 day examining homesteads in town of Wells, Tuscola Co....	2 00
16 affidavits of abandonment; justice's fees, @ 10c.....	1 60
Thomas Scott,	
To 1 day examining State homesteads in town of Verona, Huron Co.....	2 00
3 affidavits of abandonment, justice's fees.....	75
Christian Link,	
To 1 day examining State homesteads in town of Brookfield Huron Co.....	1 50
5 affidavits of abandonment; justice's fees.....	1 25
postage and stationery.....	17
John McIntosh,	
To 1 day examining State homesteads in town of Sheridan, Huron Co.....	1 00
affidavits of abandonment; justice's fees.....	80
William F. Doering,	
To 1½ days examining State homesteads in town of Elmer, Sanilac Co., @ \$2.00.....	3 00
2 affidavits of abandonment; justice's fees.....	20
E. B. Hayes,	
To 4 affidavits of abandonment of State homesteads in town of Juniata, Tuscola Co., justice's fees, @ 25c.....	1 00
Albert C. Gowdy,	
To 4 affidavits of abandonment of State homesteads in town of Leavitt, Oceana Co.: justice's fees, \$1.00; postage, 9c....	1 09
Thaddeus O'Hara,	
To 2 days examining State homesteads in town of Minden, Sanilac Co., @ \$2.00.....	4 00
1 affidavit of abandonment, justice's fee.....	25
E. W. Woodward,	
To ½ day going to justice's office and making affidavit of abandonment of 3 State homesteads in town of White Oak, Ingham Co.....	75
justice's fees on same.....	75
Adelbert N. Doty,	
To 2 days examining State homesteads in town of Frost, Clare Co.	3 00
1 affidavit of abandonment, justice's fee.....	25
Amount carried forward.....	\$3,032 37

State Land Office vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$3,032 37
Thomas Barnes,	
To 1 day examining State homesteads in town of Victory, Mason Co.....	2 00
3 affidavits of abandonment, justice's fees.....	75
William S. Moore,	
To $\frac{1}{4}$ day going to justice's office and making affidavits of aban- donment of 3 State homesteads in town of Speaker, San- ilac Co.....	50
justice's fee on same, 25c. ; postage 3c.....	28
Bernhard Haack,	
To 3 affidavits of abandonment of State homesteads, in town of Blumfield, Saginaw Co. : justice's fees, 30c. ; postage, 6c..	36
John Wylie,	
To 16 affidavits of abandonment of State homesteads in town of Grant, Cheboygan Co. : justice's fees, @ 25c.	4 00
postage and stationery.....	17
August Kowalski,	
To 31 affidavits of abandonment of state homesteads in town of Posen, Presque Isle Co. : justice's fees, @ 25c., \$7.75 ; postage, 51c.....	8 26
Andrew Jackson,	
To 12 affidavits of abandonment of State homesteads in town of Sault Ste. Marie, Chippewa Co. : justice's fees, @ 25c., \$3.00 ; postage, 15c.....	3 15
William Hale,	
To 3 affidavits of abandonment of State homesteads in town of Denton, Roscommon Co. : justice's fees, @ 10c.....	30
postage and stationery.....	10
Albert W. Rikely,	
To 1 affidavit of abandonment of State homestead in town of Burleigh, Iosco Co. : justice's fee, 10c. ; postage, 3c.....	13
A. H. Nordhouse,	
To 2 affidavits of abandonment of State homesteads in town of Hamlin, Mason Co. : justice's fees, 25c.....	50
postage and stationery.....	05
J. H. Beckett,	
To 10 affidavits of abandonment of State homesteads in town of Maple Valley, Sanilac Co. : justice's fees, @ 25c.....	2 50
Jas. D. Pardee,	
To 1 affidavit of abandonment of State homestead in town of Pierson, Montcalm Co. : justice's fee, 25c. ; postage, 7c....	32
George McKay,	
To 1 day going to justice's office and making 4 affidavits of aban- donment of State homesteads in town of Lake, Huron Co., \$2.00 ; justice's fees, \$1.00.....	3 00
Amount carried forward.....	\$3,058 74

State Land Office vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$3,058 74
William Power,	
To $\frac{1}{2}$ day going to justice's office and making affidavits of abandonment of homesteads in town of Emmet, St. Clair Co....	1 00
justice's fees for two affidavits, @ 25c.	50
Joseph Broomfield,	
To 20 affidavits of abandonment of State homesteads in town of Sigel, Huron Co.: justice's fees, @ 25c.	5 00
A. E. Tilyou,	
To 3 affidavits of abandonment of State homesteads in town of Selma, Wexford Co.: justice's fees, @ 25c.	75
W. W. Hubbell,	
To 4 affidavits of abandonment of State homesteads in town of Baldwin, Iosco Co.: justice's fees, @ 25c.	1 00
Henry Cogill,	
To 1 day examining State homesteads in town of Crystal, Oceana Co.	2 00
1 affidavit of abandonment: justice's fee.....	25
Fred L. Barker,	
To 7 affidavits of abandonment of State homesteads in town of Grayling, Kalkaska Co.: justice's fees, @ 25c.	1 75
James Y. Law,	
To 1 day examining State homesteads in town of Sherman, Mason Co., \$2.00; 7 affidavits of abandonment: justice's fees, \$1.75.....	3 75
John A. Mathews,	
To 3 affidavits of abandonment of State homesteads in the town of Greenbush, Clinton Co.: justice's fees.....	50
George N. Wade,	
To 1 day examining State homesteads in town of Sheridan, Newaygo Co., \$2.00; do., \$2.00	4 00
1 affidavit of abandonment: justice's fee.....	25
postage and stationery.....	10
Jacob R. Isanhart,	
To $\frac{1}{2}$ day examining State homesteads in town of Sheridan, Mecosta Co.	75
1 affidavit of abandonment: justice's fee.....	25
Landelin Tschirhart,	
To 4 affidavits of abandonment of State homesteads in town of Sherman, Huron Co.: justice's fees, @ 25c.	1 00
postage and stationery.....	25
William Thurston,	
To amount paid Co. Clerk for acknowledgement, 1 day's time examining State homesteads in the town of Pleasant View, Emmet Co.	3 75
Amount carried forward.....	\$3,085 59

State Land Office vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$3,085 59
C. E. Webster,	
To $\frac{1}{4}$ day making affidavit of abandonment of State homesteads in the town of Fulton, Gratiot Co.....	50
2 affidavits of abandonment: justice's fees.....	50
Dougald Matheson,	
To 34 affidavits of abandonment of State homesteads in the town of Presque Isle, Presque Isle Co.: justice's fees.....	8 50
2 days making affidavits of abandonment and mailing same, \$4.00; postage, 37c.....	4 37
Adam T. Scarlett,	
To 2 affidavits of abandonment of State homesteads in town of Alcona, Alcona Co.: justice's fees.....	50
Robert Pearson,	
To 1 day examining State homesteads in town of Denver, Isa- bella Co.....	2 00
1 affidavit of abandonment: notary fee.....	25
George McMillan,	
To time, postage, and stationery in making proofs of abandon- ment of State homesteads in town of Dalton, Muskegon Co.....	25
7 affidavits of abandonment: justice's fees.....	1 75
Charles McMillan,	
To 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ days making affidavits of abandonment of State home- steads in the town of Paris, Huron Co.....	3 00
13 affidavits of abandonment: justice's fees.....	3 25
W. C. McMullen,	
To $\frac{1}{2}$ day in making proof of abandonment of homesteads in town of Evart, Osceola Co.....	1 00
1 affidavit of abandonment: justice's fee.....	25
Artemas Hicks,	
To $\frac{1}{4}$ day making affidavit of abandonment of homesteads in Buel, Sanilac Co.....	25
1 affidavit of abandonment: justice's fee.....	25
A. D. Parker,	
To 1 day examining State homesteads in town of Lee, Allegan Co.....	1 50
3 affidavits of abandonment: justice's fees.....	75
George W. Bailey,	
To 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ days examining State homesteads and making proofs of abandonment in the town of Wilson, Charlevoix Co.....	3 00
1 affidavit of abandonment: justice's fee and postage on affi- davit.....	36
Andrew E. Banks,	
To 16 affidavits of abandonment of State homesteads in the town of Moltke, Presque Isle Co.: \$4.00; postage on affidavits, 21c.....	4 21
Amount carried forward.....	\$3,122 03

State Land Office vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$3,122 03
Daniel Corry, To 4 affidavits of abandonment of State homesteads in the town of Cedarville, Menominee Co.....	1 00
Robert Gray, To 2 affidavits of abandonment of State homesteads in the town of Austin, Sanilac Co.: justice's fees.....	50
John S. Shurtleff, To 1½ days examining State homesteads in the town of Cross Village, Emmet Co.....	3 00
Wm. H. Crandall, To 1 day examining State homesteads in the town of Hayes, Clare Co.....	2 00
1 affidavit of abandonment: justice's fee.....	25
William J. Morey, To ½ day making affidavits of abandonment of State homesteads in the town of Pioneer, Missaukee Co., 50c.; 2 affidavits of abandonment, @ 50c.....	1 00
postage and other expenses.....	10
James Minard, To 4 affidavits of abandonment of State homesteads in the town of Moore, Sanilac Co.: notary fees.....	1 00
postage on affidavits, 9c.; 4 affidavits of abandonment, \$1.00	1 09
Patrick D. Eagan, To ½ day making proof of abandonment of State homesteads in town of Seville, Gratiot Co.....	1 00
making affidavits of abandonment, justice's fees.....	40
Jonathan Green, To 5 affidavits of abandonment of State homesteads in town of Summerfield, Clare Co.: justice's fees.....	60
E. Staley, To affidavits of abandonment of State homesteads in Columbia, Tuscola Co., justice's fees.....	30
postage on proofs of abandonment.....	10
John Galbraith, Jr., To 1 day examining State homesteads in town of Fremont, Sani- lac Co.....	2 00
Frank J. Ryland, To 1 affidavit of abandonment of State homesteads in town of Elk, Sanilac Co.: justice's fee.....	25
J. McCuddy, To 3 affidavits of abandonment of State homesteads in town of KawKawlin, Bay Co.: justice's fees.....	75
Will J. Sproat, To 1 day examining State homesteads in town of Dorr, Alle- gan Co.....	1 50
2 affidavits of abandonment: justice's fees.....	50
Amount carried forward.....	\$3,139 37

State Land Office vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$3,139 37
T. S. Frey,	
To 1 affidavit of abandonment of State homestead in the town of Ensley, Newaygo Co. : justice's fee.....	25
C. W. Johnson,	
To 14 affidavits of abandonment of State homesteads in town of Au Gres, in Bay Co.....	1 40
James Reid,	
To 1 affidavit of abandonment of State homestead in town of Bridgehampton, Sanilac Co.....	25
William Freeman,	
To 4 affidavits of abandonment of homesteads in town of Grant, Mason Co.....	1 00
John Houghton,	
To 13 affidavits of abandonment of State homesteads in town of Lynn, St. Clair Co. : justice's fees.....	1 00
Accounts for publishing list of State Lands advertised for sale June 28, 1877:	
Emmet Co. Democrat,	
swamp land—1 f., 5 t.....	2 10
Charlevoix Sentinel,	
swamp land—1 f., 5 t.....	2 10
Alpena Co. Pioneer,	
swamp land—4 f., 5 t.....	8 40
The Kalkaskian,	
swamp land—3 f., 5 t.....	6 30
Grand Haven Herald,	
swamp land—2 f., 5 t.....	4 20
The Register,	
primary school lands—2 f., 5 t.....	4 20
Saginaw Valley News,	
swamp land—2 f., 5 t.....	4 20
Reed City Clarion,	
swamp land—2 f., 5 t.....	4 20
Weekly Clarion,	
swamp land—2 f., 5 t.....	4 20
Huron Co. News,	
swamp land—2 f., 5 t.....	4 20
Frankfort Weekly Express,	
swamp land—2 f., 5 t.....	4 20
Pentwater News,	
swamp land—2 f., 5 t.....	4 20
Traverse Herald,	
swamp land—2 f., 5 t.....	4 20
Roscommon Co. Pioneer,	
swamp land—2 f., 5 t.....	4 20
Amount carried forward.....	\$3,204 17

State Land Office vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$3,204 17
Charlevoix Sentinel, swamp land—2 f., 5 t.....	4 20

August 29, 1877.

State Treasurer, To postage for State Land Office for August.....	75 00
American Express & W. U. Tel. Co., To express, 25c.; do., 25c.; telegram, 27c.; do., 43c.; do., 46c.; do., 40c.....	2 06
Detroit Tribune Co., To daily edition 1 year to Jan. 1, 1878, \$10.00; postage, 60c....	10 60
Hopkins & Darr, publishers Mason Co. Record, To publishing list of restored lands in Mason Co., advertised for sale June 28, 1877, 2 f., 5 t., : swamp land.....	4 20
The following accounts are for examining abandoned homesteads, and making affidavit, etc. :	
Perry A. Ferguson, To 2 affidavits of abandonment of State homesteads in the town of Sylvan, Osceola Co. : justice's fees, @ 10c.....	20
Henry A. Clark, To 1 affidavit of abandonment of State homestead in the town of Evart, Osceola Co. : justice's fee.....	25
Frederick Fishley, To 1 day examining State homesteads in the town of Vernon, non, Isabella Co.....	1 25
1 affidavit of abandonment : justice's fee.....	25
W. B. Ellis, To 3 affidavits of abandonment of State homesteads in the town of Duncan, Cheboygan Co. : justice's fees, 75c.; postage 6c.....	81
Joseph W. Snell, To 2 affidavits of abandonment of State homesteads in the town of Fair Haven, Huron Co. : justice's fees.....	50
James McGregor, To 1½ days examining State homesteads and attending justice's office in town of Flynn, Sanilac Co.....	2 50
17 affidavits of abandonment : justice's fees, \$1.50; postage, 20c.....	1 70
E. C. Babcock, To 2 days examining State homesteads in town of Watertown, Sanilac Co.....	4 00
6 proofs of abandonment : justice's fees, @ 10c.....	60
John Ferguson, To 93 affidavits of abandonment of State homesteads in the town of Long Rapids, in Alpena Co. : justice's fees, @ 10c.....	9 30
27 affidavits of abandonment of State homesteads in town of Long Rapids, in Alpena Co.....	2 70
Amount carried forward.....	\$3,324 29

State Land Office vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$3,324 29
Henry M. Buchanan,	
To 1 day examining State homesteads in the town of Goodland, Lapeer Co.....	2 00
$\frac{1}{2}$ day going to justice's office.....	50
2 affidavits of abandonment: justice's fees.....	50
Joseph Brackenbury,	
To 1 day examining State homesteads in town of Grant, Huron Co.....	2 00
9 affidavits of abandonment: justice's fees, \$2.25; postage, 12c.....	2 37
Alex. Morris,	
To 6 days examining State homesteads in the town of Alpena, Alpena Co., @ \$2.00.....	12 00
115 affidavits of abandonment: justice's fees, \$28.75; post- age and stationery, \$1.90.....	30 65
John Koopman,	
To 1 day examining State homesteads in the town of Riverside, Missaukee Co.....	2 00
5 affidavits of abandonment: justice's fees, 60c.; postage, 18c.	78
Dempster H. Stebbins,	
To $\frac{1}{2}$ day examining State homesteads in town of Banks, Antrim Co.....	1 00
1 affidavit of abandonment: justice's fee.....	12
Melzar Granger,	
To 2 days examining State homesteads in the town of Colfax, Huron Co.....	4 00
4 affidavits of abandonment: justice's fees, @ 25c.....	1 00
Robert H. Warner,	
To 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ days examining State homesteads in the town of Novesta, Tuscola Co.....	5 00
10 affidavits of abandonment: justice's fees, @ 25c.....	2 50
Francis M. Black,	
To 16 affidavits of abandonment of State homesteads in the town of Oliver, Huron Co.: justice's fees, @ 10c.....	1 60
David D. Oliver,	
To 29 affidavits of abandonment of State homesteads in the town of Ossineke, Alpena Co.: justice's fees, @ 25c.....	7 25
Francis Shanankwett,	
To 1 day examining State homesteads in the town of Burt, Che- boygan Co.....	2 00
2 affidavits of abandonment: justice's fees, @ 25c.....	50
H. G. Fountain,	
To 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ days examining State homesteads in the town of Homer, Midland Co.....	3 00
Amount carried forward.....	\$3,405 06

State Land Office vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$3,405 06
Newel Smith,	
To 1 day examining State homesteads in the town of Wheeler, Gratiot Co.....	2 00
1 affidavit of abandonment: justice's fee.....	25
John Clelland,	
To 1 affidavit of abandonment of State homesteads in town of Washington, Sanilac Co.: justice's fee, 25c.; supervisor's fee, 25c.....	50
Silas Doan,	
To 9 affidavits of abandonment of State homestead in the town of Custer, Sanilac Co.: justice's fees, 90c.; postage, 10c..	1 00
A. J. Rice,	
To 3 affidavits of abandonment of State homesteads in the town of Elba, Gratiot Co.: justice's fees, 50c.; postage, 15c....	65
Peter Fox,	
To 9 affidavits of abandonment of State homesteads in the town of Lamotte, Sanilac Co.: justice's fees, \$1.17; postage, 15c.	1 32
Thaddens O'Hara,	
To 1 affidavit of abandonment of State homesteads in the town of Minden, Sanilac Co.: justice's fee.....	25
Thomas Jarmy,	
To notary fee for 1 affidavit of abandonment of State home- stead in the town of Nunda, Cheboygan Co.....	25
Thomas Walker,	
To $\frac{1}{2}$ day examining State homesteads in the town of Marlette, Sanilac Co.....	50
6 affidavits of abandonment: justice's fees, @ 25c.....	1 50
William Schlager,	
To 11 affidavits of abandonment of State homesteads in the town of Belknap, Presque Isle Co.: notary fees, @ 25c.....	2 75
Henry Frank,	
To 4 affidavits of abandonment of State homesteads in the town of Bingham, Huron Co.: justice's fees, 20c.; postage, 6c..	26
Dougald Matheson,	
To 4 days examining State homesteads in the town of Presque Isle, Presque Isle Co., @ \$2.00.....	8 00
16 affidavits of abandonment: notary fees, @ 25c.....	4 00
<hr/>	
<i>September 26, 1877.</i>	
Davis & Larned,	
To 2 spittoons, \$1.50; 1 do., 60c; 1 feather duster, \$4.00.....	6 10
State Treasurer,	
To postage for State Land Office.....	40 00
A. C. Carpenter,	
To 6 sponges, @ 5c.....	30
Amount carried forward.....	\$3,474 69

State Land Office vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$3,474 69
Western Union Tel. Co., To telegram, 25c.; do., 25c.....	50
S. D. Bingham, P. M., To letters rec'd, postage due thereon, July 2 to Sept. 25.....	84

The following accounts for expenses incurred by supervisors in securing information in regard to abandonment, by settlers, of lands located as homesteads, making affidavit, etc., were presented, duly certified to by L. H. Briggs, Dep. Com'r of State Land Office, and were allowed as follows, viz.:

George W. Drake, To 3 affidavits of abandonment of State homesteads in town of Littlefield, Emmet Co.: justice's fees, @ 25c.....	75
John P. Stilwell, To 2 affidavits of abandonment of State homesteads in town of Bloomfield, Huron Co.: justice's fees, @ 25c..... postage.....	50 06
Joseph Egerer, To 2 days examining State homesteads in town of James, Saginaw Co..... 3 affidavits of abandonment of same: justice's fees, @ 25c...	4 00 75
E. K. Robinson, To 3 affidavits of abandonment of State homesteads in town of Boyne Falls, Charlevoix Co.: justice's fees, @ 25c..... postage.....	75 06
Total for General Allowances.....	<u><u>\$3,482 90</u></u>

STATIONERY.

Charles N. Ayres, To 1,000 plats, sample 353, \$25.00; 1 gross A. W. F. pencils, sample 78, \$7.00.....	\$32 00
1 ream wrapping paper, sample 8, \$3.00; 1 gross A. W. F. pencils, sample 79, \$7.00.....	10 00
1 ream wrapping paper, sample 14, \$3.50; $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. Roger's erasers, sample 209, \$1.50.....	10 00
10 rms. 18-lb. flat cap, sample 55, \$37.80; 3 rms. 24-lb. folio, sample 60, \$15.66.....	53 46
3 rms. 28-lb. demy, sample 64, \$25.50; 3 rms. 36-lb. medium, sample 66, \$33.90.....	59 40
$\frac{1}{2}$ doz. rolls blue ribbon, sample 256, \$3.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ doz. banker's inkstands, sample 238, \$3.90.....	6 90
Amount carried forward.....	<u><u>\$171 76</u></u>

State Land Office vs. The State of Michigan.

STATIONERY.

November 29, 1876.

Amount brought forward.....	\$171 76
Charles N. Ayres,	
To 5 M. envelopes, sample 326, @ \$4.40.....	22 00
10 M. " " 333, @ \$2.00.....	20 00
1 paper weight, \$1.75; 1 pencil and ivory tablet, \$3.00.....	4 75
5 rms. lithographed letter heads, sample 43, @ \$7.25.....	36 25
10 " note heads lithographed, " 43, @ \$7.25.....	72 50
Wesley Emery,	
To 5 qrs. Whatman's antiquarian drawing paper, 31x53, @ \$25.66.....	128 30
1 rubber triangle, \$1.00; do., \$1.50.....	2 50
1 gross Gillott's, pens, No. 170, \$1.00; 1 steel straight-edge, 24 inch, \$3.00.....	4 00
1 ruling pen (3 pr. blades), \$2.25; 1 rubber chain scales, \$1.40.....	3 65
2 bottles Keuffel and Esser's carmine ink 40c.; 1 do., of ox-gall, 30c.....	70
1 bottle Keuffel and Esser's blue ink.....	30

December 27, 1876.

Charles N. Ayres,	
To 2 M. sheets bond paper, 19x23, sample 28, @ \$29.70.....	59 40
3 rms. legal cap, sample 49, @ \$3.36.....	10 08
5 " foolscap, " 50, @ \$2.76.....	13 80

January 31, 1877.

Charles N. Ayres,	
To 3 reams folio post, perfect, sample 60, @ \$5.22.....	15 66
3 banker's inkstands, sample 238, @ \$1.30.....	3 90
4 qrs. blotting paper, " 3, @ \$1.05.....	4 20
5 " " " 1, @ 70c.....	3 50
1 gross rubber bands, " 133.....	1 80
1 " " " 129.....	84
2 " " " 126, @ 72c.....	1 44
3 " " " 153, @ \$2.00.....	6 00
5 " " " 152, @ \$1.50.....	7 50
5 " " " 151, @ \$1.00.....	5 00
5 " " " 146, @ 60c.....	3 00
3 reams 16-lb. folio " 60, M, @ \$3.20.....	9 60
2 " 16-lb. " " 60, M, @ \$3.20.....	6 40

February 28, 1877.

Charles N. Ayres,	
To 1 letter book, sample 248.....	1 75
Amount carried forward.....	\$620 58

State Land Office vs. The State of Michigan.

STATIONERY.

Amount brought forward.....	\$620 58
Wesley Emery,	
To $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. pen-holders (small), 20c.; 1 doz. thumb tacks, 35c....	55
1 roll 36-inch mounted drawing paper (10 yds.).....	11 00
1 " 42-inch " " ".....	12 50
1 straight-edge (rubber), 60c.; 1 small cake Chinese white, 25c.....	85
1 red sable brush, 2 points, \$1.00; 1 large cake Chinese ink, \$4.00.....	5 00
2 doz. thumb tacks, @ 65c.....	1 30

March 28, 1877.

Charles N. Ayres,	
To 1 doz. bottles Arnold's fluid, sample 98.....	5 75
½ " French copying ink, sample 100, @ \$7.00.....	1 75
2 letter books, sample 248, @ \$1.75.....	3 50
Wesley Emery,	
To 1 doz. bottles Alling's blue ink.....	1 00

April 25, 1877.

Charles N. Ayres,	
To ½ doz. erasers, sample 209, @ \$3.00.....	1 50
1 " rubber sheets 10x12 (not in contract), @ 35c.....	4 20

May 30, 1877.

To 1 Edmond's patent letter book dampener, sample 249.....	2 45
2 rms. 16-lb. folio, sample 60, @ 20c.	6 40
1 M. plats, sample 353.....	25 00
235 lithographed plats, sample 354, @ \$33.00 per M.....	7 76

June 27, 1877.

Charles N. Ayres,	
To 3 doz. thumb tacks, sample 259, @ 90c.....	2 70
1 eyelet punch and set, sample 246.....	1 50
6 ornate inkstands (not in contract), @ 25c.....	1 50
2 cork fillers " " @ 20c.....	40
1 doz. knife erasers, sample 211, @ \$3.75.....	1 25
265 plats, sample 354, @ \$33.00 per M.....	8 74

July 25, 1877.

To 1 doz. carmine ink, sample 103, \$2.75; 1 doz. No. 3 pen-holders, sample 231, \$4.80.....	7 55
2 rms. 16-lb. folio, sample 60 M, @ \$3.20.....	6 40

Amount carried forward..... \$741 13

State Land Office vs. The State of Michigan.

STATIONERY.

August 29, 1877.

Amount brought forward.....	\$741 13
Charles N. Ayres,	
To ½ doz. ornate inkstands (not in contract), @ \$2.00.....	1 00
½ “ Morgan’s No. 2 mucilage pots, @ \$2.25.....	56
½ “ 16-inch flexible rulers (not in contract), @ \$4.50.....	2 25
10 rms. Byron Weston’s paper, special size, 60-lb. perfect, 19x32½ (not in contract), @ \$23.00.....	230 00
5 rms. lithographed note heads, sample 43, @ \$7.25.....	36 25
Total for Stationery.....	<u>\$1,011 19</u>

PRINTING.

October 25, 1876.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To printing 200 notices that certain land reverted to State, will be returned to market, sample 5.....	\$1 00
printing 800 notices that certain land forfeited for non-pay- ment of interest, will be offered for sale, sample 5.....	2 50
composition on public offering of restoration of State land, 52,380 ems, @ 40c.....	20 95
press-work on same, 3 tokens, @ 33c.....	99
composition on public offering of indemnity primary school lands, 27,051 ems, @ 40c.....	10 82
press-work on same, 3 tokens, @ 33c.....	99

November 29, 1876.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To advertising sale of primary school, and State building land, 3 f., 7 weeks.....	8 40
advertising sale of primary school, and swamp land, 3 folios, 7 weeks (from Sept. 29 to Nov. 14, 1876).....	8 40
printing 500 blank rec’ts for interest on primary school land, sample 4.....	1 75
printing on 4,500 envelopes.....	4 50
“ 1,000 blank assignments, sample 5.....	3 00
“ and ruling 200 blanks, record of taxes received on part-paid State land, sample 41.....	2 50
printing 2,000 blanks, rec’t for interest on primary school land, sample 4.....	5 50
printing 2,000 blanks, rec’t for purchase of primary school land, sample 4.....	5 50
Amount carried forward.....	<u>\$76 80</u>

State Land Office vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

Amount brought forward.....	\$76 80
W. S. George & Co.,	
To printing and ruling 200 blanks for ledger "A," State road contracts, sample 41	2 50
printing and ruling 100 blanks for journal "A," reserve on road contract, sample 41.....	2 00
composition on the Annual Report of Trespass Agent for public lands for the year 1876, 32,480 ems, @ 40c.....	12 99
printing 200 covers for same, sample 8.....	1 90
press-work on same, 3 tokens, @ 33c.....	99

December 27, 1876.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To printing 200 complimentary slips (D. J. Evans), sample 1....	75
" 500 vouchers for payment of advertising forfeited State lands, sample 9.....	4 10
printing on 10,000 envelopes.....	10 00
" 200 notices of transmittal of lists of forfeited lands, sample 5.....	1 00
printing 200 notices of transmittal of lists of lands that have been licensed, sample 5.....	1 00
printing 500 requests for balance of interest money, sample 5	1 75
" 200 notices to county treasurers in reference to mon- eys due on part-paid lands, sample 5.....	1 00
printing and ruling 400 blanks for tax receipts, sample 37...	3 20
" 100 blanks for forfeited State land bid, " 19...	3 00
composition on Annual Report of State Land Office for the year ending Sept. 30, 1876, including 4 pages reprinted by order of Commissioner, 236,637 ems, @ 40c.....	94 65
press-work on same, 153 tokens, @ 30c.....	45 90
printing 2,000 covers for same, sample 8.....	9 10

January 31, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To printing 1,000 blanks for certificate of purchase, sample 13..	6 60
" 500 " part-paid certificates, " 13..	4 60
" 1,000 " settler's license, " 13..	6 60
" 300 " private sale certificates, " 13..	3 80
" 1,000 " land certificates, " 13..	6 60
" 200 blanks used when certificates of commissioners are made, sample 8.....	1 90
printing 2,000 circulars, No. 2, sample 10.....	11 10
" 3,500 " " 1, " 13.....	16 60
" 2,000 " " 3, " 13.....	10 60

Amount carried forward.....	\$341 03
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Slate Land Office vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

February 28, 1877.

Amount brought forward.....	\$341 03
W. S. George & Co.,	
To printing 1,000 blanks for county treasurers' receipts, sample 19	5 25
" 500 " affidavit of settlement, " 8..	3 10
" 600 " primary school land, " 4..	2 00

March 28, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To printing and ruling 100 blanks for trespass record, sample 41.	2 00

May 30, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To printing 1,000 blank rec'ts for primary school land, s'ple. 4.	3 00
" 1,500 " "A," blue copy ink, " 5.	13 25
" 500 " "B," " 5.	4 75
" and ruling 1,000 blanks for subdivision, section, town, range, etc., sample 22.....	7 40
printing and ruling 500 blanks for abstract of forfeited land, sample 31.....	5 50
printing and ruling 200 receipts, sample 27.....	2 50

June 27, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To printing and ruling 100 blanks, list of forfeited land, sample 41.....	2 00
printing 2,800 blanks, proof of abandonment, sample 7.....	12 30
" 1,000 circulars to supervisors, sample 8.....	5 10
" and ruling 300 tax rec't blanks, " 27.....	3 00

July 25, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To printing 500 blanks for three months proof of settlement, sample 9.....	4 10

August 29, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To printing 300 notices to holders of homestead license, blue copy ink, sample 5.....	3 05
printing 300 notifications to publishers that fees for publishing sold or forfeited lands, have been sent, sample 5.....	1 25
printing 1,000 blanks for notice that certain land will be sold for non-payment of interest, sample 5.....	3 00

Amount carried forward.....	\$423 58
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State Land Office vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

Amount brought forward.....	\$423 58
W. S. George & Co.,	
To printing 300 notices to county clerks, sample 5.....	1 25
" and ruling 300 blanks for notice to county treasurers,	
sample 37.....	2 80
printing 300 blanks, vouchers for advertising, sample 7.....	2 30
" 300 notices that certain land has reverted to the	
State, blue copy ink, sample 5.....	3 05

September 26, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To printing and ruling 200 blanks for tax receipts for part-paid	
land, sample 6.....	2 00
printing and ruling 100 blanks for rec'ts for taxes on part-	
paid lots, sample 6.....	1 50
printing 100 principal and interest rec'ts, sample 4.....	75
" 200 blanks for " " " 4.....	1 00
" 1,000 notices that certain land will be offered for sale,	
blue copy ink, sample 5.....	9 00
printing 200 notices that certain checks have been sent, blue	
copy ink, sample 5.....	2 20
printing 200 notices to county treasurers, copy ink, sample 37	3 60
" 500 " newspaper publishers, sample 5.....	1 75
" and ruling 300 notices of forfeiture of certain land,	
sample 37.....	2 80
printing and ruling 100 blanks for order book, sample 41....	2 00
" 200 blanks, interest and penalty rec'ts, " 4.....	1 00
Total for Printing.....	<u>\$460 58</u>

BINDING.

October 25, 1876.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To binding 500 pamphlets without covers.....	\$5 00

November 29, 1876.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To making 14 memorandum blocks, @ 3c.....	42
Amount carried forward.....	<u>\$5 42</u>

State Land Office vs. The State of Michigan.

BINDING.

December 27, 1876.

Amount brought forward.....	\$5 42
W. S. George & Co.,	
To cutting 300 sheets drawing paper for plats (not in contract)...	1 00
binding 6 qrs. State road contract ledger, full bound, Russia ends and bands, @ \$1.69.....	10 14
ruling paper and indexing same, 50c.; paging same, 50c.....	1 00
binding 6 qrs. State road contract journal, full bound, Russia ends and bands, @ \$1.69.....	10 14
ruling paper, and indexing same.....	50
paging same.....	50
binding 200 pamphlets, Annual Report of State Trespass Agent, @ \$2.00.....	4 00
binding 2,000 pamphlets, Report of the Commissioner of the State Land Office, @ \$2.00.....	40 00

January 31, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To binding 3 qrs. tax rec't books, full bound, Russia ends and bands, @ \$1.69.....	5 07
paging same, 30c.; ruling 2,000 circulars, No. 2, sample 45, \$3.15.....	3 45
folding 2,000 same, 90c.; ruling 3,500 circulars, No. 1, sample 45, \$5.40.....	6 30
ruling 2,000 circulars, No. 3, sample 45.....	3 15
folding 2,000 " " 3, @ 4½c. per hundred.....	90
" 3,500 " " 1, @ 4½c. ".....	1 57
binding 8 qrs. county treasurers' ledger, full bound, Russia ends and bands, \$13.52; paging same, 75c.....	14 27
binding 4 qrs. swamp land ledger, full Russia, extra, @ \$1.81.....	7 24
ruling 200 sheets county treasurers' ledger.....	75
" 100 " swamp land " (not in contract).....	50

February 28, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To repairing 1 register of certificates (not in contract).....	2 00
making 153 memorandum blocks, " " @ 3c.....	4 59
binding two primary school receipt books (not in contract)...	1 00

March 28, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To binding 10 qrs. reports on State land, half Russia, cloth sides, miscellaneous binding, @ \$1.13.....	11 30
binding 249 qrs. letters, @ 15c.....	37 35
Amount carried forward.....	\$172 14

State Land Office vs. The State of Michigan.

BINDING.

Amount brought forward.....	\$172 14
W. S. George & Co.,	
To binding 3 qrs. trespass record, large size, full bound, Russia ends and bands (not in contract), @ \$2.00.....	6 00
paging same (not in contract).....	30
binding 25 qrs. lists of land, railroad and other land, half Russia, cloth sides, miscellaneous binding, @ \$1.13.....	28 25
binding 56 qrs. approved lists swamp land, etc., full sheep, Russia ends and bands, miscellaneous binding, @ \$1.81....	101 36

April 25, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To mounting 1 map of Michigan on pasteboard (not in contract). binding 10 qrs. letters, 1876, @ 15c.....	50 1 50

May 30, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To 50 file boxes, @ 35c.....	17 50
binding 2 books, field notes, Charlevoix Co.....	10 00
" 1 book of plats, U. S. survey of Charlevoix Co., full bound (not in contract).....	5 00

June 27, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To binding 3 qrs. forfeited land, lettered on back.....	1 00

July 25, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To pasteboard and mounting 4 maps of Michigan.....	2 00
repairing 4 blank books, tax books, etc., @ \$2.00.....	8 00
binding 11 qrs. taxes 1876, sheep backs, miscellaneous binding, @ 69c.....	7 59

August 29, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To binding 12 qrs. taxes of 1875, half sheep, miscellaneous binding, @ 69c.....	8 28

September 26, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To binding 1 order book, half roan, lettered.....	1 00
Total for Binding.....	\$370 42

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

State Land Office vs. The State of Michigan.

RECAPITULATION.

General Allowances	\$3,482 90
Stationery	1,011 19
Printing	460 58
Binding	370 42
Total Allowances to State Land Office	<u>\$5,325 09</u>

State Treasurer vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

October 25, 1876.

State Treasurer,
To postage for State Treasurer's office—month of October..... \$45 00

November 29, 1876.

Mary Holly,
To 2 days' work cleaning State Treasurer's office, @ \$1.50..... 3 00
State Treasurer,
To $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent premium paid on \$1,000 silver..... 6 25
express charges on same from N. Y..... 4 00
State Treasurer,
To postage for State Treasurer's office—month of November... 60 00
N. Y. Times,
To advertising interest due Nov. 1, 1876 on Mich. bonds..... 11 20
F. C. Carr,
To 32 feet moulding, \$1.28; stain and varnish, 30c..... 1 58
3 doz. screws, 21c.; 1 paper tacks, 10c.; 4 screw eyes, 4c.... 35
16 hours' work, \$4.00; plaster of paris, 10c..... 4 10

December 27, 1876.

State Treasurer,
To postage for office of State Treasurer—month of December... 66 00
F. C. Carr,
To lumber, nails and screws, 50c.; 7 hours' work, \$1.75..... 2 25

January 31, 1877.

V. D. Dygert,
To ribbons for dating stamps..... 3 00
N. Y. Times,
To subscription to N. Y. Daily Times, 1 year..... 10 00
W. S. George & Co.,
To Semi-Weekly Republican 1 year to State Treasurer's office,
from No. 1236 to 1339 inclusive..... 2 50
State Treasurer,
To postage for State Treasurer's office—month of January..... 40 00
advertising payment of interest due January 1, 1877, in N. Y.
Times..... 11 20
Amount carried forward..... \$270 43

State Treasurer vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$270 43
S. D. Bingham, P. M., To postage on due letters from September 16, 1876, to January 1, 1877.....	09
P. O. drawer No. 38 from January 1, 1877, to June 30, 1877.....	2 00

February 28, 1877.

Wm. B. McCreery, For expenses incurred at request of Board of Fund Com'rs in visit to N. Y. to purchase \$300,000 U. S. bonds, and return via Washington to have same registered:	
To hotel bill at Detroit, \$1.50; breakfast at Rochester, 75c.....	2 25
dinner at Albany, 75c.; hotel bill at N. Y., \$8.00.....	8 75
hack hire in N. Y., \$4.00; 767 miles' travel from Lansing to N. Y., \$76.70.....	80 70
228 miles' travel from N. Y. to Washington.....	22 80
hotel in Washington, \$11.25; hack hire, \$5.00.....	16 25
754 miles' travel from Washington to Lansing.....	75 40
dinner at Cumberland, 75c.; breakfast at Chicago Junction, 75c.....	1 50
dinner at Deshler, 75c.; hotel at Detroit, \$1.50.....	2 25
State Treasurer, To postage for State Treasurer's office—month of February.....	40 00

March 28, 1877.

State Treasurer, To postage for month of March, 1877.....	40 00
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April 25, 1877.

State Treasurer, To postage for State Treasurer's office—month of April.....	40 00
Wall Street Journal, To Wall Street Journal to March 31, 1878.....	5 00
Detroit Daily Post Co., To Daily edition 1 year to March 27, 1878.....	10 60

May 30, 1877.

State Treasurer, To postage for State Treasurer's office—month of May.....	40 00
New York Times, To advertising payment of May interest on War Bounty Loan bonds.....	9 80
Amount carried forward.....	\$667 82

State Treasurer vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

June 27, 1877.

Amount brought forward.....	\$667 82
Jas. E. Scripps & Co., To The Evening News (daily) to Nov. 9, 1877.....	6 00
State Treasurer, To postage for State Treasurer's office—month of June.....	40 00
Mary Holly, To 6 days' work cleaning State Treasurer's office, @ \$1.25.....	7 50
New York Times, To advertising payment of July interest on Mich. bonds.....	9 80
S. D. Bingham, P. M., To postage on due letters received from April 11 to April 25, 1877, inclusive.....	06
drawer from June 30 to Dec. 31, 1877.....	2 00

July 25, 1877.

State Treasurer, To postage for State Treasurer's office—month of July.....	40 00
Wm. H. Boothroyd, To 1 banker's almanac for 1877.....	3 00
R. L. Polk & Co., To 1 copy of Mich. State Directory.....	4 00

August 29, 1877.

State Treasurer, To postage for State Treasurer's office—month of August.....	40 00
W. H. Walcott, To 2 stamp ribbons, @ \$1.00.....	2 00
Detroit Tribune Co., To daily edition 1 year to Jan. 1, 1878, and postage.....	10 60

September 26, 1877.

State Treasurer, To postage for State Treasurer's office—month of September...	40 00
Total for General Allowances.....	<u>\$872 78</u>

State Treasurer vs. The State of Michigan.

STATIONERY.

November 29, 1876.

Charles N. Ayres,	
To 1 map of the United States.....	\$15 00

December 27, 1876.

Charles N. Ayres,	
To 1 blank book, \$1.25; do., \$1.50.....	2 75

March 28, 1877.

Charles N. Ayres,	
To 5 gross bands, sample 151, \$5.00; 5 do., sample 152, \$7.50..	12 50
3 " " " 171, @ \$1.44.....	4 32
½ doz. paper knives, sample 110, \$1.00; ¼ doz., sample 111, \$1.13.....	2 13
2 rms. flat foolscap, 14 lb., sample 54, @ \$2.80.....	5 60
1 letter book, 10x12, sample 248.....	1 75
4 rms. flat letter, 14 lb., sample 40, @ \$2.80.....	11 20
2 " Byron Weston's super royal—medium, @ \$18.00.....	36 00
10 M. envelopes, 410—10, sample 283, @ \$2.00.....	20 00
1 letter book, sample 248.....	1 75
12 packages star paper (not in contract), @ 20c.....	2 40

May 30 1877.

Charles N. Ayres,	
To 3 gross rubber bands, @ 30c.....	90
1 1-12 doz. Arnold's writing fluid, sample 98.....	6 23
½ doz. Elm City pins (not in contract).....	63
½ " pyramid " " " ".....	1 00
2 books checks, 1,500 in book, numbered and perforated....	22 50
Total for Stationery.....	<u>\$146 66</u>

PRINTING.

November 29, 1876.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To printing and ruling 100 blanks, daily cash acct., sample 32..	\$2 00
" " " 100 " Treas. " " 32..	2 00
" 500 blanks, taxes rec'd, sample 41.....	4 00
Amount carried forward.....	<u>\$8 00</u>

State Treasurer vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

Amount brought forward.....	\$8 00
W. S. George & Co.,	
To printing and ruling 200 blanks, land redeemed, sample 41....	2 50
" " 200 " for books for record of State	
bid, and tax land sold, sample 41.....	2 50
printing 100 blanks for use in showing State debt, sample 8..	1 50
composition on the Annual Report of the State Treasurer for	
the year ending Sept. 30, 1876, 196,811 ems, @ 40c.....	78 72
press-work on same, 85 tokens, @ 30c.	25 50
printing 2,000 covers for same, sample 8..	9 10

December 27, 1876.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To printing 500 complimentary slips, sample 1.....	1 50
" 300 blanks for statement of Fire Ins. Tax, sample 9..	3 30

January 31, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To printing 2,000 blank orders for checks, sample 1.....	2 75
" 200 requests for statement, blue copy ink, sample 5..	2 20
" and ruling 200 blanks for accts. with State Treas-	
urer, sample 27.....	2 50
printing 500 blanks for rec'ts for Ins. taxes, sample 5.....	1 75
" 500 blank receipts, sample 4.....	1 75

February 28, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To printing 500 blanks for licenses, sample 8.....	3 10

April 25, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To printing and ruling 100 blanks for statement of moneys rec'd	
by State Treasurer, sample 41.....	2 00
printing on 100 letter heads (blue copy ink) "Detroit Bank,"	
sample 1.....	1 10
printing on 100 letter heads (blue copy ink) "New York	
Bank," sample 1.....	1 10

May 30, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To printing 500 blank receipts, sample 8.....	3 10
Amount carried forward.....	\$153 97

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

State Treasurer vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

June 27, 1877.

Amount brought forward.....	\$153 97
W. S. George & Co.,	
To printing 100 blanks for balances of appropriations, s'ple 37..	2 00

July 25, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To printing 5,000 blanks for check orders, sample 2	12 75

August 29, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To printing 300 blanks for receipts on tax and general tax book,	
sample 8.....	2 30
printing 300 blanks for receipts on Land Office cash-book, sam-	
ple 8.....	2 30

September 26, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To lettering "State Treas." on backs, of 135 books @ 3c., (not in	
contract).....	4 05
Total for Printing.....	<u>\$177 37</u>

BINDING.

November 29, 1876.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To 18 memorandum blocks, @ 3c.....	\$0 54

December 27, 1876.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To binding 3 cash books, 11 qrs. cap, full bound, Russia ends and	
bands (not in contract).....	11 00
binding 2,000 pamphlets, Report of State Treasurer, @ \$2.00	40 00

January 31, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To binding 3 qrs. tax receipt book, full bound, Russia ends and	
bands, \$5.07; paging same, 30c.....	5 37
Amount carried forward.....	<u>\$56 91</u>

State Treasurer vs. The State of Michigan.

BINDING.

Amount brought forward.....	\$56 91
W. S. George & Co.,	
To binding 6 qrs. land redeemed, full bound, Russia ends and bands, @ \$2.00.....	12 00
binding 6 qrs. State bid and State land sold, full bound, Russia ends and bands, @ \$2.00.....	12 00
binding 24 qrs. taxes received, full bound, Russia ends and bands, @ \$2.00.....	48 00
paging the above.....	3 00
(The last three books were super royal size,—two sizes larger than medium, therefore not in contract.)	
ruling paper and binding 1 book for book-keeper (not in contract.).....	1 75

February 28, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To binding 56 qrs. letters, @ 15c.....	8 40
Total for Binding.....	<u>\$142 06</u>

RECAPITULATION.

General Allowances.....	\$872 78
Stationery.....	146 66
Printing.....	177 37
Binding.....	142 06
Total Allowances to State Treasurer.....	<u>\$1,338 87</u>

Attorney General vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

October 25, 1876.

A. P. Coryell,	
To washing 22 pieces, @ 5c.....	\$1 10
Andrew J. Smith,	
To postage for office of Attorney General—month of October...	9 00

November 29, 1876.

A. J. Smith,	
To postage for office of Attorney General—month of November.	9 00

December 27, 1876.

A. J. Smith,	
To postage for office of Attorney General—month of December.	9 00

January 31, 1877.

Otto Kirchner,	
To amount expended for postage for use of Att'y General's office during month of January, 1877, \$5.00; cash paid for telegram, 40c.....	5 40
S. D. Bingham, P. M.,	
To P. O. drawer No. 40, from January 1, 1877 to July 1, 1877..	2 00

March 28, 1877.

Otto Kirchner,	
To postage for office of Attorney General—months of February and March.....	15 00

May 30, 1877.

Otto Kirchner,	
To postage for office of Attorney General—months of April and May.....	18 00
hack hire (voucher attached).....	3 50

June 27, 1877.

S. D. Bingham, P. M.	
To rent of drawer No. 40 from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1877.....	2 00
Amount carried forward.....	<u>\$74 00</u>

Attorney General vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

July 25, 1877.

Amount brought forward.....	\$74 00
Otto Kirchner, To postage for office of Attorney General—months of June and July.....	18 00

August 29, 1877.

Detroit Tribune Co., To daily edition 1 year to Jan. 1, 1878 and postage.....	10 60
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September 26, 1877.

Otto Kirchner, To postage for office of Attorney General—months of August and September.....	18 00
paid telegram from Geo. W. Brown, Pros. Attorney of Chip- pewa Co., <i>in re</i> Coville.....	1 41
expenses in going to Sault Ste. Marie to attend trial of case, The People vs. S. B. W. Coville, viz.: fare on boat and re- turn, \$20.00; hotel bill, etc., \$15.00.....	35 00
expenses to Grand Rapids in matter of Empire Transportation Company vs. Ralph Ely, Aud. Gen., viz.: R. R. fare, \$7.30; hotel bill, \$2.75.....	10 05
Total for General Allowances.....	<u>\$167 06</u>

STATIONERY.

January 31, 1877.

Charles N. Ayres, To 1 rm. lithographed letter heads, sample 43.....	\$7 25
1 M. 763-6½ envelopes, print (not in contract).....	4 25
500 sheets linen fabric letter paper without heads (not in con- tract).....	4 00

March 28, 1877.

Charles N. Ayres, To 2 mucilage pots, @ 60c.....	1 20
1 bottle mucilage, sample 244.....	60
Amount carried forward.....	<u>\$17 30</u>

Attorney General vs. The State of Michigan.

STATIONERY.

Amount brought forward.....	\$17 30
Charles N. Ayres,	
To 1 rm. foolscap, sample 50.....	2 76
1 " legal cap, " 46.....	4 32
<hr/>	
<i>May 30, 1877.</i>	
Charles N. Ayres,	
To legal blanks (not in contract)—500 subpoenas—for use of Att'y Gen.....	3 00
<hr/>	
<i>June 27, 1877.</i>	
Charles N. Ayres,	
To 1 gross assorted $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. bands (not in contract).....	2 00
1 " No. 30 bands, sample 169.....	84
<hr/>	
<i>July 25, 1877.</i>	
Charles N. Ayres,	
To 1-6 doz Arnold's writing fluid No. 98.....	88
2 qts. fluid, sample 98, @ 48c.....	96
<hr/>	
<i>September 26, 1877.</i>	
Charles N. Ayres,	
To 2 erasers, sample 211, @ 32c.....	64
<hr/>	
Total for Stationery.....	<u>\$32 70</u>

PRINTING.

October 25, 1876.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To printing 20 briefs, by order of Att'y Gen. Smith, for October term, in case of the People ex rel. Ralph Ely, Aud. Gen. <i>vs.</i> The Board of Supervisors of Monroe Co., 12 pages, @ 90c.	\$10 80

November 29 1876.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To printing and ruling 200 blanks for returns from prosecuting attorneys, sample 22	2 60
paper for same.....	1 00
printing 100 notices to attorneys that blanks have been sent, sample 5, 75c. ; paper for same, 25c.....	1 00
<hr/>	
Amount carried forward.....	\$15 40

Attorney General vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

January 31, 1877.

Amount brought forward.....	\$15 40
W. S. George & Co.,	
To printing briefs as follows, viz.:	
Wm. Quarley <i>vs.</i> The People, 4 pages, @ 90c.....	3 60
John Flint <i>vs.</i> " " 3 " @ 90c.....	2 70

April 25, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To printing 500 circular letters in regard to legal opinion, s'ple 8	3 10
furnishing paper for same.....	1 25
printing brief, 25 copies each of the following, being 5 more	
than agreed in the contract, @ \$1.00 per page:	
The People <i>vs.</i> Edward Preston, 4 pages.....	4 00
" " " " 1 page.....	1 00
" " Wm. Bonker, 3 pages.....	3 00
Levi Husband <i>vs.</i> The People, 3 pages.....	3 00
Wm. Brown " " 4 " 	4 00
H. Curkendall " " 2 " 	2 00

May 30, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To composition on appendix to Attorney General's Report, con-	
taining abstracts of reports of prosecuting attorneys for the	
year ending Dec. 31, 1876, from page 13 to 62 inclusive,	
506,000 ems, @ 40c.....	202 40
press-work on same, 102 tokens, @ 30c.....	30 60
printing 2,000 covers for same, sample 8.....	9 10

June 27, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To printing 20 briefs in case of The People <i>vs.</i> Aaron Thomp-	
son, 2 pages, @ 90c.....	1 80

September 27, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To printing 100 notices to Attorneys, sample 5.....	75
Total for Printing.....	<u>\$287 70</u>

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Attorney General vs. The State of Michigan.

BINDING.

January 31, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,
 To binding 200 pamphlets, Attorney General's Reports, @ \$2.00.. **\$4 00**

May 30, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,
 To binding 2,000 pamphlets, Attorney General's Reports, @ \$2.00 40 00

Total for Binding..... **\$44 00**

RECAPITULATION.

General Allowances.....	\$167 06
Stationery	32 70
Printing	287 70
Binding.....	44 00
Total Allowances to Attorney General.....	\$531 46

Superintendent of Public Instruction vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

October 25, 1876.

D. C. Blair,	
To 1 National Atlas.....	\$16 00
James Paine,	
To drawing 1 load of paper to printing office.....	50
Mrs. M. Edgely,	
To 2 days' cleaning at old Capitol, @ \$1.50.....	3 00
F. L. Henderson,	
To 4 boxes.....	2 00
Mrs. E. Bugsby,	
To labor cleaning Capitol, 3½ days', @ \$1.50.....	5 25
C. B. Stebbins,	
To paid express charges on charts from Detroit.....	25
" for blank book.....	35
" " 1 M. envelopes.....	2 00

November 29, 1876.

Daniel B. Briggs,	
To R. R. fare from Lansing to Ishpeming, Marquette Co., and return, via Chicago, on official business.....	44 00
hotel expenses at Chicago, Milwaukee, Green Bay and Escana- naba.....	14 25
George and Mary Coops,	
To 1½ days' work each cleaning office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, @ \$1.50.....	4 50
F. L. Henderson,	
To 98 boxes, @ 50c.....	49 00
United States Express Co.,	
To express, 50c.; do., 25c.; do., 25c.; do., 25c.; do., \$1.30....	2 55
" \$1.80; do., \$1.00; do., 25c.; do., 25c.....	3 30

December 27, 1876.

Superintendent of Public Instruction,	
To duster, 60c.; Harvey's P. O. Guide, \$1.00.....	1 60
express package, 50c.; do., 25c.....	75
postage stamps, \$1.50; stationery, \$1.35.....	2 85
Charles Munson,	
To drawing 1 load of paper to printing office.....	50
C. B. Stebbins,	
To paid for postage stamps.....	11 00
Amount carried forward.....	\$163 65

Superintendent of Public Instruction vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$163 65
American Express Co.,	
To express, \$4.65; do., 35c.; do., 30c.; do., 25c.; do., 75c.; do., 25c.....	6 55
express, 70c.; do., 30c.; do., 25c.; do., 25c.; do., 25c.; do., 50c.; do., 95c.....	3 20
express, 25c.; do., 25c.; do., \$2.35; do., \$1.10; do., 2 packages, 50c.; do., 25c.....	4 70
express, 80c.; do., 50c.; do., 40c.....	1 70
<hr/>	
<i>January 31, 1877.</i>	
American Express Co.,	
To express on books from Smithsonian Institute.....	1 00
S. D. Bingham, P. M.,	
To postage on due letters from Sept. 11, 1876, to Jan. 25, 1877.....	11 03
400 3c. stamps, \$12.00; 200 2c. stamps, \$4.00; 200 1c. stamps, \$2.00.....	18 00
100 6c. stamps, \$6.00; 500 postal cards, \$5.00.....	11 00
P. O. drawer No. 34 from Jan. 1, 1877 to July 1, 1877.....	2 00
½ sheet 6c. stamps, \$3.00; 6 sheets 3c. stamps, \$18.00.....	21 00
3 sheets 1c. " \$3.00; 2 " 2c. " \$4.00.....	7 00
<hr/>	
<i>February 28, 1877.</i>	
American Express Co.,	
To express, 30c.; do., 50c.; do., 35c.....	1 15
United States Express Co.,	
To express.....	40
<hr/>	
<i>March 28, 1877.</i>	
C. B. Stebbins,	
To paid freight on box of books from Governor, for office of Superintendent of Public Instruction.....	61
paid freight on box of books from Washington.....	97
American Express Co.,	
To express.....	30
<hr/>	
<i>April 25, 1877.</i>	
Detroit Daily Post Co.,	
To Daily edition 1 year to March 27, 1878.....	10 60
<hr/>	
<i>June 27, 1877.</i>	
Daniel B. Briggs,	
To 3 months' service in preparing and publishing the Report of Superintendent of Public Instruction, in Jan., Feb. and March, 1877.....	250 00
Amount carried forward.....	\$514 83

Superintendent of Public Instruction vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$514 86
S. D. Bingham, P. M.,	
To 1 sheet 6c. stamps, \$6.00; 10 sheets 1c. stamps, \$10.00.....	16 00
1,000 postal cards, \$10.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ sheet 6c. " \$3.00.....	13 00
5 sheets 3c. stamps, \$15.00; 1 " 6c. " \$6.00.....	21 00
12 " 1c. " \$12.00; 1 " 6c. " \$6.00.....	18 00
500 postal cards, \$5.00; rent of drawer 34 from July 1, 1877 to Dec. 31, 1877, \$2.00.....	7 00
American Express Co.,	
To express, 25c.; do., 25c.; do., 25c.; do., 25c.....	1 00
<hr/>	
<i>July 25, 1877.</i>	
Detroit Free Press Co.,	
To Daily edition 1 year.....	10 60
<hr/>	
<i>August 29, 1877.</i>	
Detroit Tribune Co.,	
To Daily edition 1 year to Jan. 1, 1878, and postage.....	10 60
<hr/>	
<i>September 26, 1877.</i>	
Longstreet & Co.,	
To 96 boxes for office of Superintendent of Public Instruction..	48 00
American Express & Western Union Tel. Co.,	
To telegram, 67c.; do., 40c.; do., 40c.; do., 40c.; express, 75c.; do., 50c.....	3 12
express, 50c.; do., 30c.; do., 2 pkgs., 50c.; do., 25c.; do., 7 pkgs., \$1.75.....	3 30
express, 25c.; do., 30c.; do., 2 pkgs., 60c.; telegram, 25c....	1 40
S. D. Bingham, P. M.,	
To 5 sheets 3c. stamps, \$15.00; 5 sheets 1c. stamps, \$5.00.....	20 00
14 " 1c. " \$14.00; 2 " 2c. " \$4.00.....	18 00
1 sheet 6c. " \$6.00; 500 3c. No. 3 stamped envelopes, \$16.40.....	22 40
4 sheets 3c. stamps, \$12.00; 1 sheet 10c. stamps, \$10.00....	22 00
1 sheet 6c. " \$6.00; 3 sheets 1c. " \$3.00....	9 00
4 sheets 1c. " \$4.00; letters received, postage due there- on, Sept. 11 to Sept. 25, 86c.....	4 86
Total for General Allowances.....	<u><u>\$764 14</u></u>

Superintendent of Public Instruction vs. The State of Michigan.

STATIONERY.

November 29, 1876.

Charles N. Ayres,	
To 1 M. envelopes, sample 333.....	\$2 00

January 31, 1877.

Charles N. Ayres,	
To 3 lbs. twine, sample 274, @ 28c.....	84
3 " " " 275, @ 20c.....	60
5 " " " 276, @ 20c.....	1 00

April 25, 1877.

Charles N. Ayres,	
To 7 rms. lith. letter paper, sample 43, @ \$7.25.....	50 75
1 rm. foolscap " " 51.....	3 25
22 rms. 20-lb. demy, " 66, perfect, @ 21½c.....	95 70
8 " 22-lb. " " 66, @ 21½c.....	38 28
3 doz. Faber's pencils, " 78, @ \$7.00 per gross..	1 75

May 30, 1877.

Charles N. Ayres,	
To 2 M. envelopes, sample 292, @ \$3.60.....	7 20

July 25, 1877.

Wesley Emery,	
To 24 packs legal envelopes.....	2 40
1 blank book, 35c.; manilla paper, \$1.20; do., 60c.....	2 15
Charles N. Ayres,	
To 4 qts. mucilage, sample 244, \$2.40; ¼ rm. note paper, sample 35, 75c.....	3 15
2 rms. 24-lb. demy, sample 64, perfect, \$10.44; ¼ rm. note paper, sample 36, 75c.....	11 19
2½ rms. 24-lb. folio, sample 60, perfect, \$13.05; 6½ rms. 28-lb. medium, sample 66, perfect, \$39.58.....	52 63
2 rms. 12-lb. flat-cap, sample 53, \$4.80; 1 rm. 80-lb. manilla, 36x40, sample 12, \$8.50.....	13 30

August 29, 1877.

Charles N. Ayres,	
To 1 gross rubber bands, No. 14, sample 151.....	1 00
¼ " " " " 0½, " 126.....	36
1 " pens, Estabrook No. 60, " 92.....	40
1 " " Spencerian " 2, " 93.....	95
6 rms. 12-lb. legal cap, sample 53, @ \$2.40.....	14 40

Total for Stationery.....	<u>\$303 30</u>
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Superintendent of Public Instruction vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

October 25, 1876.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To printing on 1,000 envelopes.....	\$1 00
composition on 39th Annual Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction for the year 1875, including title page and table of contents from page xxxiii to close of Report, 441,447 ems, @ 40c.....	176 58
press-work on same, 315 tokens, @ 30c.....	94 50

November 29, 1876.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To printing 500 blanks, address labels, sample 1.....	1 50
“ on 500 envelopes.....	50
“ on 500 postal cards, sample 2.....	1 50
“ 100 notices that Annual Reports have been sent, sam- ple 2.....	50

January 31, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To printing 100 labels for file boxes.....	50
“ 1,000 comparative school statistics, sample 5.....	3 00

February 28, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To printing 500 complimentary slips, sample 1.....	1 50
“ 200 blanks used by normal school pupils (Senatorial District), sample 4.....	1 00
printing 500 blanks used by normal school district (Repre- sentative District), sample 4.....	1 75
composition on documents accompanying the Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction for the year 1876, from page 1 to page 48 inclusive, 119,770 ems, @ 40c.....	47 91
press-work on same, 240 tokens, @ 30c.....	72 00

April 25, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To printing 3,000 blanks for teachers' third grade certificates, sample 8.....	13 10

May 30, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To printing 1,000 circular letters to township superintendents of schools, sample 8.....	5 10
printing on 1,000 envelopes.....	1 00

Amount carried forward.....	\$422 94
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Superintendent of Public Instruction vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

Amount brought forward.....	\$422 94
W. S. George & Co.,	
To printing on 1,000 postal cards, 2 sides, sample 3.....	4 35
" and ruling 400 blanks for record, number of children reported to department, sample 44.....	3 20
composition on documents accompanying the Annual Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction for the year 1876, from page 49 to 112 inclusive, 129,920 ems, @ 40c...	51 97
press-work on same, 320 tokens, @ 30c.....	96 00

June 27, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To printing on 1,200 wrappers, sample 1.....	3 25
" and ruling 14,100 blanks for school census, without circular, sample 30.....	109 00
printing 7,000 blanks for annual report of school districts, with circulars, sample 11.....	32 60
printing and ruling 3,800 blanks for annual report of school inspectors, sample 38.....	30 75
printing 300 notices to township superintendents, sample 5...	1 25
composition on documents accompanying the Annual Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction for the year 1876, from page 113 to 256 inclusive, 396,517 ems, @ 40c..	158 61
press-work on same, 720 tokens, @ 30c.....	216 00

July 25, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To printing on 100 postal cards, sample 2.....	50
" " 300 " " " 2.....	1 00
" and ruling 200 blanks for statement of enrollment and attendance at teachers' institute, sample 23.....	2 50
printing 600 notices of teachers' institute, sample 5.....	2 00
" 500 complimentary slips, sample 1.....	1 50
" 100 blanks for certificates of appointments, and con- ductors of teachers' institute, sample 8.....	1 50
composition on documents accompanying the Annual Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction for the year 1876, from page 257 to 368 inclusive, 314,373 ems, @ 40c..	125 75
press-work on same, 560 tokens, @ 30c.....	168 00

August 29, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To printing card on 1,000 envelopes.....	1 00
" 1,200 notices to township superintendents in regard to teachers' institute, sample 13.....	7 40
Amount carried forward.....	\$1,441 07

Superintendent of Public Instruction vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

Amount brought forward.....	\$1,441 07
W. S. George & Co.,	
To printing 500 notices of teachers' institute at Evart, s'ple 8..	3 10
" 2,500 blanks for institute card enrollment, " 1..	6 50
" on 2,000 wrappers, sample 1.....	5 25
" 2,400 blanks for township superintendents' report, sample 19.....	8 75
printing 1,500 blanks for teachers' institute certificates, sample 8.....	7 10
printing 300 notices of teachers' institute at Chesaning, sample 8.....	2 30
printing 300 notices of teachers' institute at Port Huron, sample 8.....	2 30
printing 3,000 certificates, 1st grade, sample 9.....	14 10
" 5,000 " 2d " " 9.....	22 10
" 11,600 " 3d " " 9.....	48 50
" 600 notices of teachers' institute at Flint, sample 8.	3 50
" 200 " " " " Kalkaska, sample 8.....	1 90
printing 300 notices of teachers' institute at Deckerville, sample 8.....	2 30
printing 300 notices of teachers' institute at Mt. Pleasant, sample 8.....	2 30
printing 200 notices of teachers' institute at St. Louis, sample 8.....	1 90
printing 100 programmes for teachers' institute at St. Louis, sample 13.....	3 00
printing 100 programmes for teachers' institute at Mt. Pleasant, sample 13.....	3 00
composition on documents accompanying the Annual Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction from page 569 to end of book; also, title page, table of contents, and Superintendents' Annual Report, 498,334 ems, @ 40c.....	199 33
press-work on same, 520 tokens, @ 30c.....	156 00
correcting alterations from copy, 8 hours, @ 32c.....	2 56

September 26, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To printing 200 notices of teachers' institute at Bronson, sample 8.....	1 90
printing 300 notices of teachers' institute at New Buffalo, sample 8.....	2 30
printing 100 notices of teachers' institute at Frankfort, sample 8.....	1 50
Amount carried forward.....	\$1,942 56

Superintendent of Public Instruction vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

Amount brought forward.....	\$1,942 56
W. S. George & Co.,	
To printing on 500 envelopes.....	50
" " 1,000 ".....	1 00
" " 500 ".....	50
" 300 notices of teachers' institute at Saline, sample 8	2 30
" 300 circulars to sup'ts of graded schools, " 8	2 30
" 400 notices of teachers' institute at Rochester, " 8	2 70
" 300 " " " " Coopersville, sam- ple 8.....	2 30
printing 300 notices of teachers' institute at Allegan, sam- ple 8.....	2 30
Total for Printing.....	<u>\$1,956 46</u>

BINDING.

October 25, 1876.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To binding 260 Reports of the Superintendent of Public Instruc- tion, morocco backs and corners, @ 50c. (not in contract).	\$130 00
binding 740 same Reports, in full cloth covers, over 500 pages, @ 42c.....	310 80

November 29, 1876.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To binding 5,500 Reports of the Superintendent of Public In- struction, 1875, in full cloth covers, over 500 pages, @ 42c.	2,310 00

December 27, 1876.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To ruling 200 sheets synopsis.....	45
binding 25 Reports of 1873, half morocco (not in contract).	12 50
" 20 books, teachers' certificates (not in contract), first and second grade, @ 20c.....	4 00
binding 20 books, teachers' certificates (not in contract), third grade, @ 20c.....	4 00
Amount carried forward.....	<u>\$2,771 75</u>

Superintendent of Public Instruction vs. The State of Michigan.

BINDING.

January 31, 1877.

Amount brought forward.....	\$2,771 75
W. S. George & Co., To ruling 100 sheets—3 kinds of blanks.....	90

March 23, 1877.

W. S. George & Co., To binding Inspectors' Reports, half sheep, miscellaneous binding, 25 qrs., @ 75c.....	18 75
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April 25, 1877.

W. S. George & Co., To binding 2 qrs. synopsis of reports of schools, half sheep, miscellaneous binding, @ 69c.....	1 38
binding 80 teachers' certificates, paper covers (not in contract), @ 5c.....	4 00

August 29, 1877.

W. S. George & Co., To binding 1,300 teachers' certificates in paper covers, @ 4c. (not in contract).....	52 00
Total for Binding.....	<u>\$2,848 78</u>

RECAPITULATION.

General Allowances.....	\$764 14
Stationery	303 30
Printing	1,956 46
Binding	2,848 78
Total Allowances to Superintendent of Public Instruction.....	<u>\$5,872 68</u>

State Library vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

October 25, 1876.

Davis & Larned,	
To 1 carpet sweeper.....	\$3 00
B. P. Richmond,	
To repairing clock in State Library.....	1 00
A. P. Coryell,	
To washing 11 pieces, 55c. ; paid for mending pail, 10c.....	65

November 29, 1876.

State Treasurer,	
To postage for State Library.....	25 00
United States Express Co.,	
To express.....	25

December 27, 1876.

George & Mary Coops,	
To 2 days' work each, cleaning in State Library, @ \$1.50.....	6 00
State Treasurer,	
To postage for State Library.....	20 00
O. H. Gilkey,	
To freight on box books from Detroit, \$1.67; do., on maps, 37c.	2 04
cartage on the above boxes.....	40
John Clear,	
To drawing 2 loads of books.....	1 00
American Express Co.,	
To express, 25c. ; do., 70c. ; do., \$1.15; do., \$1.00; do., 50c....	3 60
" 30c. ; do., \$4.55; do., 55c. ; do., 65c. ; do., 25c. ;	
do., 2 packages, \$3.00.....	9 30
express, \$1.15; do., 50c. ; do., 25c. ; do., 25c. ; do., 80c. ;	
do., 2 packages, \$3.30.....	6 25
express, \$2.50; do., \$1.50; do., 40c. ; do., 40c. ; do., 25c. ;	
do., \$1.65; do., 50c.....	7 20

January 31, 1877.

O. H. Gilkey,	
To freight charges on box of charts, 10c. ; drayage, 25c. ; freight	
on box of books, 10c. ; do., 47c. ; drayage, 20c.....	1 12
Ferle & Co.,	
To 2 tables.....	17 00
Amount carried forward.....	\$103 81

State Library vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$103 81
American Express Co.,	
To express, \$1.00; do., 25c.; do., 65c.; do., \$1.80; do., 2 pkgs., 75c.....	4 45
express, 25c.; do., 25c.; do., 25c.; do., 30c.; do., 75c.; do., 65c.....	2 45
telegram, 53c.; do., 50c.....	1 03
United States Express Co.,	
To express.....	1 35
Frank Wells,	
To 1 feather duster, \$2.00; do., \$1.00; 1 doz. boxes matches, 75c.....	3 75
W. S. George & Co.,	
To Semi-Weekly Republican for 1 year, from No. 1236 to 1339, inclusive, for State Library.....	2 50
S. D. Bingham, P. M.,	
To drawer No. 33, from January 1, 1877, to July 1, 1877.....	2 00

February 28, 1877.

Harriet A. Tenney,	
To telegram sent to Callaghan & Co., Chicago	56
" " E. B. Myers, " 	50
State Treasurer,	
To postage for State Library.....	20 00
American Express Co.,	
To express, 30c.; do., 40c.; do., 25c.; do., 25c.; do., 80c.; do., \$1.45.....	3 45
express, 25c.; do., 25c.; do., 2 pkgs., \$1.15.....	1 65
United States Express Co.,	
To express.....	25
Deans, Brow & Godfrey,	
To cleaning and repairing pictures, \$4.00; boxing same, \$2.50..	6 50
O. H. Gilkey,	
To freight charges on 2 boxes from Detroit, 10c.; drayage, 20c..	30

March 28, 1877.

E. F. Cooley,	
To 1½ hours repairing gas fixtures.....	75
1½ " " burners, etc.	75
A. H. Howard,	
To 1 Emerson's binder for Literary World.....	1 10
1 " " " Am. Law Times.....	75
1 " " " " Reg'r.....	75
2 " binders for Littell's Living Age.....	1 50
1 " binder for American Naturalist.....	75

Amount carried forward..... \$160 90

State Library vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$160 50
American Express Co.,	
To express, 2 pkgs., \$2.95; do., \$1.00; do., 25c.....	4 20
" 2 60c.; do., 25c.; do., \$4.10.....	4 95

April 25, 1877.

United States Express Co.,	
To express, \$1.40; do., \$7.35.....	8 75
A. H. Howard,	
To 1 Emerson's binder for American Architect.....	1 25
Harriet A. Tenney,	
To paid express charges on 2 boxes books, \$3.57; drayage, 25c...	3 82
American Express Co.,	
To express, 80c.; do., 40c.; do., 50c.; do., 50c.; do., 25c.;	
do., 25c.; do., 25c.....	2 95
Detroit Daily Post Co.,	
To daily edition to State Library 1 year, to March 27, 1878.....	10 60

May 30, 1877.

S. M. Curran,	
To 2 chairs for State Library.....	13 50
John Clear,	
To paid freight on box of books from Madison.....	3 05
drayage on same.....	20
United States Express Co.,	
To express on pkg. from N. Y.....	1 00
American Express Co.,	
To express, \$1.70; do., \$1.30; do., \$2.70; do., 2 pkgs., \$1.25..	6 95
" 25c.; do., \$1.00; do., 2 pkgs., 65c.; do., \$1.20; do.,	
55c.....	3 65
• express, \$1.00; do., \$6.05.....	7 05

June 27, 1877.

State Treasurer,	
To postage for State Library.....	15 00
J. B. Bisbee,	
To 1 hair-brush, \$1.25; 1 comb, 35c.; 2 cakes sand soap, 20c...	1 80
2 cakes old brown Windsor, @ 15c.....	30
John Clear,	
To paid freight on 2 boxes books, \$5.80; cartage on same, 25c..	6 05
S. D. Bingham, P. M.,	
To rent of drawer No. 33 from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1877.....	2 00
United States Express Co.,	
To express to State Library, 1 pkg.....	80
Amount carried forward.....	\$258 77

State Library vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$258 77
American Express Co.,	
To express, 25c.; do., \$1.00; do., 20c.; do., 50c.; do., 90c.; do., 75c.; do., 30c.....	3 90

July 25, 1877.

State Treasurer,	
To postage for State Library.....	15 00
John Clear,	
To paid freight on box of books, 70c.; cartage, 15c.....	85
F. F. Russell,	
To 1 frame.....	80
1 " \$1.15; 3 picture nails, 15c.....	1 30

August 29, 1877.

John Clear,	
To paid freight on box of books from N. Y.....	1 04
drayage on same from depot.....	15
cartage on books from bindery.....	50
American Express Co.,	
To express 40c.; do., 50c.; do., \$2.15; do., \$1.25; do., \$1.50..	5 80
" \$3.35; do., \$1.00; do., 65c.; do., 30c.; do., \$1.15;	
do., \$1.40; do., 25c.....	8 10
Detroit Tribune Co.,	
To Daily edition 1 year to January 1, 1878, and postage.....	10 60

September 26, 1877.

Davis & Larned,	
To 1 feather duster.....	1 75
F. F. Russell,	
To 1 bolt of cord.....	1 00
State Treasurer,	
To postage for State Library.....	20 00
American Express Co.,	
To express, 50c.; do., \$1.95; do., \$1.00; do., \$1.90; do., 50c..	5 85
" to Alpena, 30c.; do., \$1.60; do., 25c.....	2 15
Total for General Allowances.....	<u>\$337 56</u>

State Library vs. The State of Michigan.

STATIONERY.

December 27, 1876.

Charles N. Ayres,

To 2 qrs. blotting paper, sample 2, @ 85c.....	\$1 70
2 M. envelopes, sample 333, @ \$2.00.....	4 00
2 rms. foolscap, " 51, @ \$3.25.....	6 50
2 gross pens, " 94, @ 45c.....	90
3 doz. Faber's pencils, sample 78, @ \$7.00 per gross.....	1 75
2 rms. wrapping paper, " 14, @ \$8.50.....	17 00
2 doz. pen-holders, sample 229, @ 25c.....	50
1 " " " 230,.....	45
2 rms. legal cap, " 49, @ \$3.36.....	6 72
3 Faber's knives, " 112, @ \$3.50 per doz.....	88
2 pen racks (not in contract), @ 25c.....	50
1 doz. English pins (not in contract), No. 5.....	1 25
1 M. pamphlet envelopes.....	10 00
10 lbs. twine, sample 276, @ 20c.....	2 00

January 31, 1877.

Charles N. Ayres,

To 1 doz. 4-in. flat, glass inkstands (not in contract), @ \$1.40..	70
1-6 doz. upright pen-racks (not in contract), @ \$3.50.....	59

May 30, 1877..

Charles N. Ayres,

To 2 bottles mucilage, sample 244.....	1 20
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September 26, 1877.

Charles N. Ayres,

To 1 doz. qts. Arnold's writing fluid, sample 98.....	5 75
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Total for Stationery.....	<u>\$62 39</u>
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PRINTING.

November 29, 1876.

W. S. George & Co.,

To composition on Report of State Librarian for the years 1875	
and 1876, 170,750 ems, @ 40c.....	\$68 30
press-work on same, 136 tokens, @ 30c.....	40 80
printing 2,000 covers for same, sample 8.....	9 10

Amount carried forward.....	<u>\$118 20</u>
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BOARD OF STATE AUDITORS.

129

State Library vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

December 27, 1876.

Amount brought forward.....	\$118 20
W. S. George & Co.,	
To printing 200 complimentary slips, sample 1.....	75
" 200 blank package addresses, sample 1.....	75
" 200 " rec't of Michigan Reports, sample 3.....	1 15
" 500 blanks for books borrowed, " 5.....	1 75
furnishing paper for above blanks	95
printing on 500 envelopes.....	50
" 100 price lists of Michigan Reports, sample 5.....	75
furnishing paper for same.....	15
printing 200 complimentary slips, sample 1.....	75
composition on Catalogue of State Library from page 1 to page 144 inclusive, 290,033 ems, @ 40c.....	116 01
press-work on same, 54 tokens, @ 33c. (being less than 5 tokens per form).....	17 82

January 31, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To printing 200 book labels, sample 1.....	75
" 200 rules, and an Act for the management of Li- brary, sample 5.....	1 00
composition on Catalogue of the Michigan State Library for the years 1877-8, from page 145 to end of book; also, title page, rules of Library, and list of contents, 335,483 ems, @ 40c.....	134 19
press-work on same, 60 tokens, @ 33c. (being less than 5 tokens per form).....	19 80
printing 300 covers for same, sample 8.....	2 30

March 23, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To printing 500 book labels, sample 1.....	1 50

May 30, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To printing card on 1,000 envelopes.....	1 00

June 27, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To printing 500 book labels, sample 1.....	1 50
Amount carried forward.....	\$421 57

State Library vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

August 29, 1877.

Amount brought forward.....	\$421 57
W. S. George & Co.,	
To printing 100 price lists of Michigan Reports, sample 5.....	75
" 200 " " " " " " 5.....	1 00
" 200 blanks for address labels, " 1.....	75
" on 2,000 envelopes.....	2 00
Total for Printing.....	<u>\$426 07</u>

BINDING.

October 25, 1876.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To binding 5 newspapers, viz.: Post, Free Press, Tribune, Republican and Journal, @ \$2.25.....	\$11 25
binding 1 "Michigan Lawyer".....	1 08
" 3 volumes magazines, @ \$1.08.....	3 24

November 29, 1876.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To binding 2 volumes Joint Documents 1875, full law covers, over 500 pages.....	2 20

December 27, 1876.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To binding 2,000 pamphlets, Report of State Librarian, @ \$2.00	40 00

January 31, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To lettering "State Library" in gilt letters on back of 6 vols. of Reports (not in contract), @ 10c.....	60
binding 18 vols. books (magazines), @ \$1.08.....	19 44
repairing 12 " (not in contract), @ 40c.....	4 80
" 18 catalogues in full morocco (not in contract), @ \$1.25.....	22 50
repairing 13 catalogues and interleaving same, also lettering on side, "Michigan State Library, not to be taken from the Library" (not in contract), @ \$1.25.....	16 25
binding 200 State Library catalogues, in full cloth, @ 30c...	60 00
" 267 catalogue pamphlets in paper covers, over 80 pages, @ \$2.35.....	6 27
Amount carried forward.....	<u>\$187 63</u>

State Library vs. The State of Michigan.

BINDING.

March 28, 1877.

Amount brought forward.....	\$187 63
W. S. George & Co., To binding 8 books, \$8.64; repairing 10 books (not in contract), \$4.00.....	12 64

June 27, 1877.

W. S. George & Co., To binding 6 vols. bills, \$12.18; repairing 28 books, \$5.60; do., 1 large atlas, 50c.....	18 28
repairing 2 "Hawthornes," 50c.; binding 31 vols. books, \$33.48.....	33 98

July 25, 1877.

W. S. George & Co., To ruling 200 sheets paper.....	50
binding 7 qrs. list of duplicate books, full bound, Russia ends and bands, @ \$1.69.....	11 83
paging same, 70c.; paper for same, \$3.50.....	4 20
binding 2 Joint Documents, vols. 1 and 2, full leather, over 500 pages, @ \$1.10.....	2 20
lettering "State Library" in gilt letters on same.....	20
binding 6 newspapers, @ \$2.25.....	13 50
" 4 books, \$4.32; repairing 6 books, \$1.50.....	5 82

August 29, 1877.

W. S. George & Co., To binding 15 Public Acts, 1877, full sheep, leather covers, @ \$1.00.....	15 00
lettering 6 Michigan Reports, vol. 34, "State Library," in gilt (not in contract).....	60
Total for Binding.....	<u>\$306 38</u>

RECAPITULATION.

General Allowances.....	\$337 56
Stationery.....	62 39
Printing.....	426 07
Binding.....	306 38
Total Allowances to State Library.....	<u>\$1,132 40</u>

Supreme Court vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

November 29, 1876.

F. F. Russell,	
To 3 boxes matches, 30c. ; 2 combs, 35c.....	\$0 65

January 31, 1877.

Dart & Hunter,	
To 1 axle pulley, 10c. ; 1 paper tacks, 10c.....	20

February 28, 1877.

John Robinson,	
To lumber, 90c. ; carpenter work, \$1.10.....	2 00
W. H. Faxon,	
To 1 varnish brush.....	1 75
Shull & Alsdorf,	
To 4 lbs. pure lead, 60c. ; 1 qt. turpentine, 18c.....	78
putty and oil, 10c. ; 5 lbs. pure lead, 75c. ; varnish, 40c.....	1 25
$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. ammonia, 25c. ; $1\frac{1}{2}$ pts. coach varnish, 50c. ; do., 50c. .	1 25
$\frac{1}{4}$ pt. turpentine and bottle.....	10
D. W. Buck,	
To 1 doz. office chairs for Supreme Court room.....	72 00

March 28, 1877.

L. K. Hewitt & Son,	
To 2 thermometers for court and judges' rooms.....	4 00
Ramseur & Cowan,	
To repairing revolving chair.....	1 50
“ 2 Yale locks in judges' room	1 50
F. F. Russell,	
To 1 ball twine, 30c. ; 3 boxes matches, 25c.....	55
2 Michigan Almanacs (1 for court, and 1 for judges' room) ..	30
5 rubber tips, 15c. ; 1 brush-broom, 25c.....	40

June 27, 1877.

Dart, Bowen & Co.,	
To 1 tin tub, \$1.50 ; 1 10-qt. pail, 60c. ; 1 dipper, 25c. ; 1 funnel, 25c.....	2 60
4 wardrobe hooks, 10c. ; 4 cupboard-catches, 60c. ; 2 brass hooks, 20c.....	90
1 doz. coat and hat hooks, 20c. ; 2 cupboard-catches, 50c. ; 2 balls linen twine, 40c.....	1 10
1 sprinkler, 75c. ; 2 papers tacks, 15c. ; repairing pail, 25c...	1 15
1 ash pail.....	1 75
T. B. Thrift,	
To 1 chisel and handle.....	55

Amount carried forward.....	\$96 28
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Supreme Court vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

September 26, 1877.

Amount brought forward.....	\$96 28
Davis & Larned, To 4 whisk brooms, @ 25c.....	1 00
Total for General Allowances.....	<u>\$97 28</u>

STATIONERY.

October 25, 1876.

Charles N. Ayres, To 2 rms. marginal ruled, legal cap, to order.....	\$12 00
1 rm. letter paper, sample 33, \$2.70; $\frac{1}{2}$ M. envelopes, sample 333, \$1.00.....	3 70
1 doz. pencils, sample 78, 59c.; 1 gross bands, sample 129, 84c.....	1 43
$\frac{1}{2}$ gross bands, sample 130.....	72

November 29, 1876.

Charles N. Ayres, To 1 rm. 6 lb. note paper, sample 35.....	1 50
$\frac{1}{2}$ rm. 12 lb. letter paper, sample 33, @ \$2.70.....	1 35
1 rm. legal cap, to order, " 49a.....	7 80
$\frac{1}{2}$ M. envelopes, 753—6, sample 333, @ \$2.00 per M.....	50
100 No. 10 white envelopes, sample 327, @ \$4.40 per M.....	44
1-12 doz. quarts, Arnold's ink, sample 98, @ \$5.75.....	48
1 box assorted rubber bands (not in contract).....	2 00
1 doz. Dixon's pencils (not in contract).....	60
$\frac{1}{2}$ " skeins of cord (not in contract).....	1 25
F. F. Russell, To 117 sheets blotting paper, @ 7c., \$8.19; twine 30c.....	8 49

January 31, 1877.

Charles N. Ayres, To 5 rms. ruled Carew note paper (not in contract).....	13 50
$\frac{1}{4}$ doz. inkstands, sample 238, @ \$1.30 each, deduct express charges, 25c.....	7 55

March 28, 1877.

Charles N. Ayres, To 1 rm. letter paper, sample 33.....	2 70
$\frac{1}{2}$ M. envelopes, sample 333, 50c.; 2 doz. Faber's pencils, sample 78, \$1.17.....	1 67
1 rm. legal cap, sample 46 (for reporter).....	4 32
Amount carried forward.....	<u>\$72 00</u>

Supreme Court vs. The State of Michigan.

STATIONERY.

May 30, 1877.

Amount brought forward.....	\$72 00
Charles N. Ayres,	
To ½ doz. qts. Arnold's writing fluid, sample 98.....	2 88
2 inkstand caps (not in contract).....	40
675 No. 10 envelopes, sample 326.....	2 97
700 " 9 " 325.....	2 10
3 doz. rubber bands, " 127.....	30
4 " " " " 133.....	60
12 " " " " 126.....	84

June 27, 1877.

Charles N. Ayres,	
To 2 gross 00½ in. bands, sample 129, @ 84c.....	1 68
2 " No. 51 " " 168, @ 60c.....	1 20
2 " " 50 " " 169, @ 84c.....	1 68

September 26, 1877.

Charles N. Ayres,	
To 1 rm. 60 lb. Manilla wrapping paper.....	8 50
½ rm. 35 lb. cover paper, @ \$6.00.....	3 00
5 spools red tape, sample 255, @ 50c.....	2 50
2 qrs. 80-lb. blotting paper, sample 3, @ \$1.05.....	2 10
2 gross Gillott's 303 pens, sample 88, @ 95c.....	1 90
2 " Estabrook 048 pens, sample 94, @ 45c.....	90
½ " Faber's Hex. pencils, " 79, @ \$7.00.....	3 50
1 doz. " blue " " 85.....	75
1-6 gross red and blue pencils.....	1 00
4 sponge cups, sample 207.....	1 20
100 No. 2 paper fasteners, 25c.; 100 do., No. 3, 35c.....	60
1 gross 00½ rubber bands, sample 129.....	84
Total for Stationery.....	<u>\$113 44</u>

PRINTING.

October 25, 1876.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To printing 1,500 note headings.....	\$2 62
" 125 calendars, October term.....	25 00

December 27, 1876.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To printing 200 blanks for record of declarations of intentions, sample 8.....	1 90
Amount carried forward.....	<u>\$29 52</u>

Supreme Court vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

January 31, 1877.

Amount brought forward.....	\$29 52
W. S. George & Co.,	
To printing 300 labels for file boxes.....	1 50
" and binding 125 calendars for January term.....	25 00

March 28, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To printing and ruling 200 blanks for court calendar, sample 41.....	2 50

April 25, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To printing 100 blanks for order to show cause, sample 13.....	3 00
furnishing paper for same.....	60
printing, binding, and furnishing complete 125 copies of	
docket for April term, 1877.....	25 00

May 30, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To printing 200 blanks for decree below, affirmed, sample 9....	2 90
furnishing paper for same.....	1 00
printing 200 blanks for decree below, reversed, sample 9....	2 90
furnishing paper for same.....	1 00
printing 200 blanks for judgment below, affirmed, sample 9,	
\$2.90; furnishing paper for same, \$1.00.....	3 90
printing and ruling 100 blanks for special order, sample 26..	2 50
furnishing paper for same.....	1 00

August 29, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To printing, binding and furnishing complete, 125 copies of	
docket for April term, 1877, \$25.00; do., for June term,	
\$25.00.....	50 00

September 26, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To printing 300 blanks for writs of error, sample 13.....	3 80
" 300 " " execution, sample 13.....	3 80
Total for Printing.....	<u>\$159 92</u>

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Supreme Court vs. The State of Michigan.

BINDING.

December 27, 1876.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To binding 1 record of declaration of intention to become a citizen of the U. S.....	\$1 25
paper for same.....	1 00

March 28, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To binding 7 qrs. calendar "G," full bound, Russia ends and bands, @ \$1.69.....	11 83
paging same (not in contract).....	70
paper for same, 16 lbs., @ 25c.....	4 00

April 25, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To 1 index to calendar "G," interleaved with blotting paper (not in contract).....	2 00
Total for Binding.....	<u>\$20 78</u>

RECAPITULATION.

General Allowances.....	\$97 28
Stationery	113 44
Printing.....	159 92
Binding	20 78
Total Allowances to Supreme Court.....	<u>\$391 42</u>

State Swamp Land Commissioner vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

October 25, 1876.

State Treasurer,	
To postage for office of State Swamp Land Commissioner.....	\$3 00
J. B. Haviland,	
For expenses as State Swamp Land Commissioner:	
To 'bus at Lansing, 25c.; R. R. fare to Traverse City, \$5.57;	
berth, 75c.....	6 57
breakfast at Walton Junction, 50c.; hotel bill at Elk Rapids,	
50c.....	1 00
boat fare to Torch Lake.....	50
hotel bill at " " \$1.50; boat to Elk Rapids, 50c.....	2 00
dinner at Elk Rapids, 50c.; stage to Traverse City, \$1.50 ...	2 00
telegram to Cheboygan, 75c.; do., to Alpena, 75c.....	1 50
R. R. fare to Petoskey, \$2.90; supper at Mancelona, 50c. ..	3 40
hotel bill at " " \$1.00; stage to Crooked Lake, \$1.00.	2 00
boat to the dredge and Cheboygan, 75c.; hotel bill at Cheboy-	
gau, \$2.75.....	3 50
hotel bill at Petoskey, \$1.75; telegram to Capac, 75c.....	2 50
R. R. fare to Traverse City, \$2.90; breakfast at Mancelona,	
50c.....	3 40
R. R. fare to Bay City, \$5.39; dinner at Reed City, 50c.....	5 89
supper at E. Saginaw, 50c.; 'bus at Bay City, 25c; telegram	
to Lapeer, 30c.....	1 05
hotel bill at Bay City, \$4.00; R. R. fare to West Branch,	
\$1.65.....	5 65
hotel bill at West Branch, \$1.00; fare to Bay City, \$1.65....	2 65
" " Bay City, \$2.25; fare to Lansing, \$2.40; 'bus,	
25c.....	4 90
livery hire during month: double rig 1 day	4 00
single rig 2½ days, @ \$3.00.....	7 50

November 29 1876.

J. B. Haviland,	
For expenses incurred as State Swamp Land Commissioner:	
To 'bus at Lansing, 25c.; R. R. fare to Traverse City, \$5.57....	5 82
hotel bill at Howard City, \$1.00; dinner at Reed City, 50c...	1 50
" " Elk Rapids.....	1 00
" " Torch Lake, \$1.75; do., at Robinson's, 80c.....	2 55
R. R. fare to Bay City, \$5.39; dinner at Reed City, 50c.	5 89
'bus fare at " " 25c.; hotel at Bay City, \$2.00.....	2 25
boat from Alpena, and supper on boat.....	4 00
2 meals on boat, @ 50c.....	1 00

Amount carried forward.....	\$87 02
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State Swamp Land Commissioner vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$87 02
J. B. Haviland,	
To hotel bill at North Branch, \$1.50; do., at Long Rapids, \$1.00	2 50
" " Alpena, \$2.00; boat to Bay City and 1 meal, \$4.00	6 00
3 meals on boat, \$1.50; 'bus at Bay City, 25c.....	1 75
R. R. fare to Lapeer.....	1 50
hotel bill at Lapeer, \$1.00; 'bus, 25c.; R. R. fare to Capac,	
65c.....	1 90
hotel bill at Capac, \$1.50; do., at Davisville, \$1.50; do., at	
Elk Corners, \$1.75.....	4 75
hotel bill at Marlett, \$2.00; do., at Capac, \$1.00.....	3 00
telegram to Alpena, 71c.; R. R. fare to Lansing, \$4.25.....	4 96
dinner at Saginaw, 40c.; supper at Owosso, 50c.	90
livery during the month: double team 6½ days, @ \$4.00.....	27 00
single rig 1½ days, @ \$3.00.....	5 00
State Treasurer,	
To postage for office of State Swamp Land Commissioner.....	5 00

January 31, 1877.

J. B. Haviland,	
To 'bus at Lansing, 25c.; R. R. fare to Traverse City, \$5.57....	5 82
hotel bill at Greenville, \$1.00; dinner at Reed City, 50c.....	1 50
telegram to Sebawaing and reply.....	1 50
R. R. fare to Lansing, \$5.57; dinner at Reed City, 50c.....	6 07
'bus at Lansing.....	25
State Treasurer,	
To postage for office of State Swamp Land Commissioner.....	3 00

February 28, 1877.

J. B. Haviland,	
For expenses as State Swamp Land Commissioner:	
To R. R. fare to Traverse City, \$5.57; hotel bill at Greenville,	
\$1.00.....	6 57
dinner at Reed City, 50c.; dinner and feed for team at Torch	
Lake, 75c.....	1 25
double team 1 day, \$5.00; R. R. fare to Lansing, \$5.57.....	10 57
dinner at Reed City.....	50
State Treasurer,	
To postage for office of State Swamp Land Commissioner.....	3 00

March 28, 1877.

J. B. Haviland,	
For expenses as State Swamp Land Commissioner:	
To 'bus at Lansing, 25c.; R. R. fare to Traverse City, \$5.57....	5 82
hotel bill at Greenville, \$1.00; dinner at Reed City, 50c.....	1 50
Amount carried forward.....	\$198 63

State Swamp Land Commissioner vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$198 63
J. B. Haviland,	
To R. R. fare to Grand Rapids, \$4.35, dinner at Reed City, 50c...	4 85
hotel bill at " " 75c.; R. R. fare to Holland, 75c.	1 50
" " Holland, \$1.00; R. R. fare to Olive, 30c.....	1 30
R. R. fare to New Holland, 15c.; hotel bill at Holland, \$1.00	1 15
" " Grand Rapids, 75c.; do., to Traverse City, \$4.35	5 10
dinner at Reed City, 50c.; R. R. fare to Lansing, \$5.57.....	6 07
" " 50c.; 'bus at Lansing, 25c.....	75
livery hire at Holland.....	1 00
State Treasurer,	
To postage for office of State Swamp Land Commissioner.....	3 00

April 25, 1877.

J. B. Haviland,	
For expenses as State Swamp Land Commissioner:	
To 'bus at Lansing, 25c.; R. R. fare to Traverse City, \$5.57....	5 82
hotel bill at Greenville, \$1.00; dinner at Reed City, 50c.....	1 50
R. R. fare to Grand Rapids, \$4.33; dinner at Reed City, 50c.	4 83
supper at " " 50c.; R. R. fare to Chicago,	
\$5.45; sleeper, \$1.50.....	7 45
breakfast at Chicago, 75c.; 'bus, 25c.; R. R. fare to Green	
Bay, \$7.50.....	8 50
dinner at Howard Junction, 75c.; supper at Minnesota Junc-	
tion, 75c.....	1 50
'bus at Green Bay, 2 fares, 50c.; hotel at Green Bay, \$3.00..	3 50
R. R. fare to Escanaba, \$4.55; hotel at Escanaba, \$2.00 'bus	
25c.....	6 80
R. R. fares for self and man to Day's River.....	1 00
dinner for self and man at Day's River.....	1 00
R. R. fares " " to Escanaba.....	1 00
hotel bill, Escanaba, \$3.00; R. R. fare to Milwaukee, \$7.50.	10 50
supper at Green Bay, 50c.; sleeper, 2.00; hotel bill at Mil-	
waukee, \$2.50.....	5 00
'bus 50c; boat fare to Ludington, \$3.00; hotel bill at Luding-	
ton, \$1.00.....	4 50
R. R. fare to Ludington, \$1.45; R. R. fare to Cadillac, 88c..	2 33
hotel bill at Cadillac, \$3.50; R. R. fare to Traverse City,	
\$1.44.....	4 94
R. R. fare to Lansing, \$5.57; dinner at Reed City, 50c.; 'bus	
at Lansing, 25c.....	6 32

May 30, 1877.

State Treasurer,	
To postage for office of State Swamp Land Commissioner.....	4 00
Amount carried forward.....	\$303 84

State Swamp Land Commissioner vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$303 84
J. B. Haviland,	
For expenses as State Swamp Land Commissioner:	
To 'bus at Lansing, 25c.; R. R. fare to Traverse City, \$5.57....	5 82
dinner at Reed City, 50c.; hotel bill at Greenville, \$1.00	1 50
telegram to Portage Lake.....	51
R. R. fare to Ludington, \$3.77; dinner at Reed City, 50c....	4 27
hotel bill at Ludington, \$1.00; boat to, and 1 meal at Manistee, \$1.50.....	2 50
hotel bill at Portage, 75c.; do., at Manistee, \$2.75; boat to Ludington, \$1.00.....	4 50
hotel bill at Ludington, 50c.; R. R. fare to Bay City, \$4.55.	5 05
dinner at Saginaw, 75c.; 'bus, 25c.; breakfast at Reed City, 50c.....	1 50
hotel bill at Bay City, \$4.00; boat to Alpena, and 1 meal, \$4.00	8 00
" " Alpena, \$2.50; supplies for woods trip, \$2.05....	4 55
" " North Branch, \$1.75; do., at Gaylord, \$2.00....	3 75
paid surveyor White for services on trip from Alpena to J., L. & S. R. R.....	15 00
fare for self and White to Bay City.....	6 70
hotel bill at Crawford, 80c.; R. R. fare to Saginaw, 40c.....	1 20
" " E. Saginaw, \$1.25; R. R. fare to Reed City, \$2.70	3 95
dinner at Reed City, 50c.; R. R. fare to Traverse City, \$2.29	2 79
R. R. fare to Saginaw, \$4.99; dinner at Reed City, 50c.....	5 49
hotel bill at E. Saginaw, \$2.00; boat to Sebewaing, \$1.00....	3 00
" " Thompson's Corners, 80c.; do., at Sebewaing, \$1.50.....	2 30
boat to Bay City, \$1.00; hotel bill at Bay City, \$1.50.....	2 50
R. R. fare to Lansing, \$2.40; 'bus at Lansing, 25c.....	2 65
livery hire during month	13 00

June 27, 1877.

J. B. Haviland,	
To 'bus at Lansing, 25c.; R. R. fare to Traverse City, \$5.57....	5 82
hotel bill at Greenville, \$1.00; dinner at Howard City, 50c...	1 50
telegram to Elk Rapids, 40c.; stage to Elk Rapids, \$1.00; dinner, 50c.....	1 90
boat to Elk Rapids and return.....	1 50
hotel bill at Elk Rapids.....	1 00
stage to Traverse City, \$1.00; telegram to Imlay City, 50c...	1 50
R. R. fare to Flint, \$5.99; do., to Imlay City, 95c.....	6 94
hotel bill at Saginaw, \$2.00; do., at Almont, \$1.75; do., at Imlay City, \$3.00.....	6 75
R. R. fare to Traverse City, \$6.94; hotel bill at Saginaw, \$3.00; 'bus, 25c.....	10 19

Amount carried forward..... \$441 47

State Swamp Land Commissioner vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$441 47
J. B. Haviland,	
To dinner at Reed City, 50c.; R. R. fare to Lansing, \$5.57.....	6 07
" " " 50c.; 'bus at Lansing, 25c.....	75
livery hire during month, 2½ days.....	8 50
State Treasurer,	
To postage for office of State Swamp Land Commissioner.....	3 00

July 25, 1877.

State Treasurer,	
To postage for office of State Swamp Land Commissioner.....	4 00
J. B. Haviland,	
For expenses as State Swamp Land Commissioner:	
To 'bus at Lansing, 25c.; R. R. fare to Traverse City, \$5.57.....	5 82
hotel bill at Greenville, \$1.00; dinner at Reed City, 50c.....	1 50
telegram to Sault Canal and reply.....	2 88
R. R. fare to Saginaw, \$4.99; dinner at Reed City, 50c.....	5 49
hotel bill at " \$2.00; 'bus, 25c.; R. R. fare to	
Owosso, \$1.15; 'bus, 50c.....	3 90
R. R. fare to Henderson, 20c.; fare to Goodwin's, \$1.00; ho-	
tel bill at Henderson's, \$1.00.....	2 20
R. R. fare to Saginaw, 95c.; hotel bill at Saginaw, \$1.50;	
'bus at Saginaw, 25c.....	2 70
R. R. fare to Capac, \$2.25; hotel bill at Elk, 80c.....	3 05
dinner and feed for team.....	70
hotel bill at Elk Corners, \$1.75; dinner and feed on road, 75c.	2 50
" " Capac, \$1.25; R. R. fare to Lansing, \$2.65; 'bus	
25c.....	4 15
livery hire during month: single rig 2½ days, \$7.50; double rig	
½ day, \$2.00.....	9 50

August 29, 1877.

State Treasurer,	
To postage for office of State Swamp Land Commissioner.....	4 00
J. B. Haviland,	
For expenses as State Swamp Land Commissioner:	
To 'bus at Lansing, 25c.; R. R. fare to Grand Rapids, \$2.23....	2 48
hotel bill at Grand Rapids, \$2.00; R. R. fare to Traverse City,	
\$4.35.....	6 35
dinner at Reed City, 50c.; R. R. fare to Petoskey, \$2.90; sup-	
per at Mancelona, 50c.....	3 90
hotel bill at Petoskey, \$3.00; breakfast at Mancelona, 50c...	3 50
R. R. fare to Traverse City.....	2 90
" " Cadillac, \$1.41; dinner at Cadillac, 50c.....	1 91
hotel bill at Lake City.....	1 50
Amount carried forward.....	\$534 72

State Swamp Land Commissioner vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$534 72
J. B. Haviland,	
To R. R. fare to Traverse City, \$1.41; breakfast at Walton, 30c.	1 71
hotel bill at Elk Rapids, \$1.00; boat to Torch Lake, \$1.00..	2 00
“ “ Torch Lake, \$1.50; “ Elk Rapids, \$1.00...	2 50
“ “ Elk Rapids.....	1 50
R. R. fare to Lansing, \$5.57; dinner at Reed City, 50c.; 'bus at Lansing, 25c.....	6 32
livery hire during the month:	
double rig 2 days, @ \$4.00.....	8 00
“ 1 day.....	5 00
single rig $\frac{1}{2}$ day, @ \$3.00.....	1 50

September 26, 1877.

J. B. Haviland,	
For expenses as State Swamp Land Commissioner:	
To 'bus at Lansing, 25c.; R. R. fare to Saginaw, \$2.00.....	2 25
hotel bill at Saginaw, \$1.00; R. R. fare to Bay City, 40c....	1 40
“ “ Bay City, \$2.50; “ “ Reed City, \$3.10..	5 60
dinner at Reed City, 50c.; R. R. fare to Traverse City, \$2.29	2 79
telegram to Rogers City, \$1.05; do., to Elk Rapids, 25c....	1 30
dinner at Elk Rapids, 50c.; boat to Torch Lake, \$1.00.....	1 50
hotel bill at Torch Lake, \$1.50; boat to Elk Rapids, \$1.00..	2 50
“ “ Elk Rapids, 50c.; keeping team, \$1.75.....	2 25
R. R. fare to Saginaw, \$4.99; dinner at Reed City, 50c....	5 49
hotel bill at “ \$2.00; R. R. fare to Oakley, 80c....	2 80
dinner at Chesaning, 50c.; “ “ Lansing, \$1.30..	1 80
'bus at Lansing, 25c.; supper at Owosso, 50c.....	75
livery hire during month: double team 2 days, @ \$4.00.....	8 00
single rig $1\frac{1}{2}$ days, @ \$3.00.....	4 50
State Treasurer,	
To postage for office of State Swamp Land Commissioner.....	5 00
Total for General Allowances.....	<u>\$611 18</u>

PRINTING.

W. S. George & Co.,	<i>October 25, 1876.</i>
To printing 50 $\frac{1}{4}$ sheet bills “Notice to contractors”.....	\$2 25
W. S. George & Co.,	<i>November 29, 1876.</i>
To composition on Report of the State Swamp Land Commissioner for the year 1876, 55,425 ems, @ 40c.....	22 17
Amount carried forward.....	<u>\$24 42</u>

State Swamp Land Commissioner vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

Amount brought forward.....	\$24 42
W. S. George & Co.,	
To press-work on same, 34 tokens, @ 30c.....	10 20
printing 2,000 covers for same, sample 8.....	9 10
	<hr/>
Total for Printing.....	\$43 72
	<hr/>

BINDING.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To binding 2,000 pamphlets, Report of the State Swamp Land	
Commissioner, @ \$2.00.....	\$10 00
	<hr/>
Total for Binding.....	\$40 00
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RECAPITULATION.

General Allowances.....	\$611 18
Printing.....	43 72
Binding.....	40 00
	<hr/>
Total Allowances to State Swamp Land Commissioner.....	\$694 90
	<hr/>

State Building Commissioners vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

October 25, 1876.

N. Osburn & Co.,

To work done and materials furnished on account of the construction of the new State Capitol, as per estimate No. 50, for the month of October 1876, (copy attached).....

\$25,548 58

Deduct ten per cent retained until completion

of contract, as required by law..... 2,554 86

\$22,993 72

The Walworth Manufacturing Co.,

To work done and materials furnished on account of the steam heating and ventilating apparatus for the new State Capitol, as per estimate No. 7, for the month ending October 19, 1876 (copy attached)

\$2,174 73

Deduct ten per cent retained until completion of

contract, as required by law..... 217 47

1,957 26

A. L. Bours,

To salary for the month of October, 1876, as Secretary of the Board of State Building Commissioners

100 00

O. Marble,

To salary for the month of October, 1876, as Assistant Superintendent of new Capitol building

150 00

November 29, 1876.

A. L. Bours,

To salary for the month of November, 1876, as Secretary of the Board of State Building Commissioners.....

125 00

The Walworth Manufacturing Co.,

To work done and materials furnished on account of the steam heating and ventilating apparatus for the new State Capitol, as per estimate No. 8, for the month ending November 28, 1876 (copy attached).....

\$3,872 96

Deduct ten per cent retained until completion of

contract as required by law..... 387 30

3,485 66

John Lucas,

To 1 day's work in rooms of Building Commissioners repairing walls and ceiling of office.....

3 00

material, 50c.; tender, $\frac{1}{4}$ day, \$1.19.....

1 69

A. S. Shattuck,

To kalsomining offices of Board of State Building Commissioners (two rooms), 280 yards, @ 5c.....

14 00

Amount carried forward..... \$28,830 33

State Building Commissioners vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$28,830 33
O. Marble, To salary for the month of November, 1876, as Assistant Superintendent of new Capitol building.....	150 00
George Coops, To 3½ days' of self and wife, cleaning rooms of State Building Commissioners, @ \$3.00.....	10 50
N. Osburn & Co., To work done and materials furnished on account of the construction of the new State Capitol, as per estimate No. 51, for the month of November, 1876 (copy attached).....	\$26,023 03
Deduct ten per cent retained until completion of contract, as required by law.....	2,602 31
	<hr/> 23,420 72

December 27, 1876.

N. Osburn & Co., To work done and materials furnished on account of the construction of the new State Capitol, as per estimate No. 52, for the month of December, 1876 (copy attached).....	\$5,675 91
Deduct ten per cent retained until completion of contract, as required by law.....	567 59
	<hr/> 5,108 32
Mary Coops, To 1½ days cleaning office and putting down carpet (office of State Building Commissioners), @ \$1.50.....	2 25
B. F. Simons, To 36 yds. ingrain carpet, @ 90c.....	32 40
A. L. Bours, To cash paid for tacks, 25c.; labor in moving safe, \$1.00; pins, 10c.; thread, 25c.....	1 60
express to Mr. Myers, on glass schedules, 25c.; matches, 50c. telegram from Governor.....	75 70
O. Marble, To salary for the month of December, 1876, as Assistant Superintendent of new Capitol building.....	100 00
E. E. Myers, To salary as Architect of Michigan State Capitol for quarter ending December 31, 1876.....	1,000 00
John J. Bagley, For per diem and expenses as member of Board of State Building Commissioners from Sept. 26 to Dec. 27, 1876:	
To hotel and hack, \$4.50; 2 days' service, \$6.00.....	10 50
“ “ \$3.50; 2 “ \$6.00.....	9 50
“ “ \$3.00; 1 day's service, \$3.00.....	6 00
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Amount carried forward.....	\$58,683 57

State Building Commissioners vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$58,683 57
Alex. Chapoton,	
For expenses and per diem as member of Board of State Building Commissioners from July 25 to December 27, 1876:	
To R. R. fare to Lansing and return, \$5.20; hotel and 'bus, \$4.25.....	9 45
2 days' service, \$6.00; 2 days' service (meeting at Detroit), \$6.00.....	12 00
R. R. fare from Detroit to Lansing and return, \$5.20; hotel \$4.50; 2 days' service, \$6.00.....	15 70
R. R. fare from Detroit to Lansing and return, \$5.20; hotel \$2.25; 1 day's service, \$3.00.....	10 45
R. R. fare from Detroit to Lansing and return, \$5.20; hotel \$4.50; 2 days' service, \$6.00.....	15 70
R. R. fare from Detroit to Lansing and return, \$5.20; hotel \$3.00; 2 days' service, \$6.00.....	14 20
R. R. fare from Detroit to Lansing and return, \$5.20; hotel \$3.50; 2 days' service, \$6.00.....	14 70
R. R. fare from Detroit to Lansing and return, \$5.20; hotel \$3.50; 2 days' service, \$6.00.....	14 70
E. O. Grosvenor,	
For expenses and per diem as member of Board of State Building Commissioners from July 25, 1876, to December 27, 1876:	
To R. R. fare, hotel and 'bus, \$6.75; 2 days' attendance, \$6.00.....	12 75
“ “ “ at Detroit, \$10.90; 2 days' attendance, \$6.00.....	16 90
R. R. fare, hotel and 'bus at Detroit, \$7.50; 2 days' attendance, \$6.00.....	13 50
hotel and 'bus at Jackson, \$1.75; 3 days' attendance (detained over night on account of movement of trains) \$9.00.....	10 75
hotel, R. R. fare and 'bus, \$9.25; do., \$6.75; 2 days' attendance, \$6.00.....	22 00
hotel, R. R. fare and 'bus, \$6.50; 2 days' attendance, \$6.00.....	12 50
“ “ “ \$7.50; 2 “ \$6.00.....	13 50
James Shearer,	
For per diem and expenses as member of Board of State Building Commissioners from July 1, 1876, to Dec. 27, 1876:	
To expenses to Lansing, \$2.90; do., at Lansing, \$2.50.....	5 40
“ “ Bay City, \$2.90; 2 days' service, \$6.00.....	8 90
“ “ Lansing, \$2.90; do., at Lansing, \$3.00.....	5 90
“ “ Bay City, \$2.90; 2 days' service, \$6.00.....	8 90
telegram “ E. O. Grosvenor.....	60
expenses “ Lansing, \$2.90; do., at Lansing, \$2.50.....	5 40
“ “ Bay City, \$2.90; 2 days' service, \$6.00.....	8 90
“ “ Lansing, \$2.90; do., at Lansing, \$3.00.....	5 90
“ “ Bay City, \$2.90; 2 days' service, \$6.00.....	8 90
Amount carried forward.....	\$58,951 17

State Building Commissioners vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....		\$58,951 17
James Shearer,		
To expenses to Lansing, \$2.90; do., at Lansing, \$2.50.....	5 40	
" " Bay City, \$2.90; 2 days' service, \$6.00.....	8 90	
" " Lansing, \$2.90; do., at Lansing, \$3.00.....	5 90	
" " Bay City, \$2.90; 2 days' service, \$6.00.....	8 90	
A. L. Bours,		
To salary for the month of December, 1876, as Secretary of the Board of State Building Commissioners.....	125 00	
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<i>January 31, 1877.</i>		
A. L. Bours,		
To salary for the month of January, 1877, as Secretary of the Board of State Building Commissioners.....	125 00	
O. Marble,		
To salary for the month of January, 1877, as Assistant Super- intendent of new Capitol building.....	100 00	
N. Osburn & Co.,		
To work done and materials furnished on account of the con- struction of the new State Capitol, as per estimate No. 53, for the month of January, 1877 (copy attach- ed).....	\$5,067 81	
Deduct ten per cent retained until completion of contract, as required by law.....	506 78	
		\$4,561 03
The Walworth Manufacturing Co.,		
To work done and materials furnished on account of the steam heating and ventilating apparatus for the new State Cap- itol, as per estimate No. 9, for two months, ending Jan- uary 30; 1877 (copy attached).....	\$1,600 29	
Deduct ten per cent retained until completion of contract, as required by law.....	160 03	
		1,440 26
<hr/>		
<i>February 28, 1877.</i>		
O. Marble,		
To salary for the month of February, 1877, as Assistant Super- intendent of new Capitol building.....	100 00	
A. L. Bours,		
To salary for the month of February, 1877, as Secretary of the Board of Building Commissioners.....	125 00	
The Walworth Manufacturing Co.,		
To work done and materials furnished on account of the steam heating and ventilating apparatus for the new State Cap- itol, as per estimate No. 10, for the month ending Febru- ary 27, 1877 (copy attached).....	\$426 25	
Deduct ten per cent retained until completion of contract, as required by law.....	42 62	
		383 63
Amount carried forward.....		\$65,940 19

State Building Commissioners vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$65,940 19
N. Osburn & Co.,	
To work done and materials furnished on account of the construction of the new State Capitol, as per estimate No. 54, for the month of February, 1877 (copy attached).....	\$12,503 23
Deduct ten per cent retained until completion of contract, as required by law.....	1,250 32
	<hr/> 11,252 91
	<hr/> <i>March 28, 1877.</i>
N. Osburn & Co.,	
To work done and materials furnished on account of the construction of the new State Capitol, as per estimate No. 55, for the month of March, 1877 (copy attached).....	\$9,728 16
Deduct ten per cent retained until completion of contract, as required by law.....	972 82
	<hr/> 8,755 34
E. E. Myers,	
To salary as Architect and General Superintendent of the new Capitol building for quarter year ending March 31, 1877.....	1,000 00
O. Marble,	
To salary as Assistant Superintendent of new Capitol building for month of March, 1877.....	100 00
A. L. Bours,	
To cash paid for the following:	
telegram from Gov. Bagley, 43c.; do., 40c.,.....	83
" " Architect to Chicago, 60c.; ex. on photo. of perspective, 25c.....	85
frame for photograph of perspective.....	3 00
picture cord for photograph of perspective.....	25
salary as Secretary of State Building Commissioners for month of March, 1877.....	125 00
E. E. Myers,	
For expenses of trip to Pittsburg on account of new Capitol, viz.:	
To R. R. expenses, \$14.00; sleeping car, \$4.00; breakfast, 75c.; return fare \$14.00.....	32 75
sleeping car, \$2.00; hotel, \$2.75.....	4 75
R. R. fare from Detroit to Lansing and return, on the following dates: Oct. 19, 30, Nov. 28, Dec. 27, 1876; Jan. 30, Feb. 14, 27, and March 27, 1877; 8 trips, @ \$5.20... 6 intermediate trips (for special purposes, dates not remembered).....	41 60
	<hr/> 31 20
	<hr/> <i>April 25, 1877.</i>
O. Marble,	
To salary as Assistant Superintendent of new Capitol building, for month of April, 1877.....	150 00
Amount carried forward.....	<hr/> \$87,438 67

State Building Commissioners vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$87,438 67
A. L. Bours, To salary as Secretary of Board of State Building Commissioners for the month of April, 1877.....	125 00
Waite & Williams, To 1,315 lineal feet of speaking tube, @ 20c.....	263 00
State Treasurer, To postage for office of State Building Commissioners.....	25 00
N. Osburn & Co., To work done and materials furnished on account of the construction of the new State Capitol, as per estimate No. 56 for the month of April, 1877 (copy attached)..	\$2,612 54
Deduct ten per cent retained until completion of contract, as required by law.....	261 25
	<hr/> 2,351 29

May 30, 1877.

A. L. Bours, To subscription to Detroit Daily Post from May 6, 1877, to May 6, 1878, 1 year, for office of State Building Commissioners.....	10 60
N. Osburn & Co., To work done and materials furnished on account of the construction of the new State Capitol, as per estimate No. 57 for the month of May, 1877 (copy attached)..	\$25,531 53
Deduct ten per cent retained until completion of contract, as required by law.....	2,553 16
	<hr/> 22,978 37
O. Marble, To salary for the month of May, 1877, as Assistant Superintendent of new Capitol building.....	150 00
A. L. Bours, To salary for the month of May, 1877, as Secretary of the Board of State Building Commissioners.....	125 00

June 27, 1877.

O. Marble, To salary for month of June, 1877, as Assistant Superintendent of new Capitol building.....	150 00
A. L. Bours, To cash paid express on samples of tile.....	80
“ telegram to Governor, 46c.; do., from Governor, 40c.....	86
cash paid telegram to Governor, 40c.; do., from Governor, 40c.....	80
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Amount carried forward.....	\$113,619 39

State Building Commissioners vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$113,619 39
James Shearer,	
To expense to Lansing, \$2.90; do., at Lansing, \$5.25.....	8 15
" " Bay City, \$2.90; 3 days' service, \$9.00.....	11 90
" " Lansing, \$2.90; do., at Lansing, \$3.25.....	6 15
" " Bay City, \$2.90; 2 days, \$6.00.....	8 90
" " Lansing, \$2.90; do., at Lansing, \$3.25.....	6 15
" " Bay City, \$2.90; 2 days, \$6.00.....	8 90
" " Lansing, \$2.90; do., at Lansing, \$3.75.....	6 65
" " Bay City, \$2.90; 2 days, \$6.00.....	8 90
" " Lansing, \$2.90; do., at Lansing, \$3.25.....	6 15
" " Bay City, \$2.90; 2 days, \$6.00.....	8 90
" " Lansing, \$2.90; do., at Lansing, \$3.25.....	6 15
" " Bay City, \$2.90; 2 days, \$6.00.....	8 90
E. O. Grosvenor,	
For per diem and expenses as Com'r of State Capitol building from Dec. 28, 1876 to June 26, 1877:	
To 18 days' service, \$54.00; hotel bills, R. R. fare and hack hire, \$59.85.....	113 85
Alex. Chapoton,	
For per diem and expenses as State Building Com'r from Jan. 30 to June 27, 1877:	
To 17 days' service, \$51.00; hotel bills, \$28.00; R. R. fare, \$45.90 (9 trips); hack hire, \$4.50.....	129 40
C. M. Croswell,	
For per diem and expenses as State Building Com'r from Jan. 30 to June 26, 1877:	
To 11 days' service, \$33.00; hotel bills and hack fare, \$22.75.....	55 75
E. E. Myers,	
To salary for quarter year ending June 30, 1877, as Architect and General Superintendent of new Capitol Building....	1,000 00
6 trips during quarter: R. R. fare, Detroit to Lansing and return, April 24, May 21, 29, June 8, 19 and 26, @ \$5.20	31 20
A. L. Bours,	
To salary for month of June, 1877 as Secretary of the Board of State Building Commissioners.....	125 00
S. D. Bingham, P. M.,	
To rent of drawer No. 44, Lansing P. O., from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1877, for State Building Commissioners.....	4 00
The Walworth Manufacturing Co.,	
To work done and materials furnished on account of the steam heating and ventilating apparatus for the new State Capito- tol, as per estimate No. 11, for the month ending June 26, 1877 (copy attached).....	\$1,533 80
Deduct ten per cent retained until completion of contract, as required by law.....	153 38
	<hr/> 1,380 42
Amount carried forward.....	\$116,554 81

State Building Commissioners vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$116,554 81
N. Osburn & Co.,	
To work done and materials furnished on account of the construction of the new State Capitol, as per estimate No. 58, for the month of June, 1877 (copy attached).....	\$24,969 27
Deduct ten per cent retained until completion of contract, as required by law.....	2,496 92
	<hr/> 22,472 35
<hr/>	
<i>July 25, 1877.</i>	
N. Osburn & Co.,	
To work done and materials furnished on account of the construction of the new State Capitol, as per estimate No. 59, for the month of July, 1877 (copy attached).....	\$26,959 51
Deduct ten per cent retained until completion of contract, as required by law.....	2,695 95
	<hr/> 24,263 56
O. Marble,	
To salary as Assistant Superintendent of new Capitol building for month of July, 1877.....	150 00
A. L. Bours,	
To salary as Secretary of the Board of State Building Commissioners for month of July, 1877.....	125 00
<hr/>	
<i>August 29, 1877.</i>	
N. Osburn & Co.,	
To work done and materials furnished on account of the construction of the new State Capitol, as per estimate No. 60, for the month of August, 1877 (copy attached).....	\$30,023 89
Deduct ten per cent retained until completion of contract, as required by law.....	3,002 39
	<hr/> 27,021 50
O. Marble,	
To salary for the month of August, 1877, as Assistant Superintendent of new Capitol building.....	150 00
The Walworth Manufacturing Co.,	
To work done and materials furnished on account of the steam heating and ventilating apparatus, for the new State Capitol, as per estimate No. 12, for the month of August, 1877 (copy attached).....	\$3,821 55
Deduct ten per cent retained until completion of contract, as required by law.....	382 16
	<hr/> 3,439 39
A. L. Bours,	
To salary for the month of August, 1877, as Secretary of the Board of State Building Commissioners.....	125 00
	<hr/>
Amount carried forward.....	\$194,301 61

State Building Commissioners vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

September 26, 1877.

Amount brought forward.....	\$194,301 61
N. Osburn & Co.,	
To work done and materials furnished on account of the construction of the new State Capitol, as per estimate No. 61, for the month of Sept., 1877 (copy attached). \$12,422 21	
Deduct ten per cent retained until completion of contract, as required by law.....	1,242 22
	<hr/> 11,179 99
O. Marble,	
To salary for the month of September, 1877, as Assistant Superintendent of new Capitol building.....	150 00
E. E. Myers,	
To salary for quarter year ending Sept. 30, 1877, as Architect and General Superintendent of new Capitol building....	1,000 00
A. L. Bours,	
To salary for the month of Sept., 1877, as Secretary of Board of State Building Commissioners.....	125 00
A. L. Bours,	
To paid telegram from Commissioner Shearer.....	40
expenses to Detroit to attend meeting of Board: R. R. fare and 'bus to and from Detroit, \$6.20; hotel 2½ days, \$8.25; porter, 25c,.....	14 70
The Walworth Manufacturing Co.,	
To work done and materials furnished on account of the steam-heating and ventilating apparatus for the new State Capitol, as per estimate No. 13, for the month ending Sept. 25, 1877 (copy attached).....	\$2,660 08
Deduct ten per cent retained until completion of contract, as required by law.....	266 00
	<hr/> 2,394 08
Total for General Allowances.....	<hr/> <hr/> \$209,165 78

STATIONERY.

May 30, 1877.

Charles N. Ayres,	
To ¼ ream legal cap, sample 48.....	\$2 43
¼ doz. Arnold's writing fluid, sample 98.....	1 44
1 box paper fasteners, 35c.; ½ doz. pen-holders, sample 229, 13c.	48
1 gold pen, \$2.60; ½ doz blue pencils, sample 85, 35c.....	2 95
1 gross Spencerian pens, sample 93.....	95
	<hr/>
Total for Stationery.....	<hr/> <hr/> \$8 25

State Building Commissioners vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

November 29, 1876.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To composition on the Annual Report of State Building Commissioners for the year ending September 30, 1876, 26,360	
ems, @ 40c.....	\$10 54
press-work on same, 34 tokens, @ 30c.....	10 20
printing 2,000 covers for same, sample 8.....	9 10
Total for Printing.....	<u>\$29 84</u>

BINDING.

November 29, 1876.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To binding 2,000 pamphlets, Report of State Building Commissioners, @ \$2.00.....	\$40 00
Total for Binding.....	<u>\$40 00</u>

RECAPITULATION.

General Allowances.....	\$209,165 78
Stationery	8 25
Printing	29 84
Binding	40 00
Total Allowances to State Building Commissioners.....	<u>\$209,243 87</u>

Commissioner of Insurance vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

October 25, 1876.

State Treasurer,	
To postage for office of Commissioner of Insurance for November, 1876.....	\$30 00
B. P. Richmond,	
To repairing clock in office of Commissioner of Insurance	1 00

November 29, 1876.

State Treasurer,	
To postage for office of Commissioner of Insurance for month of December.....	20 00
George and Mary Coops,	
To 3 days each cleaning the office of Commissioner of Insurance.	9 00
F. C. Carr,	
To 48 ft. lumber, dressing same.....	1 00
2 lbs. nails, 10c. ; 8 hours' work, \$2.00.....	2 10
Sam'l H. Row,	
To R. R. fare to Hillsdale and return, \$3.70; hotel bill, \$2.50...	6 20
(This expense was incurred in looking up evidence to convict parties of doing an illegal insurance business in Hillsdale Co.)	
State Insurance Co.,	
To 182 pasteboard envelopes, @ 5c.	9 10
A. D. Elliot,	
To drawing 1 load of wood to offices.....	25

December 27, 1876.

B. P. Richmond,	
To repairing clock in office of Commissioner of Insurance.....	25
Jas. H. Simmons,	
To sawing 3 cords of wood twice.....	3 00
F. C. Carr,	
To lumber and stain, 80c. ; 9 hours' work, \$2.25.....	3 05
T. B. Thrift,	
To repairing, 10c ; 1 paper tacks, 10c. ; do., 10c.....	30
American Express & Western Union Tel. Co.,	
To telegram to Indianapolis, 75c. ; do., from Indianapolis, 75c..	1 50
" " McCall, at Albany, \$1.00; do., from McCall,	
\$1.00.....	2 00
telegram to Sebawaing, 40c. ; do., to Philadelphia, \$1.00....	1 40
" from Phoenix, 53c. ; do., to Phoenix, \$1.00; do., 64c.	2 17
express to Commissioner, 65; do., to Grand Rapids, 25c.....	90
" " Bay City, 30c. ; do., to " " 25c.....	55
Amount carried forward.....	\$93 77

Commissioner of Insurance vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

January 31, 1877.

Amount brought forward.....	\$93 77
Gustavus W. Smith, To 2 copies, Notes on Life Insurance, @ \$2.00	4 00
Wm. B. Dana & Co., To subscription to the Commercial and Financial Chronicle 1 year, from December 25, 1876, \$10.00; postage, 20c.....	10 20
American Express & Western Union Tel. Co., To telegram to Bryant, St. Louis, 85c.; do., to Life Association, St. Louis, \$1.15.....	2 00
telegram to Rhodes, Boston, \$1.41; do., to Watson, Ann Arbor, 73c.....	2 14
telegram to Row, Chicago, 50c.; express from N. Y., 65c....	1 15
express to Row, 40c.; do., 25c.....	65
S. D. Bingham, P. M., To postage on due letters from June 28, 1876, to Jan. 7, 1877....	06
P. O. drawer No. 102, from Jan. 1, 1877, to July 1, 1877....	2 00
postage stamp Aug. 21, 1876.....	03

February 28, 1877.

D., L. & N. R. R. Co., To message from Chicago.....	50
American Express & Western Union Tel. Co., To telegram from Chicago, 50c.; do., to Frankfort, Kentucky, 38c.....	88
telegram from Montague, 40c.; do., from Cincinnati, 75c...	1 15
“ Chicago, 50c.; do., 71c.; do., from Boston, \$1.65	2 86
express to Bagley.....	10

March 28, 1877.

E. F. Cooley, To 1 10-inch porcelain shade, 75c.; 3 Argand chimneys, 45c....	1 20
State Treasurer, To postage for office of Commissioner of Insurance.....	30 00
American Express & Western Union Tel. Co., To express to Baldwin, Detroit, 35c.; telegram to Lott, Pitts- burg, \$1.15.....	1 50
telegram to Rhodes, St. Louis, \$1.10; do., to Watson, Ann Arbor, 73c.; do., 79c.....	2 62
telegram to Nye, Augusta, \$1.49; do., to Rhodes, St. Louis, 43c.....	1 92
telegram to McCall, Albany, \$2.26; do., to Rhodes, St. Louis, 90c.....	3 16
telegram to Watson, Ann Arbor, 61c.; do., 40c.; do., 55c.; do., 55c.....	2 11
Amount carried forward.....	\$164 00

Commissioner of Insurance vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

April 25, 1877.

Amount brought forward.....	\$164 00
John Hillyer,	
To subscription to Wall Street Journal 1 year, to Dec. 31, 1877.....	5 00
C. C. Hine,	
To subscription to Insurance Law Journal from January, 1877,	
to January, 1878, 1 year.....	5 00
D., L. & N. R. R. Co.,	
To telegram to Commissioner of Insurance.....	90
Western Union Tel. Co.,	
To telegram to McCall, Albany, \$1.00; do., to Watson, Ann	
Arbor, 25c.....	1 25
telegram to McCall, Albany, \$1.00; do., to Row, St. Louis,	
43c.; do., 38c.....	1 81

May 30, 1877.

State Treasurer,	
To postage for office of Commissioner of Insurance for month of	
June, 1877.....	50 00
Western Union Tel. Co.,	
To telegram to Smith, at Albany, 31c.; do., 31c.....	62
" " Backus, Detroit, 25c.; do., to Thayer, 25c.....	50

June 27, 1877.

State Treasurer,	
To postage for office of Commissioner of Insurance for July, 1877.....	50 00
Grove & Harrison,	
To 1 basin for Insurance office.....	30
American Express Co.,	
To express to Smith, Whitehall.....	50

July 25, 1877.

R. L. Polk & Co.,	
To 1 Michigan State Directory for 1877, received June 30, 1877.....	4 00

August 29, 1877.

State Treasurer,	
To postage for month of September, 1877.....	40 00
W. H. Walcott,	
To 2 extra ribbons for office filing stamp, @ \$1.00.....	2 00
repairing stamp.....	25
American Express & Western Union Tel. Co.,	
To telegram to McCall, Albany, \$2.33; do., to Smythe, Albany,	
25c.; do., 25c.....	2 83

Amount carried forward.....	\$328 96
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Commissioner of Insurance vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$328 96
American Express & Western Union Tel. Co.,	
To telegram, 27c.; do., to Kirby, Detroit, 25c.; do., to Smythe,	
Albany, 20c.....	72
telegram, to Rhodes, Boston, 20c.; do., to Steadman, Hart-	
ford, 20c.....	40
telegram to Spaulding, St. Johns, 39c.; do., to Row, Ishpeming,	
\$2.13.....	2 52
express to Palmer, Milwaukee.....	25
Detroit Tribune Co.,	
To Daily edition and postage on same from Aug. 28, 1877, to	
Jan. 1, 1878.....	3 55
Wm. F. Stander,	
To 1 chart for interpolating "monthly values".....	5 00

September 26, 1877.

State Treasurer,	
To postage for office of Commissioner of Insurance for month of	
October, 1877.....	25 00
Western Union Tel. Co.,	
To telegram to Flanders, E. Saginaw, 25c.; do., to Fox, De-	
troit, 25c.....	50
telegram to Jenks, St. Clair.....	35
S. D. Bingham, P. M.,	
To lock drawer No. 102, from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1877	2 00
letters received, postage due thereon, June 8 to Sept. 3, 1877	12
Tribune Company,	
To Chicago Daily Tribune 1 year for office of Com'r of Ins.....	12 00
Total for General Allowances.....	<u>\$381 37</u>

STATIONERY.

October 25, 1876.

Charles N. Ayres,	
To 1 rm. 24-lb. gazelle folio post, sample 60, @ 21½c.....	\$5 22
2 rms. 18-lb. flat cap, sample 55, @ 21c. per lb.....	7 56

November 29, 1876.

Charles N. Ayres,	
To 5 rms. Byron Weston's medium paper, sample 66, @ \$11.30 ..	56 50

December 27, 1876.

Charles N. Ayres,	
To ¼ doz. index books, sample 263, @ \$2.75.....	1 38
Amount carried forward.....	<u>\$70 66</u>

Commissioner of Insurance vs. The State of Michigan.

STATIONERY.

January 31, 1877.

Amount brought forward.....	\$70 66
Charles N. Ayres,	
To 2 spools red tape, sample 255, @ 50c.....	1 00
½ doz. pen-holders, " 231, @ \$4.80.....	2 40
1 " " " 230.....	45
1 " " " 228.....	45
1 box rubber, " 213.....	1 30
1 gross pens, " 93.....	95
1 letter book, " 247.....	1 45
½ doz. 3½-in. erasers, " 209, @ \$3.00.....	75
¼ " Ward's " " 211, @ \$3.75.....	94

March 28, 1877.

Charles N. Ayres,	
To 3 qrs. blotting paper, No. 3, @ \$1.05.....	3 15

May 30, 1877.

Charles N. Ayres,	
To 1 box falcon pens, sample 94.....	45
½ doz. Arnold's writing fluid, sample 98.....	2 88

June 27, 1877.

Charles N. Ayres,	
To 1 rm. 24-lb. gazelle post, sample 60, @ 21½c.....	5 22
2 rms. 18-lb. legal cap, sample 55, @ 20c.....	7 20
1 rm. 20-lb. gazelle crown, sample 62, @ 21c.....	4 20
2 rms. 18-lb. legal cap, sample 49a, @ \$7.80.....	15 60

September 26, 1877.

Charles N. Ayres,	
To 1 rm. 30-lb. Manilla, 24x36, sample 8.....	3 00
2 rms. 24-lb. gazelle post, sample 60, @ 21½c.....	10 44
2 qts. Arnold's copy ink, @ \$5.75 per doz.....	96
2 qts. Carter's mucilage, sample 244, @ 60c.....	1 20
2 M. 1530—6 envelopes, sample 346, @ \$2.00.....	4 00
2 gross rubber bands, No. 50, sample 145.....	1 20
1 " " " 32, " 171.....	1 44
1 " " " " 000½ " 132.....	96
2 rolls red ribbon, sample 256.....	1 00
1 letter book, 1,000 pages, 10x12, sample 247.....	1 45

Total for Stationery.....	<u>\$144 70</u>
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Commissioner of Insurance vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

October 25, 1876.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To printing 75 blanks, circulars, with blank reply sheets, sample 8	1 50
" and ruling 600 blanks for statements.....	50 00
" " 100 lists of fire insurance Cos. sample 40...	3 00
" 200 blanks, original statements, sample 35.....	38 00
" 100 circulars concerning amendments to fire blanks..	1 50

November 29, 1876.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To printing 2,000 letter heads, without coat of arms.....	3 50
" 100 circulars to insurance companies (one side).....	1 50
" and ruling 200 blanks C, Mutual Fire Insurance Companies, sample 25.....	3 50
furnishing paper for circulars to insurance companies.....	25

December 27, 1876.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To printing 200 notices that blanks for Annual Report of Fire Co.'s have been sent to companies, sample 8.....	1 90
printing 100 notices that blanks for Annual Report of Life Ins. Cos. have been sent, sample 8.....	1 50
printing and ruling 300 blanks for list of agents, sample 22..	3 20

January 31, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To printing 100 requests for statement of amount of insurance on State institutions, sample 8.....	1 50
printing 100 blanks for statement of amount of insurance on State institutions, sample 8.....	1 50
printing note on 100 annual statements, sample 1.....	50
" 500 blanks for renewal certificates of authority, sam- ple 13.....	4 60
printing 200 notices that duplicate vouchers for tax have been sent, blue copy ink, sample 5.....	2 20

March 28, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To printing and ruling 500 blanks for schedule B, sample 41...	4 00
" 500 blanks for renewal certificates of authority, s'ple 13	4 60
" 100 notices of revocation of Bangor Insurance Com- pany, sample 5.....	75
printing 200 statements of, and remarks in regard to condi- tion of National Life Insurance Co., sample 19.....	3 25

Amount carried forward.....	\$132 25
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Commissioner of Insurance vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

Amount brought forward.....	\$132 25
W. S. George & Co.,	
To composition on Report of Commissioner of Insurance, showing a summary of standing Dec. 31, 1876, of Stock Fire and Marine, and Fire Marine Insurance Cos. reporting to said Commissioner, 129,560 ems, @ 40c.....	51 82
press-work on same, 54 tokens, @ 30c.....	16 20
alterations from copy, 2½ hours, @ 32c.....	80

April 25, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To printing 200 answers to inquiries in regard to Continental Life Insurance Co. of N. Y., sample 8.....	1 90
furnishing paper for same.....	50
composition on abstracts of statements of Stock Fire Insurance Cos., reported to the Insurance Commissioner for the year 1876, from page 1 to page 32 inclusive, 194,810 ems, @ 40c.....	77 92
press-work on same, 68 tokens, @ 30c.....	20 40

May 30, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To printing 7,100 blanks for renewal certificates of authority, for various insurance companies, sample 13.....	31 00
composition on abstract of statements of Stock Fire Insurance Companies for the year 1876, from page 33 to page 224 inclusive, 1,220,725 ems, @ 40c.....	488 29
press-work on same, 408 tokens, @ 30c.....	122 40

June 27, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To printing 2,000 letter heads, without coat of arms.....	3 50
composition on text of 7th Annual Report of the Commissioner of Insurance for the year ending December 31, 1876, 359,836 ems, @ 40c.....	143 93
press-work on same, 84 tokens, @ 30c.....	25 20
printing 1,500 covers for same, sample 8.....	7 10
composition on abstracts of annual statement of Fire and Fire Marine Insurance Cos., made to the Commissioner of Insurance for the year 1876, from page 241 to end of book, 168,245 ems, @ 40c.....	67 30
press-work on same, 56 tokens, @ 30c.....	16 80
correcting alterations from copy, 2½ hours, @ 32c.....	80

Amount carried forward..... \$1,208 11

Commissioner of Insurance vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

July 25, 1877.

Amount brought forward.....	\$1,208 11
W. S. George & Co.,	
To printing 200 blanks for revocation of authority, sample 5.....	1 00
" 200 circulars in regard to revocation of authority, sample 5.....	1 00
composition on abstracts compiled from the annual statements of Life Ins. Cos. authorized to do business in Michigan, and made to the Com'r of Insurance, showing their condi- tion, Dec. 31, 1876, 579,687 ems, @ 40c.....	231 87
press-work on same, 204 tokens, @ 30c.....	61 20
composition on text of 7th Annual Report of the Com'r of Insurance of the State of Michigan for the year ending Dec. 31, 1876, and register and statistical tables, 168,384 ems, @ 40c.....	67 35
press-work on same, 68 tokens, @ 30c.....	20 40
correcting alterations from copy, 5½ hours, @ 32c.....	1 76
printing 1,500 covers for same, sample 8.....	7 10

August 29, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To printing 500 blanks for address labels, sample 1.....	1 50
" 500 complimentary slips, sample 1.....	1 50
" 100 circulars to insurance companies, sample 13.....	3 00
paper for half-sheet letter circulars.....	40
printing 200 copies of Acts No. 42 and 72, sample 5.....	1 00

September 26, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To printing 100 circulars to insurance companies, sample 8.....	1 50
furnishing paper for same.....	30
printing 500 blanks for renewal certificates of authority, sam- ple 13.....	4 60
printing 100 blanks for original certificates of authority, sam- ple 13.....	3 00
printing 200 circulars to fire insurance companies, sample 8..	1 90
furnishing paper for same.....	60
composition on laws of the State of Michigan relating to mutual fire insurance companies, organized or incorporated within the State, 25,142 ems, @ 41c.....	10 31
press-work on same, 6 tokens, being less than 5 tokens per form, at 33c.....	1 98
printing 500 covers for same, sample 8.....	3 10

Total for Printing.....	<u>\$1,634 48</u>
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Commissioner of Insurance vs. The State of Michigan.

BINDING.

October 25, 1876.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To binding 11 qrs. Life Insurance policies and application blanks, half Russia, cloth sides, miscellaneous binding, @ \$1.13....	12 43
binding 8 qrs. Life Insurance application statements, same style as above, @ \$1.13.....	9 04
12 memorandum blocks, @ 3c.....	36

January 31, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To binding 13 vols. Spectator, Times, etc., @ \$1.25.....	16 25

February 28, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To binding 61 qrs. letters, @ 15c.....	9 15
“ 12 vols. Reports, full law sheep, over 500 pages, @ \$1.10	13 20

March 28, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To binding 2,000 pamphlets, summary of standing of insurance companies half price of covered, @ \$1.00 (not in contract).....	20 00

June 27, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To binding 400 Insurance Reports, Part I., full cloth covers, @ 30c.....	120 00
binding 1,450 same in paper covers (not in contract) same price as last year, 6½c.....	94 25

July 25, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To binding 200 Life Insurance Texts.....	50
“ 400 Insurance Reports, Part II., full cloth covers, @ 30c.....	120 00
binding 1,450 same in paper covers, same price as in 1876, 6½c.....	94 25
“ 150 Insurance Reports, Parts I. and II., together, full cloth covers, @ 30c.....	45 00

August 29, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To binding 4 Reports, 1877, full sheep, leather covers.....	4 00
Amount carried forward.....	\$558 43

Commissioner of Insurance vs. The State of Michigan.

BINDING.

Amount brought forward.....	\$558 43
W. S. George & Co., To binding 5 yrs. annual statements, 1875-6, Mutual Fire Insurance Co., half Russia, cloth sides, miscellaneous binding, @ \$1.13.....	5 65

September 26, 1877.

W. S. George & Co., To binding 500 copies of Laws relating to Mich. Mutual Fire Insurance Companies.....	10 00
Total for Binding.....	<u>\$574 08</u>

RECAPITULATION.

General Allowances.....	\$381 37
Stationery.....	144 70
Printing.....	1,634 48
Binding.....	574 08
Total Allowances to Commissioner of Insurance.....	<u>\$2,734 63</u>

Commissioner of Railroads vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

November 29, 1876.

George Coops and wife,	
To cleaning in office of Commissioner of Railroads.....	\$3 00
State Treasurer,	
To cash for postage for office of Commissioner of Railroads.....	25 00
United States Express Co.,	
To express 50c.; do., 50c.; do., \$1.45.....	2 45

December 27, 1876.

American Express Co.,	
To express.....	35

February 28, 1877.

State Treasurer,	
To postage for office of Commissioner of Railroads.....	25 00

March 28, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To Republican 1 year, from No. 1254 to 1357, for Commissioner of Railroads	2 50

May 30, 1877.

State Treasurer,	
To cash for postage for office of Commissioner of Railroads.....	25 00
American Express Co.,	
To express.....	30

June 27, 1877.

National Railway Publication Co.,	
To Travelers' Official Railway Guide one year, from May, 1877, to April, 1878, inclusive, postage prepaid	3 36

July 25, 1877.

Railroad Gazette,	
To subscription from May 24, 1877, to May 24, 1878.....	4 20

August 29, 1877.

Wm. Hahn,	
To cleaning clock.....	2 00
Amount carried forward.....	\$93 16

Commissioner of Railroads vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$93 16
Detroit Daily Post Co., To Daily Post from Aug. 14, 1877, to Aug. 15, 1878.....	10 00
State Treasurer, To postage for office of Commissioner of Railroads.....	25 00
Western Union Telegraph Co., To 1 message, 39c.; do., 82c.; do., 40c.; do., 64c.; do., 82c.; do., 65c.....	3 72
American Express Co., To express, 1 pkg., 30c.; do., 40c.; do., 25c.; do., 25c.....	1 20
United States Express Co., To express.....	40

September 26, 1877.

American Express & Western Union Tel. Co., To express to S. S. Cobb, 30c.; do., to Shoemaker, 30c.....	60
telegram to Allegan.....	35
Total for General Allowances.....	<u>\$134 43</u>

STATIONERY.

January 31, 1877.

Charles N. Ayres, To 2 reams 20-lb. double letter, perfect (not in contract).....	\$8 70
1 ream 20-lb. folio, sample 60.....	4 35

February 28, 1877.

Dart & Hunter, To 4 balls linen twine, @ 20c.....	80
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May 30, 1877.

Charles N. Ayres, To 2 reams legal cap, sample 46, @ \$4.32.....	8 64
1 ream 20-lb. folio post, sample 60 M.....	4 00
1 " 36-lb. medium, perfect, sample 66.....	11 30
1 doz. Arnold's fluid, sample 98, @ \$5.75.....	1 44
1-6 doz. French "B" ink, sample 100, @ \$7.00.....	1 17
1 gross rubber bands (not in contract).....	2 00
1 inkstand, " ".....	2 00
Amount carried forward.....	<u>\$44 40</u>

Commissioner of Railroads vs. The State of Michigan.

STATIONERY.

June 27, 1877.

Amount brought forward.....	\$44 40
Charles N. Ayres,	
To 1 qt. mucilage, sample 244.....	60
1 rubber pen-holder.....	25
$\frac{1}{2}$ doz. Faber's mammoth erasers, sample 214.....	72
2 rolls pins, 50c. ; 2 bottles carmine, 33c.....	83

August 29, 1877.

Charles N. Ayres,	
To 500 envelopes, sample 333, @ \$2.00 per M.....	1 00
2 rubber stamp autographs, @ \$3.00.....	6 00
2 Holt's rubber pads, @ \$1.50.....	3 00
Total for Stationery.....	<u>\$56 80</u>

PRINTING.

November 29, 1876.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To printing 100 requests for names of senators and representa-	
tives, sample 5.....	\$0 75
printing 100 blanks for names of senators and representatives,	
sample 5.....	75

January 31, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To composition on first report of Commissioner of Railroads, in	
regard to taxation of the L. S. & M. S. R. R. Co., 30,450	
ems, @ 40c.....	12 18
press-work on same, 4 tokens, @ 33c., being less than 5 tokens	
per form.....	1 32
composition on second report of Commissioner of Railroads,	
in regard to the taxation of the L. S. & M. S. R. R. Co.,	
together with a condensed history of the special R. R. char-	
ters in Michigan, 40,593 ems, @ 40c.....	16 24
press-work on same, 6 tokens, @ 33c., being less than 5 tokens	
per form.....	1 98
Amount carried forward.....	<u>\$33 22</u>

Commissioner of Railroads vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

February 28, 1877.

Amount brought forward.....	\$33 22
W. S. George & Co.,	
To printing 1,900 accident blanks, blue copy ink, sample 9.....	21 10
" address on 100 covers, sample 1.....	50
composition on book of forms for report of railroad companies doing business in Michigan, by order of the Commissioner of Railroads, 187,112 ems, @ 40c.....	74 84
press-work on same, 16 tokens, @ 33c., being less than 5 tokens per form.....	5 28

March 28, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To composition on special Report of Railroad Commissioner in regard to equal mileage rates, etc., 24,527 ems, @ 40c.....	9 81
press-work on same, 26 tokens, at 30c.....	7 80

July 25, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To printing 300 circulars in regard to Legislative excursion, sample 8.....	2 30
composition on Annual Report of Railroad Companies to the Commissioner of Railroads of the State of Michigan, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1876, from page 1 to 32 inclusive, 72,566 ems, @ 40c.....	29 03
press-work on same, 48 tokens, @ 30c.....	14 40

August 29, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To printing on 200 postal cards, sample 2.....	75
" 200 notices of Legislative excursion, sample 8.....	1 90
composition on Annual Report of Railroad Companies to the Commissioner of Railroads of the State of Michigan for the year ending Dec. 31, 1876, from page 33 to 224 inclusive, 452,775 ems, @ 40c.....	181 11
press-work on same, 288 tokens, @ 30c.....	86 40

September 26, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To composition on Annual Report of Railroad Companies to the Commissioner of Railroads of the State of Michigan for the year ending Dec. 31, 1876, from page 225 to 400 inclusive, 416,219 ems, @ 40c.....	166 49

Amount carried forward.....	\$634 93
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Commissioner of Railroads vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

Amount brought forward.....	\$634 93
W. S. George & Co.,	
To press-work on same, 252 tokens, @ 30c.....	75 60
correcting alterations from copy 4½ hours, @ 32c.....	1 44
Total for Printing.....	<u>\$711 97</u>

BINDING.

November 29, 1876.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To mounting 1 map of railroad lands, on pasteboard, Upper Peninsula.....	50
mounting 15 railroad maps of Mich. on cloth.....	1 88
making 6 pockets for maps, Turkey morocco, @ \$1.00.....	6 00
(All the above not in contract.)	

January 31, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To binding 2 books railroad returns, half Russia, cloth sides (not in contract), \$6.00; paging same, 90c.....	6 90
binding 1,350 Railroad Commissioner's Reports in paper covers, @ 13c.....	175 50

February 28, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To binding 100 Reports of Railroad Companies to Commissioner, cloth backs, paper sides (not in contract), @ 9c.....	9 00
making 50 large envelopes with pasteboard in (not in contract), @ 4c.....	2 00
ruling 200 copies same 34 times.....	13 60
folding, stitching, and trimming 100 copies of same for roughs (not in contract).....	2 00
stitching, folding, and trimming 100 reports of Railroad Companies to Commissioner (not in contract).....	1 00
ruling same 4 times.....	1 20

March 28, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To mounting on cloth 5 railroad maps (not in contract).....	1 00
Amount carried forward.....	<u>\$220 58</u>

Commissioner of Railroads vs. The State of Michigan.

BINDING.

May 30, 1877.

Amount brought forward.....	\$220 58
W. S. George & Co.,	
To ruling 100 large sheets paper (not in contract).....	50
" 200 sheets note . " " " " ".....	45
binding 1 Railroad Gazette, " " ".....	1 25
Total for Binding.....	<u>\$222 78</u>

RECAPITULATION.

General Allowances.....	\$134 43
Stationery	56 80
Printing	711 97
Binding	222 78
Total Allowances to Commissioner of Railroads.....	<u>\$1,125 98</u>

Commissioners for General Supervision of Charitable, Penal, Pauper, and Reformatory Institutions vs. The State of Michigan.

STATIONERY.

June 27, 1877.

Richmond, Backus & Co.,	
To 1 3-qr. record, \$2.25; 1 record juvenile offenders, \$10.00.....	\$12 25
Total for Stationery.....	<u>\$12 25</u>

PRINTING.

February 28, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To composition on 3d Biennial Report of the Board of State Commissioners for the General Supervision of Charitable, Penal, Pauper, and Reformatory Institutions, from page 1 to page 80 inclusive, 162,554 ems, @ 40c.....	\$65 02
press-work on same, 180 tokens, @ 30c.....	54 00

March 28, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To printing 500 complimentary slips for Secretary of Board of Commissioners for Charitable, Penal, Pauper, and Reformatory Institutions, sample 1.....	1 50
composition on appendix to Report of the Secretary of the Board of Commissioners for Charitable, Penal, Pauper, and Reformatory Institutions, from page 81 to end of work, 117,560 ems, @ 40c.....	47 02
press-work on same, 119 tokens, at 30c.....	35 70
printing 1,800 covers for same, sample 8.....	8 30
Total for Printing.....	<u>\$211 54</u>

Commissioners for General Supervision of Charitable, Penal, Pauper, and Reformatory Institutions vs. The State of Michigan.

BINDING.

February 28, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,
 To binding 200 pamphlets, Report of Commissioners of Charitable, Penal, Pauper, and Reformatory Institutions, @ \$2.00 \$4 00

April 25, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,
 To binding 2,000 pamphlets, Report of Commissioners of Charitable, Penal, Pauper, and Reformatory Institutions (over 80 pages), @ \$2.35..... 47 00

Total for Binding..... \$51 00

RECAPITULATION.

Stationery \$12 25
 Printing 211 54
 Binding..... 51 00

Total Allowances to Com'rs for Gen'l Supervision of Charitable, Penal, Pauper, and Reformatory Institutions..... \$274 79

Canal Board vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

November 29, 1876.

Detroit Daily Post Co.,
 To advertising "Notice to Builders," 2 sq., 9 t..... \$7 00

February 28, 1877.

Linn & Craig,

To this amount payable "upon the delivery of the materials for the gates at the place of construction," (being seventy-five per cent of contract price) as per contract with the Board of Control of St. Mary's Falls Ship Canal, dated August 31, 1876, for the construction of a "pair of gates for the St. Mary's Falls Ship Canal"..... \$4,650 00
 less payment of Nov. 10, 1876..... 1,500 00

Balance payable on delivery of materials, now due 3,150 00
 original contract..... \$5,750 00
 addition as per stipulation endorsed on contract... 450 00

Full contract price..... \$6,200 00
 of which 75 per cent is payable as above stated, "upon delivery of materials at place of construction," leaving 25 per cent or \$1,550.00 to be paid hereafter, "upon the completion of the gates and their acceptance by the Board of Control."

April 25, 1877.

Detroit Free Press Co.,
 To publishing notice of opening St. Mary's Falls Ship Canal in 1871, 1 folio, 7 times..... 2 80

May 30, 1877.

Ralph Ely,

For time and expenses to Sault Canal and return, to look after transfer of property, etc.:

To 17 days' service, @ \$3.00..... 51 00
 972 miles' travel, @ 5c..... 48 60
 money paid (as per receipt attached) in order to protect the interests of the State, by and with the advice and consent of the Attorney General..... 26 00

Amount carried forward..... \$3,285 40

Canal Board vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

August 29, 1877.

Amount brought forward.....	\$3,285 40
Ralph Ely, To traveling expenses in tour of inspection of Sault Ste. Marie Canal, 972 miles, @ 5c.....	48 60

September 26, 1877.

Ralph Ely, To 10 days' service on tour of inspection to Sault Ste. Marie Canal and return, @ \$3.00.....	30 00
Total for General Allowances.....	<u>\$3,364 00</u>

PRINTING.

February 28, 1877.

W. S. George & Co., To composition on Annual Report of Superintendent of St. Mary's Falls Ship Canal for the year 1876, 232,290 ems, @ 40c.....	\$92 92
press-work on same, 68 tokens, @ 30c.	20 40
printing 2,000 covers for same, sample 8.....	9 10

June 27, 1877.

W. S. George & Co., To printing and ruling 100 blanks for Superintendent's register, sample 38.....	3 00
printing and ruling 100 blanks for register, sample 41.....	2 00
Total for Printing.....	<u>\$127 42</u>

BINDING.

March 28, 1877.

W. S. George & Co., To binding 2,000 pamphlets, St. Mary's Falls Canal Report, @ \$2.00 per hundred.....	\$40 00
Amount carried forward.....	\$40 00

Canal Board vs. The State of Michigan.

BINDING.

June 27, 1877.

Amount brought forward.....	\$40 00
W. S. George & Co., To ruling 100 sheets for journal, 50c. ; do., 100 sheets for ledger, 50c.....	1 00
binding 8 qrs. ledger and journal, and 8 qrs. Superintendent and Collector's register, full bound Russia ends and bands, @ \$1.69.....	27 04
paging same.....	1 60
Total for Binding.....	<u>\$69 64</u>

RECAPITULATION.

General Allowances.....	\$3,364 00
Printing.....	127 43
Binding.....	69 64
Total Allowances to Canal Board.....	<u>\$3,561 06</u>

State Reform School vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

November 29, 1876.

W. S. George & Co.,

To composition on the Annual Report of the Board of Control of the State Reform School for the year ending September 30, 1876, 159,708 ems, @ 40c.....	\$63 88
press-work on same, 160 tokens, @ 30c.....	48 00
printing 4,500 covers for same, sample 8.....	19 10
furnishing tinted paper for cuts in same, 4,700 copies, @ $\frac{1}{4}$ c..	11 75
Total for Printing.....	<u>\$142 73</u>

BINDING.

November 29, 1876.

W. S. George & Co.,

To binding 4,500 pamphlets, Reform School Report, @ \$2.00....	\$90 00
Total for Binding.....	<u>\$90 00</u>

RECAPITULATION.

Printing.....	\$142 73
Binding.....	90 00
Total Allowances to State Reform School.....	<u>\$232 73</u>

Board of Agriculture vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

December 27, 1876.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To composition on 15th Annual Report of the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture for the year 1876, from page 1 to 32 inclusive, 128,146 ems, @ 40c.....	\$51 26
press-work on same, 108 tokens, @ 30c.....	32 40

January 31, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To composition on 15th Annual Report of the State Board of Agriculture for the year 1876, from page 33 to 152 inclusive, 342,696 ems, @ 40c.....	137 08
press-work on same, 375 tokens, @ 30c.....	112 50
correcting alterations from copy, 9½ hours, @ 32c.....	3 04
printing 300 covers for same, sample 8.....	2 30

June 27, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To composition on Annual Report of the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture for the year 1876, from page 153 to 200 inclusive, 100,485 ems, @ 40c.....	40 19
press-work on same, 150 tokens, @ 30c.....	45 00
correcting alterations from copy, 2½ hours, @ 32c.....	80

July 25, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To composition on the Annual Report of the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture for the year 1876, from page 201 to 312 inclusive, 233,193 ems, @ 40c.....	93 28
press-work on same, 350 tokens, @ 30c.....	105 00
correcting alterations from copy, 9½ hours, @ 32c.....	3 04

August 29, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To composition on Annual Report of the Secretary of State Board of Agriculture for the year 1876, from page 313 to 520 inclusive, 661,869 ems, @ 40c.....	264 75
press-work on same, 650 tokens, @ 30c.....	195 00
correcting alterations from copy, 6 hours, @ 32c.....	1 92

Amount carried forward.....	\$1,087 56
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Board of Agriculture vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

September 26, 1877.

Amount brought forward.....	\$1,087 56
W. S. George & Co., To composition on Annual Report of the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture for the year 1876, from page 521 to end of book, 483,532 ems, @ 40c.....	193 41
press-work on same, 325 tokens, @ 30c.....	97 50
Total for Printing.....	<u>\$1,378 47</u>

BINDING.

January 31, 1877.

W. S. George & Co., To binding 300 pamphlets, State Board of Agriculture Abstracts, over 80 pages, @ \$2.35.....	7 05
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September 26, 1877.

W. S. George & Co., To binding 3,000 Agricultural Reports, full cloth, over 500 pages, @ 42c.....	1,260 00
Total for Binding.....	<u>\$1,267 05</u>

RECAPITULATION.

Printing	\$1,378 47
Binding	1,267 05
Total Allowances to Board of Agriculture.....	<u>\$2,645 52</u>

State Pomological Society vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

June 27, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To composition on Annual Report of the Secretary of the State Pomological Society for the year 1876, from page 1 to 48 inclusive, 107,577 ems, @ 40c.....	\$43 03
press-work on same, 162 tokens, @ 30c.....	48 60

July 25, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To composition on Annual Report of the Secretary of the State Pomological Society for the year 1876, from page 49 to 176 inclusive, 397,224 ems, @ 40c.....	158 89
press-work on same, 432 tokens, @ 30c.....	129 60
correcting alterations from copy, 6 hours, @ 32c.....	1 92

August 29, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To composition on Annual Report of the Secretary of the State Pomological Society for the year 1876, from page 177 to end of book, with title page and list of contents, 152,725 ems, @ 40c.....	61 09
press-work on same, 243 tokens, @ 30c.	72 90
Total for Printing.....	<u>\$516 03</u>

BINDING.

October 25, 1876.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To binding 3,000 Pomological Reports, 1875, full cloth covers, over 500 pages, @ 42c.....	\$1,260 00

August 29, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To binding 4,500 Pomological Reports in full cloth covers, @ 30c.	1,350 00
Amount carried forward.....	<u>\$2,610 00</u>

State Pomological Society vs. The State of Michigan.

BINDING.

September 26, 1877.

Amount brought forward.....	\$2,610 00
W. S. George & Co., To binding 2,000 Pomological Reports, full cloth, @ 30c.....	600 00
Total for Binding.....	<u>\$3,210 00</u>

RECAPITULATION.

Printing.....	\$516 03
Binding.....	3,210 00
Total Allowances to State Pomological Society.....	<u>\$3,726 03</u>

State Board of Health vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

October 25, 1876.

W. S. George & Co.,

To labor in making over forms to reprint "Means of Escaping from Public Buildings in case of Fire," by Prof. Kedzie, 2 hours, @ 32c.....	\$0 64
press-work on same, 1 token.....	33
printing 200 covers for same, sample 8	1 90
labor of making over form on "Vaccination," by Dr. Hazlewood, 3 hours, @ 32c.....	96
press-work on same, 3 tokens, @ 33c.....	99
printing 200 covers for same, sample 8.....	1 90
labor of making over form on "Epidemic of Scarlet Fever," 2 hours, @ 32c.....	64
press-work on same, 2 tokens, @ 33c.....	66
printing 200 covers for same, sample 8	1 90
composition on 4th Annual Report of State Board of Health, from page 1 to 48 inclusive, 112,258 ems, @ 40c.....	44 90
press-work on same, 150 tokens, @ 30c.....	45 00
correcting alterations from copy, 14½ hours, @ 32c.....	4 64

November 29, 1876.

W. S. George & Co.,

To composition on Annual Report of the State Board of Health, for the year 1876, from page 49 to page 176 inclusive, 331,257 ems, @ 40c.....	132 50
press-work on same, 400 tokens, @ 30c.....	120 00
correcting alterations from copy, 36 hours, @ 32c.....	11 52

January 31, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,

To composition on Annual Report of State Board of Health for the year 1876, from page 177 to end of book, 51,392 ems, @ 40c.....	20 56
press-work on same, 50 tokens, @ 30c.....	15 00
correcting alterations from copy, 7 hours, @ 32c.....	2 24
composition on title page, list of contents, and text of Annual Report of State Board of Health for the year 1876, 230,231 ems, @ 40c.....	92 09
press-work on same, 225 tokens, @ 30c.....	67 50
correcting alterations from copy, 18½ hours, @ 32c.....	5 92
printing 200 covers for same, sample 8.....	1 90

Total for Printing..... **\$573 69**

State Board of Health vs. The State of Michigan.

BINDING.

October 25, 1876.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To binding 200 pamphlets, "Escaping from Buildings in case of Fire".....	\$4 00
binding 200 pamphlets, "Scarlet Fever Epidemic".....	4 00
" 200 " "Vaccination".....	4 00

January 31, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To binding 2,000 Board of Health Reports, in full cloth covers, @ 30c.....	600 00

February 28, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To binding 2,000 State Board of Health Reports, full cloth, @ 30c.	600 00

March 28, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To binding 1,800 State Board of Health Reports in full cloth covers, @ 30c.....	540 00
binding 200 copies of same in paper covers, sewed, @ 13c....	26 00
Total for Binding.....	<u>\$1,778 00</u>

RECAPITULATION.

Printing.....	\$573 69
Binding.....	1,778 00
Total Allowances to State Board of Health.....	<u>\$2,351 69</u>

Fish Commissioners vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

January 31, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To composition on the 2d Report of the Commissioner and Superintendent of State Fisheries for the years 1875-6, 201,984	
ems, @ 40c.....	\$80 79
press-work on same, 250 tokens, @ 30c.....	75 00
printing 4,000 covers for same, sample 8.....	17 10
Total for Printing.....	<u>\$172 89</u>

BINDING.

January 31, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To binding 4,000 pamphlets, Report of Fish Commissioners,	
@ \$2.00.....	\$80 00
binding 500 same, cloth covers, @ 30c.....	150 00
Total for Binding.....	<u>\$230 00</u>

RECAPITULATION.

Printing.....	\$172 89
Binding.....	230 00
Total Allowances to Fish Commissioners.....	<u>\$402 89</u>

Board of State Auditors vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

November 29, 1876.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To composition on Annual Report of the Board of State Auditors, for the year ending September 30, 1876, 328,860 ems, @ 40c.....	\$131 54
press-work on same, 340 tokens, @ 30c.....	102 00
correcting alterations from copy 31 hours, @ 32c.....	9 92
printing 2,000 covers for same, sample 8.....	9 10

December 27, 1876.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To composition on Annual Report of the Board of State Auditors for the year ending September 30, 1876, from page 161 to end of book, 186,730 ems, @ 40c.....	74 69
press-work on same, 119 tokens, @ 30c.....	35 70
correcting alterations from copy, 33 hours, @ 32c.....	10 56
Total for Printing.....	<u>\$373 51</u>

BINDING.

December 27, 1876.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To binding 2,000 pamphlets, Report of the Board of State Auditors, over 80 pages, @ \$2.35.....	\$47 00
Total for Binding.....	<u>\$47 00</u>

RECAPITULATION.

Printing	\$373 51
Binding	47 00
Total Allowances to Board of State Auditors.....	<u>\$420 51</u>

State Public School vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

October 25, 1876.

C. D. Randall,

For services and expenses as member of the Board of Control of
 the State Public School, and as Secretary and Treasurer of
 that Board:

To postage and stationery.....	\$10 50
5 days' service in the month of March, @ \$3.00.....	15 00
10 " " " each of the following months, viz.: April, May, June, July and August—50 days, @ \$3.00.....	150 00
15 days' service in month of Sept., @ \$3.00.....	45 00

January 31, 1877.

H. H. Hinds,

For services and expenses as member of Board of Control of State
 Public School:

To R. R. fare from Stanton to Coldwater, via Lansing.....	4 15
dinner, 50c.; hack, 50c.; 1 day's service, \$3.00.....	4 00
2 days' service, \$6.00; R. R. fare, \$4.15; dinner, 50c.; sup- per, 50c.....	11 15
lodging, 50c.; breakfast, 50c.; 1 day's service, \$3.00.....	4 00
R. R. fare from Stanton to Coldwater, \$4.15; dinner, 50c.; carriage, 50c.....	5 15
3 day's service, \$9.00; R. R. fare, \$4.15.; dinner, 50c.....	13 65
supper, 75c.; hack, 25c.; lodging and breakfast, \$1.00; 1 day's service, \$3.00.....	5 00
telegraphing chairman of Board, 50c.; R. R. fare from Stan- ton to Albion, via Jackson, \$3.55.....	4 05
R. R. fare from Albion to Coldwater, \$1.20; dinner, 50c.; supper, 50c.; hack, 50c.....	2 70
2 days' service, \$6.00; lodging, 50c.; breakfast, 50c.....	7 00
1 day's " \$3.00; R. R. fare to Detroit, \$3.50; supper, 75c.....	7 25
R. R. fare to Ionia, \$3.70, sleeping car, \$1.50; breakfast, 50c.	5 70
" " Stanton, 70c.; 1 day's service, \$3.00.....	3 70

February 28, 1877.

James Burns,

For expenses and services rendered to State Public School at Cold-
 water, as member of Board of Control:

To paid for telegraphing to C. D. Randall.....	50
R. R. fare from Detroit to Coldwater and return.....	7 00

Amount carried forward..... \$305 50

State Public School vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$305 50
James Burns,	
To hotel bill, \$2.75; hack, 25c.; services, \$9.00.....	12 00
R. R. fare from Detroit to Coldwater and return.....	7 00
telegraphing H. H. Hinds, 25c.; paid hotel bill for 3 days, and hack, \$3.00.....	3 25
service 3 days, \$9.00; R. R. fare from Detroit to Coldwater and return, \$7.00.....	16 00
hack hire, 50c.; hotel bill, \$2.50; service 3 days, \$9.00.....	12 00
R. R. fare from Detroit to Coldwater and return.....	7 00
hotel bill, \$2.00; hack, 25c.; 4 days' service, \$12.00.....	14 25
R. R. fare from Detroit to Lansing, and return.....	5 10
hack hire, 50c.; hotel bill, \$4.50; 3 days' service, \$9.00.....	14 00
<hr/>	
<i>April 25, 1877.</i>	
C. D. Randall,	
To stationery and postage from Oct. 1, 1876 to March 31, 1877...	13 50
expenses attending special meeting of Board of Control at Lansing, R. R. fare.....	3 90
hotel, \$5.00; expenses attending meeting of Board of State Auditors, at Lansing, R. R. fare, \$3.90.....	8 90
hotel, \$2.50; hack, 50c.....	3 00
15 days' service in month of Oct., 10 days in Nov., 5 days in Dec., 5 days in January, 15 days in February and 10 days in March,—60 days, @ \$3.00.....	180 00
James Burns,	
To paid telegram to H. H. Hinds, 50c.; paid R. R. fare from Detroit to Coldwater, via Lansing and return, \$8.30.....	8 80
paid hotel bills, \$3.50; hack hire, 35c.; 4 days' time, \$12.00.	15 85
" R. R. fare to Coldwater and return.....	7 00
" hotel bills, \$1.75; hack hire, 50c.; 4 days' time, \$12.00.	14 25
3 days' service, \$9.00; 3 days' board, \$6.00.....	15 00
paid R. R. fare to Coldwater and return.....	7 15
" hotel bills, \$2.00; 4 days' time, \$12.00.....	14 00
2 days' service, \$6.00; R. R. fare to Coldwater and return, \$7.15.....	13 15
paid hack at Jonesville, 50c.; lunch at Adrian, 25c.....	75
4 days' service, \$12.00; R. R. fare to Coldwater and return, \$7.15.....	19 15
paid telegram to Coldwater, 50c.; do., 25c.....	75
" for meals and lodging, \$2.15; hack hire, 75c.....	2 90
5 days' service, \$15.00; postage, 25c.....	15 25
Amount carried forward.....	\$739 40

State Public School vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

June 27, 1877.

Amount brought forward.....	\$739 40
H. H. Hinds,	
For services and expenses as member of Board of Control of State Public School:	
To R. R. fare from Stanton to Lansing, \$1.83; carriage, 25c.; 1 day, \$3.00.....	5 08
2 days, \$6.00; hotel, \$4.50; supper, 50c.; R. R. fare, \$1.83; 5 days at Coldwater, \$15.00.....	27 83
R. R. fare, \$12.05; hack hire, 50c.; meals, lunches and lodging, \$3.20.....	15 75
R. R. fare from Stanton to Lansing and return, \$3.66; hotel, \$2.50; hack, 50c.....	6 66
5 days, \$15.00; R. R. fare, \$3.66; hotel and meals, \$3.50....	22 16
R. R. fare, \$12.00; carriage, 75c.; meals, lodging and lunch, \$3.30.....	16 05
telegraphing chairman of Board, 50c.; 4 days, \$12.00.....	12 50
6 days at Coldwater, \$18.00; hotel bills, \$4.00; hack, \$1.00; R. R. fare, \$8.26.....	31 26
R. R. fare from Stanton to Detroit, \$4.40; dinner, 50c.; supper, 50c.....	5 40
hotel at Detroit, \$5.00; R. R. fare, \$4.40; sleeper, \$1.50....	10 90
breakfast, 50c.; 4 days, \$12.00.....	12 50
Total for General Allowances.....	<u>\$905 49</u>

PRINTING.

December 27, 1876.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To composition on the 3d Annual Report of the Board of Control of the State Public School for Dependent Children for the year 1876, including 4 pages printed by order of Board, 236,085 ems, @ 40c.	\$94 43
press-work on same, 200 tokens, @ 30c.....	60 00
correcting alterations from copy, 7½ hours, @ 32c.....	2 40
printing 2,500 covers for same, sample 8.....	11 10
Total for Printing.....	<u>\$167 93</u>

State Public School vs. The State of Michigan.

BINDING.

December 27, 1876.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To binding 2,500 pamphlets, Report of State Public School,	
@ \$2.00.....	\$50 00
Total for Binding.....	<u>\$50 00</u>

RECAPITULATION.

General Allowances.....	\$905 49
Printing.....	167 93
Binding.....	50 00
Total Allowances to State Public School.....	<u><u>\$1,123 42</u></u>

State Prison vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

February 28, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,

To composition on Annual Report of the Inspectors of State Prison of Michigan, for the year 1876, from page 1 to 64 inclusive, 319,913 ems, @ 40c.....	\$127 97
press-work on same, 144 tokens, @ 30c.....	43 20
correcting alterations from copy on same, 21 hours, @ 32c...	6 72
cash paid express on cuts for State Prison Report.....	90

March 28, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,

To composition on Annual Report of the Inspectors, Warden, Chaplain, and Physician of the Michigan State Prison, for the year ending September 30, 1876, from page 65 to end of book, 757,723 ems, @ 40c.....	303 09
press-work on same, 234 tokens, @ 30c.....	70 20
printing 2,000 covers for same, sample 8.....	9 10

April 25, 1877.

Detroit Lithographic Co.,

To 2,700 diagrams, No. 1, \$83.00; 2,700 do., No. 2, \$56.00....	139 00
2,700 " " 1, small.....	24 00
(All for State Prison Report of 1876.)	

Total for Printing.....	<u>\$724 18</u>
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BINDING.

April 25, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,

To binding 2,000 pamphlets, State Prison Report, over 80 pages, @ \$2.35.....	\$47 00
Total for Binding.....	<u>\$47 00</u>

RECAPITULATION.

Printing	\$724 18
Binding	47 00
Total Allowances to State Prison.....	<u>\$771 18</u>

State House of Correction vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

November 29, 1876.

Charles Kipp,

To 1 day at Ionia with Board, \$3.00; R. R. fare, \$2.00; hotel bill, \$2.00.....	\$7 00
1 day at Detroit with Board, \$3.00; R. R. fare, \$5.00; hotel bill, \$3.00.....	11 00
1 day at Ionia with Board, \$3.00; R. R. fare, \$2.00; hotel bill, \$1.50.....	6 50
1 day at Ionia with Board, \$3.00; R. R. fare, \$1.60; hotel bill, \$1.00.....	5 60
2 days at Ionia with Board, \$6.00; R. R. fare, \$1.60; hotel bill, \$4.00.....	11 60
1 day at Ionia with Board, \$3.00; R. R. fare, \$1.60; hotel bill, \$1.00.....	5 60

January 31, 1877.

W. Divine,

To 1 day's service with Board of Commissioners.....	3 00
hotel bill, \$1.50; R. R. fare from Belding to Ionia and return, \$1.10.....	2 60
going to Ionia to receive bids on steam heating.....	3 00
R. R. fare from Belding to Ionia and return, \$1.10; hotel bill, \$1.00.....	2 10
2 days' service with Board of Commissioners, \$6.00; hotel bill, \$3.00.....	9 00
R. R. fare from Belding to Ionia and return.....	1 10
1 day's service with Board of Commissioners.....	3 00
hotel bill, \$2.00; R. R. fare from Belding to Ionia and return, \$1.10.....	3 10
1 day's service with Board of Commissioners.....	3 00
hotel bill, \$2.00; R. R. fare from Belding to Ionia and return, \$1.10.....	3 10
1 day's service with Board of Commissioners, \$3.00; hotel bill, \$2.00.....	5 00
R. R. fare from Belding to Ionia and return.....	1 10
2 days' service with Board of Commissioners, \$6.00; hotel bill, \$3.00.....	9 00
R. R. fare from Belding to Ionia and return.....	1 10

Amount carried forward.....	\$96 50
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State House of Correction vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$96 50
Hampton Rich,	
For expenses and per diem as Commissioner for State House of Correction :	
To 1 day with Board.....	3 00
R. R. fare to Detroit and return, \$7.40; lunch, 20c.; hotel bill, \$2.00.....	9 60
lunch at Lansing, 20c.; 2 days at Detroit, \$6.00.....	6 20
1 day with Board, \$3.00; 1 day at grounds, \$3.00; 2 days with Board, \$6.00.....	12 00
2 days with Board at grounds, \$6.00; R. R. fare to Lansing and return, \$2.30.....	8 30
2 meals, \$1.00; 1 day at Lansing, \$3.00.....	4 00
3 days at grounds, \$9.00; R. R. fare to Jackson and return, \$4.20.....	13 20
hotel bills and hack, \$3.50; 2 days at Lansing and Jackson, \$6.00.....	9 50
1 day with Board, \$3.00; 2 days at grounds, \$6.00; 2 telegrams, 98c.....	9 98
1 day at grounds, \$3.00; p'd telegrams, 45c.; do., 85c.....	4 30
R. R. fare to Detroit and return, \$7.40; lunch, 20c.....	7 60
hotel bill at Detroit, \$2.00; do., at Lansing, \$1.20.....	3 20
3 days at Detroit and Lansing, \$9.00; 2 days at grounds, \$6.00	15 00
2 " with Board, \$6.00; R. R. fare to Lansing and return, \$2.20; dinner, 50c.....	8 70
1 day at Lansing, \$3.00; R. R. fare to Lansing and return, \$2.26.....	5 26
2 days' board, \$2.00; 2 days' time, \$6.00; R. R. fare to Lansing and return, \$2.26.....	10 26
2 days' board, \$2.00; 2 days' time, \$6.00; p'd express, 30c. - fare to Lansing and return, \$2.26; 2 days' board, \$2.00.....	8 30
1 day at grounds, \$3.00; 2 days at Lansing, \$6.00.....	4 26
2 days at Lansing, \$6.00; 1 day at grounds, \$3.00.....	9 00
paid postage on reports, and stamps.....	3 75
R. R. fare to Lansing and return, \$2.26; 1 day's board, \$1.00	3 26
1 day's time.....	3 00

February 23, 1877.

Hampton Rich,	
To 2 days with Board, \$6.00; 1 day office work, \$3.00	9 00
R. R. fare to Saginaw and return.....	2 26
3 days at Lansing, \$9.00; 3 days' board, \$3.00.....	12 00
1 day at grounds, \$3.00; 2 days at Lansing, \$6.00.....	9 00
2 days' board at Lansing, \$2.00; R. R. fare to Lansing and return, \$2.26.....	4 26
Amount carried forward.....	\$294 69

State House of Correction vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

April 25, 1877.

Amount brought forward.....	\$294 69
Westbrook Divine,	
To 2 days with Board at Ionia, \$6.00; hotel bill, \$3.00.....	9 00
R. R. fare, \$1.04; 1 day with Board at Ionia, \$3.00.....	4 04
hotel bill, \$2.00; R. R. fare, \$1.04; 2 days with Board at Ionia, \$6.00.....	9 04
hotel bill, \$2.50; R. R. fare, \$1.04.....	3 54
Hampton Rich,	
To 1 day with Board.....	3 00
R. R. fare to Jackson and return, \$4.52; paid for supper at Lansing, 50c.....	5 02
paid hotel bill at Jackson, \$1.50; supper at Lansing, 50c....	2 00
“ for 3 days' board at Lansing, \$3.00; paid telegrams, 30c.	3 30
5 days' time at Jackson and Lansing, \$15.00; paid telegrams, 30c.	15 30
1 day at prison grounds, \$3.00; paid express, 25c.....	3 25
R. R. fare to Lansing and return, \$2.26; 2 days' board at Lansing, \$2.00.....	4 26
2 days' time at Lansing, @ \$3.00.....	6 00
(expenses incurred as Commissioner State House Correction.)	
Charles Kipp,	
For services as Commissioner State House of Correction:	
To 2 days at Ionia meeting with Board of Commissioners.....	6 00
R. R. fare, \$1.60; hotel bill, \$2.00.....	3 60
2 days at Ionia with Board of Commissioners.....	6 00
R. R. fare, \$1.60; hotel bill, \$2.00.....	3 60
1 day at Ionia, meeting with Board of Commissioners.....	3 00
R. R. fare, \$1.60; hotel bill, \$1.50.....	3 10
2 days at Ionia, meeting with Board of Commissioners.....	6 00
R. R. fare \$1.60; hotel bill, \$2.50.....	4 10

June 27, 1877.

W. Divine,	
For expenses and per diem as Com'r State House Correction:	
To 2 days with Board of Commissioners at Ionia, \$6.00; hotel, \$3.50; R. R. fare to Ionia and return, \$1.04.....	10 54
1 day with Board of Commissioners at Ionia, \$3.00; hotel, \$1.50; R. R. fare to Ionia and return, \$1.04.....	5 54
1 day with Board of Commissioners at Lansing, \$3.00; hotel \$1.00; R. R. fare to Lansing and return, \$3.26.....	7 26
2 days with Board of Managers at Ionia, \$6.00; hotel, \$3.50 R. R. fare to Ionia and return, \$1.04.....	10 54
2 days with Board at Ionia and Lansing, \$6.00; hotel, \$3.50; R. R. fare to Lansing and return, \$3.26.....	12 76
Amount carried forward.....	\$444 48

State House of Correction vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$444 48
Hampton Rich,	
For expenses and per diem as Com'r of State House of Correction:	
To 2 days with Board, \$6.00; paid express charges, 25c.....	6 25
R. R. fare to Lansing and return, \$2.26; hack, 25c.; 3 days' board at Lansing, \$3.00.....	5 51
3 days' time at Lansing, \$9.00; 1 day's time in office, \$3.00; express, 40c.....	12 40
1 day at grounds, \$3.00; 1 day with Board, special meeting, \$3.00.....	6 00
1 day at grounds, \$3.00; R. R. fare to Lansing and return, \$2.26.....	5 26
2 days' board at Lansing, \$2.00; 2 days' time at Lansing, \$6.00	8 00
1 day at grounds, \$3.00; R. R. fare to Lansing and return, \$2.26.....	5 26
2 days' board at Lansing, \$2.00; 2 days' time at Lansing, \$6.00	8 00
paid for postage and stationery, \$3.00; 1 day at grounds, \$3.00	6 00
3 days at grounds and office.....	9 00
For expenses and per diem as Manager of State House of Correction:	
To 2 days with Board, \$6.00; 1 day at grounds, \$3.00; paid express, 50c.....	9 50
R. R. fare to Detroit, \$3.70; bill at Lansing, \$1.75; do., at Detroit, \$3.45.....	8 90
fare to Jackson, \$2.30; supper at Ann Arbor, 75c.; bill at Jackson, \$1.00.....	4 05
R. R. fare to Coldwater, \$1.25; hack, \$1.00; hotel bill, \$1.00; R. R. fare to Ionia, \$3.33.....	6 58
breakfast at Albion, 50c.; bill at Lansing, \$1.00; 5 days' time, \$15.00.....	16 50
1 day at office and grounds, \$3.00; 1 day at office, \$3.00; express, 50c.....	6 50
3 days at office and grounds, \$9.00; 1 day at office, \$3.00; R. R. fare to Lansing and return, \$2.26.....	14 26
3 days at office and grounds, \$9.00; 2 days' time, \$6.00; board at Lansing, \$1.50.....	16 50
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<i>July 25, 1877.</i>	
Charles Kipp,	
For expenses and per diem as Commissioner of State House of Correction:	
To 2 days at Ionia with Board.....	6 00
R. R. fare, \$1.60; hotel bill, \$3.75.....	5 35
1 day at Ionia with Board, \$3.00; R. R. fare, \$1.60; hotel bill, \$1.50.....	6 10
Amount carried forward.....	\$616 40

State House of Correction vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward	\$616 40
H. Rich,	
To paid express, 60c.; 2 days at office and grounds, \$6.00.....	6 60
2 days with Board, \$6.00; paid express, 50c.....	6 50
1 day at office and grounds.....	3 00
R. R. fare to Detroit and Ypsilanti, \$4.60; supper, 50c.....	5 10
hotel bill, \$1.00; R. R. fare to Jackson, \$1.40; lunch, 25c..	2 65
R. R. fare to Ionia, \$2.23; board at Lansing, \$2.00.....	4 23
3 days' time at Ypsilanti, Jackson, and Lansing, @ \$3.00...	9 00
1 day with Board, \$3.00; 1 day at grounds, \$3.00; 1 day at office, \$3.00.....	9 00
1 day at office and grounds, \$3.00; 1 day at grounds, \$3.00..	6 00
4 days at office and grounds, \$12.00; 2 days with Board, \$6.00	18 00
R. R. fare to Lansing and return, \$2.26; board, \$1.50.....	3 76
1 day's time, \$3.00; hack hire, 25c.; 2 days' time at office and grounds, \$6.00.....	9 25
R. R. fare to Grand Rapids and return, \$2.10; hotel bill and street cars, \$2.10.....	4 20
2 days' time.....	6 00

August 29, 1877.

W. Divine,	
To meeting with Board of Managers at Ionia.....	6 00
hotel bill, \$3.50; R. R. fare to Ionia and return, \$1.04.....	4 54
meeting with Board of Managers at Ionia.....	6 00
hotel bill, \$3.50; R. R. fare to Ionia and return, \$1.04.....	4 54
meeting with Board of Managers at Ionia.....	6 00
hotel bill, \$3.50; R. R. fare to Ionia and return, \$1.04.....	4 54
meeting with Board of Managers at Ionia.....	6 00
hotel bill, \$3.50; R. R. fare to Ionia and return, \$1.04.....	4 54
2 days at prison grounds with Board of Managers.....	6 00
going to Jackson to purchase team and wagon for prison....	3 00
R. R. fare to Lansing and return.....	3 30
livery at Lansing, \$2.00; at prison grounds, \$3.00.....	5 00
R. R. fare to Ionia and return.....	1 04

September 27, 1877.

Hampton Rich,	
For expenses as Manager of State House of Correction:	
To paid 2 telegrams, 50c.; 1 day at office and grounds, \$3.00...	3 50
1 day at office, \$3.00; R. R. fare to Grand Rapids and return, \$2.10.....	5 10
Amount carried forward.....	\$778 79

State House of Correction vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$778 79
Hampton Rich,	
To hotel and street car, \$1.10; 1 day's time, \$3.00	4 10
1 day at office and grounds, \$3.00; R. R. fare from Jackson to Detroit, \$2.30.....	5 30
hotel bill at Detroit, \$5.00; part R. R. fare to Ionia, \$3.00..	8 00
bill at Lansing, \$1.00; hack hire, 25c.....	1 25
3 days at Detroit and Lansing, \$9.00; paid telegram, 25c.; express, 45c.....	9 70
3 days at office and grounds, \$9.00; 2 days with Board, \$6.00	15 00
2 " " " \$6.00; paid telegram, 25c.; 1 day at grounds, \$3.00.....	9 25
R. R. fare to Lansing and return, \$2.26; board, \$1.00; 1 day's service, \$3.00	6 26
2 days at grounds, \$6.00; 7 days at office and grounds, \$21.00	27 00
paid express, 40c.; postage and stationery, \$4.00; 1 day at office, \$3.00	7 40
7 days' time at prison, \$21.00; 2 days' time with Board, \$6.00	27 00
1 " " in office, \$3.00; R. R. fare to Lansing and return, \$2.26.....	5 26
2 days' at Lansing, \$6.00; board, \$1.00; 5 days at prison, \$15.00; 2 days with Board, \$6.00.....	28 00
paid express on drawing, \$1.15; 3 days at prison, \$9.00	10 15
Total for General Allowances.....	<u><u>\$942 46</u></u>

PRINTING.

January 31, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To composition on Report of the State Board of Building Commissioners of the House of Correction at Ionia, 12,688 ems, @ 40c.....	\$5 08
press-work on same, 18 tokens, @ 30c.....	5 40
printing 2,000 covers for same, sample 8.....	9 10
Total for Printing.....	<u><u>\$19 58</u></u>

State House of Correction vs. The State of Michigan.

BINDING.

February 28, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To binding 2,100 pamphlets, Reports of Commissioners of State	
House of Correction, @ \$2.00.....	\$42 00
Total for Binding.....	<u>\$42 00</u>

RECAPITULATION.

General Allowances.....	\$942 46
Printing.....	19 58
Binding.....	<u>42 00</u>
Total Allowances to State House of Correction.....	<u>\$1,004 04</u>

Michigan Asylum for Insane vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

January 31, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,

To composition on Abstract of the Report of the Board of Trustees of the Michigan Asylum for Insane, 48,812 ems, @ 40c.	\$19 52
press-work on same, 4 tokens, @ 33c., being less than 5 tokens per form.....	1 32
printing 300 covers for same, sample 8.....	2 30
composition on regular Biennial Report of the Board of Trustees of the Michigan Asylum for the Insane at Kalamazoo, for the years 1875-6, from page 1 to page 48 inclusive, 147,108 ems, @ 40c.....	58 84
press-work on same, 150 tokens, @ 30c.....	45 00
correcting alterations from copy, 2½ hours, @ 32c.....	80
printing 4,000 covers for same, sample 8.....	17 10

February 28, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,

To composition on regular Biennial Report of the Board of Trustees of the Michigan Asylum for the Insane, for the years 1875-6, 641,026 ems, at 40c.....	256 41
press-work on same, 400 tokens, @ 30c.....	120 00
correcting alterations from copy on same, 8 hours, @ 32c....	2 56
printing 4,000 covers for same, sample 8.....	17 10
Total for Printing.....	<u>\$540 95</u>

BINDING.

January 31, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,

To binding Kalamazoo Insane Asylum Report.....	\$6 00
Amount carried forward.....	<u>\$6 00</u>

Michigan Asylum for Insane vs. The State of Michigan.

BINDING.

March 28, 1877.

Amount brought forward.....	\$6 00
W. S. George & Co., To binding 4,000 pamphlets, Insane Asylum Report, @ \$2.00...	80 00
Total for Binding.....	<u>\$86 00</u>

RECAPITULATION.

Printing.....	\$540 95
Binding.....	86 00
Total Allowances to Michigan Asylum for Insane.....	<u>\$626 95</u>

Eastern Asylum for Insane vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

November 29, 1876.

S. G. Ives,

For services and expenses as Commissioner for Eastern Asylum
for Insane:

To R. R. fare from Chelsea to Jackson and return.....	\$1 20
dinner at Jackson, 50c.; service 1 day, \$3.00.....	3 50
R. R. fare from Chelsea to Detroit and return.....	3 30
hotel, \$2.25; hack, 25c.; 3 days' service, \$9.00.....	11 50
R. R. fare from Chelsea to Detroit and return.....	3 30
hotel, \$3.00; hack, 25c.; 3 days' service, \$9.00.....	12 25
R. R. fare from Chelsea to Detroit, and Pontiac to Chelsea..	4 10
hotel, \$1.00; hack twice, 50c.; 3 days' service, \$9.00.....	10 50
R. R. fare from Chelsea to Pontiac and return.....	4 90
hotel, \$5.25; hack, 25c.; 3 days' service, \$9.00.....	14 50

December 27, 1876.

W. M. McConnell,

To 6 days' attendance at asylum, Sept. 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30, @ \$3.00.....	18 00
6 days' attendance at asylum, Oct. 24, 25, 26, 27, 29 and 30, @ \$3.00.....	18 00
6 days' attendance at asylum, Nov. 1, 2, 7, 8, 10 and 11, @ \$3.00.....	18 00
2 days' meeting of Board, Nov. 13 and 14, @ \$3.00.....	6 00
2 days' meeting executive committee.....	6 00
2 days at Detroit as com. on stone-work.....	6 00
hotel bill at Russell House.....	4 50
1 day with com. on asylum report.....	3 00
4 days at asylum.....	12 00
1 day meeting of Board.....	3 00
2 days' letting contract, clearing ground, etc.....	6 00

January 31, 1877.

W. M. McConnell,

For services and expenses as Commissioner for Eastern Asylum
for Insane:

To 3 days at asylum, \$9.00; 1 day with Board of Commissioners, - \$3.00.....	12 00
4 days at asylum, \$12.00; 4 days with Superintendent visiting asylum at Columbus, O., \$12.00.....	24 00
R. R. fare to Detroit, and dinner at Russell House.....	1 55
street car in Detroit, 10c.; R. R. fare from Detroit to Colum- bus, \$5.55.....	5 65

Amount carried forward..... \$212 75

Eastern Asylum for Insane vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$212 75
W. M. McConnell,	
To supper at Monroeville, 75c.; car to asylum and return, 20c....	95
hotel bill at Columbus, \$4.25; street car to depot, 5c.....	4 30
supper, lodging, and breakfast at Toledo	2 50
R. R. fare from Columbus to Detroit.....	5 55
M. E. Crofoot,	
To 16 days' meeting executive committee, Feb. 26; March 22, 31; April 15, 21; May 27; June 1, 2, 5; Aug. 2, 5, 30; Sept. 9; Oct. 30; Nov. 12 and 20, @ \$3.00.....	48 00
11 days' meeting Board, March 7, 11, 13; April 17; May 16; June 22; Aug. 15; Sept. 5; Oct. 24; Nov. 14, and Dec. 12, @ \$3.00.....	33 00

February 28, 1877.

Warren G. Vinton,	
To 1½ days' attendance as Commissioner for Eastern Asylum for Insane.....	3 75
R. R. fare and hotel bill \$3.75; 1 day, \$3.00; expenses, \$2.10	8 85
1 day, \$3.00; expenses, \$2.10; 1 " \$3.00; " \$2.10	10 20
1 " \$3.00; " \$2.75; 1 " \$3.00; " 50c..	9 25
1 " \$3.00; " \$1.25; 1 " \$3.00; " \$1.50	8 75
1 " \$3.00; " 75c.; 1 " \$3.00; " 75c..	7 50
1 " \$3.00; " 75c.; 1 " \$3.00; " 75c..	7 50
1 " \$3.00; 2 days, \$6.00; expenses to Kalamazoo, \$7.60..	16 60
1 " \$3.00; expenses, 75c.; 2 days, \$6.00.....	9 75
expenses, \$1.50; 9 days, \$27.00.....	28 50
fare to New York, \$15.00; expenses en route, \$3.50.....	18 50
expenses in New York, \$12.10; fare to Boston, \$8.50.....	20 60
fare and expenses to Danvers, \$6.00; expenses in Boston, \$10.50.....	16 50
fare to Detroit, \$19.50; hotel bill at Albany, \$3.25.....	22 75
expenses at Utica, \$2.25; breakfast at Trenton, 75c.....	3 00
The above is for services and expenses incurred while acting as Commissioner for Eastern Asylum for Insane.	

March 28, 1877.

S. G. Ives,	
For expenses as Commissioner for Eastern Asylum for Insane:	
To fare from Chelsea to Pontiac and return.....	4 90
hotel, \$3.00; 3 days' service, \$9.00.....	12 00
fare from Chelsea to Pontiac and return.....	4 90
hotel, \$4.25; 3 days' service, \$9.00.....	13 25
fare from Chelsea to Pontiac and return.....	4 90
Amount carried forward.....	\$539 00

Eastern Asylum for Insane vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$539 00
S. G. Ives,	
To hotel, \$4.25; 3 days' service, \$9.00; fare from Chelsea to Detroit, \$1.65.....	14 90
hotel at Detroit, \$2.25; supper at Owosso, 50c.....	2 75
fare from Owosso to Lansing.....	85
hack, 25c.; hotel at Lansing, \$2.50; hack, 25c.....	3 00
fare from Lansing to Jackson, \$1.10; Jackson to Chelsea, 1 c.....	1 75
telegram, 40c.; 5 days' service, \$15.00.....	15 40
fare from Chelsea to Detroit and return, \$3.30; hotel, \$2.75.....	6 05
3 days' service, \$9.00; fare from Chelsea to Detroit and return, \$3.30.....	12 30
breakfast at Detroit, 75c.; hotel at Pontiac, \$1.00; do., at Detroit, \$2.25.....	4 00
3 days' service.....	9 00

May 30, 1877.

W. M. McConnell,	
To 1 day, meeting of the Board.....	3 00
3 days at Lansing on asylum business.....	9 00
dinner at Owosso Junction, 50c.; R. R. fare from Owosso to Lansing, 85c.....	1 35
hack hire at Lansing.....	50
bill at Lansing House, \$5.00; R. R. fare from Lansing to Owosso, 85c.....	5 85
supper at Owosso, 50c.; 12 days at asylum, \$36.00.....	36 50

June 27, 1877.

W. G. Vinton,	
For service and expenses as Commissioner for Eastern Asylum:	
To 1 day at Pontiac, \$3.00; expenses, 75c.....	3 75
2 days at Lansing, \$6.00; fare from Detroit to Lansing and return, \$5.12.....	11 12
expenses, \$4.75; 2 days' service at Pontiac, \$6.00; expenses, \$2.25.....	13 00
2 days at Pontiac, \$6.00; expenses, \$1.25; do., \$1.25.....	8 50
1½ days " \$4.50; " \$3.00; 2 days at Pontiac, \$6.00.....	13 50
expenses, 75c.; do., 75; 1½ days at Pontiac, \$4.50; expenses, \$3.00.....	9 00
1 day at Flint, \$3.00; expenses, \$2.75; 2 days at Pontiac, \$6.00; expenses, \$3.50.....	15 25
2 telegrams to C. M. Wells, 50c.; sleeper from Detroit to Chicago, \$10.00.....	10 50
Amount carried forward.....	\$749 82

Eastern Asylum for Insane vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$749 82
W. G. Vinton,	
To breakfast, 75c.; hack, 50c.; street cars, 25c.; hotel bill, \$4.50	6 00
hack, 50c.; fare from Chicago to Lincoln, Ill., \$5.85; hotel	
at Lincoln, \$1.50.....	7 85
fare from Lincoln to Jacksonville, Ill., \$2.50; Jacksonville	
to Detroit, \$17.50.....	20 00
breakfast, 75c.; incidental expenses, \$2.25; 3½ days, \$10.50.	13 50
1 day at Pontiac, \$3.00; expenses, 75c.; 1 day at Pontiac,	
\$3.00; expenses, \$1.25.....	8 00
W. M. McConnell,	
For expenses and per diem as Commissioner for Eastern Asylum:	
To 15 days at asylum, @ \$3.00.....	45 00
1 day at Detroit on asylum business, \$3.00; hotel bills, \$1.25	4 25
7 days at asylum, including meeting of Board.....	21 00
1 day awarding contract,—steam heating.....	3 00
3 days at asylum.....	9 00

July 25, 1877.

S. G. Ives,	
For expenses and per diem as Commissioner for Eastern Asylum:	
To fare from Chelsea to Detroit and return, \$3.30; hotel, \$3.00.	6 30
2 days' service, \$6.00; fare from Chelsea to Detroit and re-	
turn, \$3.30.....	9 30
hotel bill, \$4.50; 3 days' service, \$9.00.....	13 50
fare from Manchester to Adrian and return, \$1.50; hack, 50c.	2 00
hotel, \$2.50; livery, \$3.00; fare from Chelsea to Detroit	
and return, \$3.30.....	8 80
hotel, \$5.50; 3 days' service, \$9.00; fare from Chelsea to	
Detroit and return, \$3.30.....	17 80
hotel, \$6.00; 4 days' service, \$12.00; fare from Chelsea to	
Detroit and return, \$3.30.....	21 30
hotel, \$5.50; 3 days' service, \$9.00; 2 days' service, \$6.00..	20 50

August 29, 1877.

W. M. McConnell,	
For per diem as Commissioner for Eastern Asylum for Insane:	
To 7 days at asylum, \$21.00; 1 day meeting Asylum Board, \$3.00	24 00
21 " " \$63.00; 1 " " " " \$3.00	66 00
(from June 21 to August 21, 1877.)	

September 26, 1877.

Ralph Ely,	
To 150 miles' travel to Pontiac and return, to examine water-sup-	
ply at Asylum for Eastern District.....	15 00
Amount carried forward.....	\$1,091 92

Eastern Asylum for Insane vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$1,091 92
Ralph Ely,	
To hotel bill.....	1 00
Wm. B. McCreery,	
To 150 miles' travel from Lansing to Pontiac and return, to examine water-supply at Eastern Asylum, \$15.00; hotel bill, \$2.00.....	17 00
George Haunahs,	
For services and expenses as Commissioner for Eastern Asylum:	
To fare to South Haven, \$3.75; dinner at Kalamazoo, 75c.....	4 50
" Detroit, \$5.50; dinner at Marshall, 75c.....	6 25
" Pontiac, 85c.; hack at Detroit, 50c.; do., at Pontiac, 25c.....	1 60
hotel bill at Pontiac, \$1.50; fare to South Haven, \$6.35....	7 85
dinner, 75c.; 3 days' service, \$9.00.....	9 75
fare to Pontiac, \$6.65; dinner and supper, \$1.25.....	7 90
hotel and hack at Pontiac, \$2.50; fare to South Haven, \$6.65	9 15
" bill at Grand Rapids, \$2.00; dinner, 50c.; 3 days' service, \$9.00.....	11 50
fare to and from Pontiac and South Haven.....	13 30
dinner and supper, \$1.25; hotel and hack at Pontiac, \$2.50..	3 75
sleeping car, \$1.75; breakfast and dinner, \$1.25.....	3 00
3 days' service.....	9 00
W. M. McConnell,	
To services as Commissioner for Eastern Asylum:	
To 15 days at building.....	45 00
1 day at Board meeting.....	3 00
12 days at building.....	36 00
Total for General Allowances.....	<u>\$1,281 47</u>

PRINTING.

January 31, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To composition on Report of the Board of Commissioners of the Eastern Asylum for the Insane for the years 1875-6, 78, 703 ems, @ 40c.....	\$31 48
press-work on same, 90 tokens, @ 30c.....	27 00
printing 2,200 covers for same, sample 8.....	9 90
Total for Printing.....	<u>\$68 38</u>

Eastern Asylum for Insane vs. The State of Michigan.

BINDING.

January 31, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To binding 2,200 pamphlets, Report of Eastern Asylum for In-	
sane, @ \$2.00.....	\$44 00
Total for Binding.....	<u>\$44 00</u>

RECAPITULATION.

General Allowances.....	\$1,281 47
Printing	68 38
Binding	44 00
Total Allowances to Eastern Asylum for Insane.....	<u>\$1,393 85</u>

Institution for Education of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

December 27, 1876.

W. S. George & Co.,

To composition on 12th Biennial Report of the Board of Trustees for Michigan Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind, at Flint, for the years 1875-6, from page 1 to page 144, inclusive, 423,266 ems, @ 40c.....	\$169 31
press-work on same, 306 tokens, @ 30c.....	91 80

January 31, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,

To composition on 12th Biennial Report of the Board of Trustees of the Michigan Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind, for the years 1875-6, from page 145 to end of book, 74,249 ems, @ 40c.....	29 70
press-work on same, 51 tokens, @ 30c.....	15 30
printing 2,000 covers for same, sample 8.....	9 10

Total for Printing.....	<u>\$315 21</u>
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BINDING.

January 31, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,

To binding 2,000 pamphlets, Deaf, Dumb and Blind Report, over 80 pages, @ \$2.35.....	\$47 00
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Total for Binding.....	<u>\$47 00</u>
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RECAPITULATION.

Printing.....	\$315 21
Binding.....	47 00
Total Allowances to Institution for Education of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind.....	<u>\$362 21</u>

Adjutant General vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

January 31, 1877:

W. S. George & Co.,	
To composition on Report of the Adjutant General for the years	
1875-6, 149,119 ems, @ 40c.....	\$59 65
press-work on same, 68 tokens, @ 30c.....	20 40
correcting alterations from copy, 2 hours, @ 32c.....	64
printing 2,000 covers for same, sample 8.....	9 10
Total for Printing.....	<u>\$89 79</u>

BINDING.

January 31, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To binding 1,950 pamphlets, Adjutant General's Report, @ \$2.00	
binding 50 same in cloth covers.....	\$39 00
	15 00
Total for Binding.....	<u>\$54 00</u>

RECAPITULATION.

Printing.....	\$89 79
Binding.....	54 00
Total Allowances to Adjutant General.....	<u>\$143 79</u>

Quartermaster General vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

January 31, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To composition on Report of the Quartermaster General of the	
State of Michigan, for the years 1875-8, 86,647 ems, @ 40c.	\$34 66
press-work on same, 51 tokens, @ 30c.	15 30
printing 2,000 covers for same, sample 8.	9 10
Total for Printing	<u>\$59 06</u>

BINDING.

January 31, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To binding 1,950 pamphlets for Quartermaster General, in paper	
covers, @ \$2.00	\$39 00
binding 50 same in cloth covers	15 00
Total for Binding	<u>\$54 00</u>

RECAPITULATION.

Printing	\$59 06
Binding	54 00
Total Allowances to Quartermaster General	<u>\$113 06</u>

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

October 25, 1876.

Frank Wells,		
To 2 gallons lamp oil, \$3.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ gal. lard oil, 38c.....		\$3 38
1 lantern, 30c.; 8 oz. oil vitriol, sulph. acid, for fire extin-		
guisher, 80c.....	1	10
14 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. bi. carb. soda, \$1.45; 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ gals. lard oil, \$3.38.....	4	83
6 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. putty, 44c.; 1 paper glazier's points, 15c.....		59
A. P. Coryell,		
To 26 days' labor as porter in State Library—month of October,		
@ \$2.00.....	52	00
paid for mending pail, 10c.; washing 11 pieces, 55c.....		65
Lemuel M. Sullivan,		
To services as watchman in State offices for month of October,		
1876, 31 nights, @ \$2.00.....	62	00
Lansing Gas Light Co.,		
To gas consumed on premises Capitol for month ending October		
24, 1876:		
State of meter at date.....	543,500	
State of meter at last settlement.....	541,800	
Cubic feet consumed, at 35 cents per hundred....	1,700	5 95
To gas consumed on premises State offices for month ending		
October 24, 1876:		
State of meter at date.....	676,300	
State of meter at last settlement.....	651,900	
Cubic feet consumed, at 35 cents per hundred....	24,400	85 40
R. W. Mitchell,		
To drawing wood to State offices with one team 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ days, @ \$3.00	7	50
A. Allen & Co.,		
To balance on account.....	2	05
144 ft. sidewalk plank, dressed, \$2.16; drayage, 25c.....	2	41
45 " " " 63c.; drayage, 25c.....		88
27 " " " 36c.; " 25c.....		61
20 " house lumber, dressed, @ \$2.50 per hundred.....		50
116 " sidewalk plank, \$1.62; drayage, 25c.....	1	87
75 pickets, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in., \$1.50; drayage, 25c.....	1	75
196 ft. lumber, \$2.55; drayage, 25c.....	2	80
A. Lindsley,		
To services as porter in State offices for month of October, 26		
days, @ \$2.00.....	52	00
washing 26 pieces, @ 5c.....		1 30
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Amount carried forward.....		\$289 57

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$289 57
John Nagel,	
To services as porter in offices of State Treasurer and Auditor	
General for month of October, 26 days, @ \$2.00.....	52 00
washing towels, 40 pieces, @ 5c.....	2 00
Harriet M. Clafin,	
To repairing flag, 50c.; do., \$2.00.....	2 50
George Wilcox,	
To 7½ days' labor, handling wood, @ \$1.50.....	11 25
Robert Foster,	
To 26 days' service as porter at old Capitol, @ \$2.00.....	52 00
washing 10 pieces, @ 5c.....	50
L. C. Hitchcock,	
To repairing Governor's room in old Capitol, ½ day.....	1 00
lumber.....	25
James H. Simmons,	
To sawing 5½ cords 3 ft. wood, @ 50c.....	2 87
J. Esselstyn & Sons,	
To 3 brooms, \$1.20; 1 caddy matches, \$1.40.....	2 60
Wm. Crosby,	
To cash advanced for copy-right of 33d Michigan Supreme Court	
Report.....	1 00
Chandler & Grant,	
To fees in case of The People vs. Seth Reese, Jacob Young, C.	
D. Sheldon, and Oscar J. Foote.....	200 00
fees in case of The People vs. Alexander Gibson, Nicholas	
Coombs, Keenz and Christopher Carey.....	150 00
expenses to Eagle River on trial of cause.....	10 00
Dillingham & Tower,	
To 1 No. 5 Hawley furnace.....	250 00
castings furnished, 1,218 lbs., @ \$6.00 per hundred.....	73 08
brick " 1,200, @ \$6.00 per M.....	7 20
2 bbls. lime, @ \$1.20, \$2.40; 2 yards sand, \$2.00.....	4 40
iron, 50 lbs., \$2.00; lumber, 375 ft., \$7.00; iron for covering,	
\$3.10.....	12 10
cement, \$2.00; 6½ days' work, \$19.75.....	21 75
2½ days' mason work, \$7.50; 3½ days' work, Y. Sabrew, \$5.25	12 75
1 day's work cleaning brick.....	1 50
John Nixon,	
To drawing 1 load paper to printing office.....	50
M. M. Youngs,	
To 3 days cleaning Capitol, @ \$1.50.....	4 50
Mary Pulcipher,	
To 5 days cleaning Capitol, @ \$1.50.....	7 50
Amount carried forward.....	\$1,172 82

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$1,172 82
M. Cadwell,	
To sprinkling Allegan street from Washington avenue to Capitol avenue, and Washington avenue in front of State offices, from Oct. 1 to Oct. 28, inclusive, being balance due for the season, 4 weeks, @ \$5.00.....	20 00
Robert Foster,	
To 2½ days' work cleaning old Capitol, @ \$1.50.....	3 75
George Coops and wife,	
To labor cleaning Capitol, both 5 days, @ \$3.00.....	15 00
Lord Nelson Turner,	
To 12 days white-washing in old Capitol, and furnishing material for same, @ \$2.00.....	24 00
Jas. E. Hilliard,	
To 1 mason 4 days plastering Representative and Senate halls in old Capitol, @ \$3.00.....	12 00
1 laborer 3 days, \$5.25; 12 bushels mortar, \$3.84.....	9 09
2 bushels calcined plaster, \$1.60; 2 bushels lime putty, \$1.50 draying, 75c.; repairing in basement: 2 masons, 4 days, \$11.00	3 10
1 laborer 1½ days, \$2.63; 12 bushels brick mortar, \$3.60.....	11 75
draying.....	6 23
	50

November 29, 1876.

Robert Foster,	
To services as porter at old Capitol, for Nov., 26 days, @ \$2.00 .	52 00
washing 12 towels, @ 5c.....	60
Elizabeth Bugsby,	
To 3 days cleaning at old Capitol.....	4 50
John R. Foster,	
To 10 days' work at old Capitol.....	15 00
John Bartow,	
To 2½ days cleaning cellar of State House.....	3 75
Rachel Williams,	
To 1 day cleaning at old Capitol.....	1 50
Lord Nelson Turner,	
To 2½ days white-washing at old Capitol.....	5 00
George Coops and wife,	
To 14½ days' work each at old Capitol—29 days, @ \$1.50.....	43 50
rags for cleaning wood-work.....	50
Mary Pulcifer,	
To 5 days' work cleaning old Capitol.....	7 50
cloth for wiping wood-work.....	25
Mrs. D. D. Paul,	
To 4 days' work cleaning old Capitol, @ \$1.50	6 00
cloth for wiping wood-work.....	25
Amount carried forward.....	\$1,418 53

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$1,418 59
John Nixon,	
To drawing 1 load of paper from Capitol to printing office.....	50
Jas. H. Simmons,	
To sawing 5 cords wood, @ 50c.....	2 50
2 days blacking stoves at old Capitol.....	3 00
H. R. Pratt,	
For expenses to Jackson and return on business of Auditor General's office connected with Prison vouchers, and sheriffs' accounts:	
To hack at Lansing, 25c.; R. R. fare to Jackson, \$1.10; dinner at Jackson, 50c.....	1 85
hack from cars to Prison, 25c.; do., Prison to cars, 25c.; R. R. fare to Lansing, \$1.10.....	1 60
hack at Lansing.....	25
V. R. Canfield,	
To 5,165 lbs. coal, @ \$8.55 per ton.....	22 08
John Nagel,	
To services as porter in offices of Auditor General and State Treasurer for the month of November, 26 days, @ \$2.00...	52 00
washing towels, 40 pieces, @ 5c.....	2 00
A. Lindsley,	
To services as porter in State offices for the month of November, 26 days, @ \$2.00.....	52 00
washing 31 pieces, @ 5c.....	1 55
Rufus Proctor,	
To sawing 6 cords wood at old Capitol.....	3 00
A. P. Coryell,	
To services as porter in State Library, month of November, 26 days, @ \$2.00.....	52 00
washing 10 pieces, @ 5c.....	50
George Wilcox,	
To 20 days' labor (commencing Nov. 10) as fireman in State offices in month of Nov., @ \$2.00.....	40 00
A. D. Elliott,	
To 1 day drawing wood (2 men and team).....	4 50
½ " " " with team.....	1 50
3-10 day " " (one man).....	45
drawing 4 loads wood to offices.....	1 00
O. L. Elliott,	
To drawing 4 loads paper to printing office.....	2 00
" 3 " books to Capitol.....	2 25
V. R. Canfield,	
To 4,930 lbs. coal, @ \$8.55 per ton.....	21 07
Amount carried forward.....	\$1,686 19

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$1,686	19
S. E. Crandall,		
To 5 boxes, @ 50c.....	2	50
drayage, 50c.; freight on same, \$4.73.....	5	23
Lemuel M. Sullivan,		
To services as watchman in State offices for the month of Nov., 1876, 30 nights, @ \$2.00.....	60	00
Henry Savage,		
To 3½ days' labor piling wood in basement of State offices, month of Nov., @ \$1.50.....	5	25
Detroit Daily Post Co.,		
To publishing notice of the letting of the contract for the con- struction of the Mackinac & Marquette Railroad, 17 folios, 3 successive weeks.....	23	80
Lansing Gas Light Co.,		
To gas consumed on premises State offices for month ending November 29, 1876:		
State of meter at date.....	700,300	
State of meter at last settlement.....	676,300	
Cubic feet consumed at 35 cents per hundred.....	24,000	84 00
To gas consumed on premises Capitol for month ending Novem- ber 29, 1876:		
State of meter at date.....	546,400	
State of meter at last settlement.....	543,500	
Cubic feet consumed at 35 cents per hundred.....	2,900	10 15
Ferle & Co.,		
To repairing 47 chairs.....	19	75
" 2 desks.....	2	75
15 days varnishing, @ \$2.25.....	33	75
14 gallons varnish, @ \$1.40 (all the above for old Capitol)...	19	60
James P. Donaldson,		
To 1 25-ft. flag.....	38	40
Daniels & Ellis,		
To ice during season of 1876, for State offices and old Capitol...	70	00
A. S. Shattuck,		
To 2 days' work re-setting glass and repairing painting.....	5	00
hanging 20 rolls paper in Governor's room, @ 20c.....	4	00
Hezekiah Brown,		
For expenses in transporting Hattie Weist from Hersey, Osceola county, to State Public School:		
To return ticket of self from Evart to Hersey.....	50	
paid bill of Hattie Weist and her mother in Hersey, before Judge of Probate 1 day.....	2	50
dinner and supper for self in Hersey.....	1	00
Amount carried forward.....	\$2,074	37

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$2,074 37
Hezekiah Brown,	
To return ticket from Hersey to Grand Rapids.....	3 85
ticket for child.....	1 15
bill over night to make connections in Reed City (self and child).....	3 00
dinner and 'bus in Grand Rapids to make connections.....	1 50
ticket from Grand Rapids to Coldwater (self and child)....	4 80
bill for self and child in White Pigeon (waiting train).....	3 00
livery from depot to School, \$1.50; fare from Coldwater to Grand Rapids (self), and dinner, \$3.70.....	5 20
bill over night in Grand Rapids (self) waiting train, \$1.50; dinner at Reed City, 50c.....	2 00
R. W. Dullam,	
For expenses in taking three girls to State Public School at Coldwater, from Nov. 1 to 3 inclusive:	
To 1 full ticket from Flint to Monroe for three girls.....	2 50
1 " " " Monroe to Coldwater.....	2 65
3 suppers at Wayne for girls, @ 40c.....	1 20
3 breakfasts' and lodging for girls at Coldwater.....	2 00
hack hire from depot at Coldwater to the School, baggage, etc.	1 50
R. R. ticket for self from Flint to Monroe, \$2.50; do., Monroe to Coldwater, \$2.65.....	5 15
R. R. ticket for self from Coldwater to Monroe, \$2.65; do., Monroe to Flint, \$2.50, on return.....	5 15
6 meals and two beds, \$3.20; hack hire for girls at Flint, 50c.	3 70
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<i>December 27, 1876.</i>	
Lemuel M. Sullivan,	
To services as watchman in State offices for the month of December, 1876, 31 nights, @ \$2.00	62 00
repairing fire extinguisher.....	25
Robert Foster,	
To services as porter at old Capitol for December, 1876, 26 days, @ \$2.00.....	52 00
washing 1 doz. towels, 60c.; paid for splicing flag rope, 25c..	85
L. C. Hitchcock,	
For repairs, carpenter work, etc., at old Capitol:	
To 6 days' work.....	12 00
N. P. Cagle,	
To $\frac{1}{2}$ of a day putting wood in cellar at old Capitol.....	1 12
Rufus Proctor,	
To 4 days' work putting wood in cellar at old Capitol.....	6 00
sawing 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ cords of wood, @ 50c., " "	8 62
Thos. Marr,	
To 4 days putting wood in cellar at old Capitol.....	6 00
sawing 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ cords wood at old Capitol.....	4 38
Amount carried forward.....	\$2,275 94

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$2,275 94
A. S. Shattuck,	
To painting 80 yds. ceiling (3 coats), @ 24c.....	19 20
2 rolls fine paper, and hanging same.....	1 20
2 hours mending paper, and painting.....	50
F. F. Russell,	
To 19 rolls wall-paper for Governor's room, @ 20c.....	3 80
18 yds. border for Governor's room.....	1 26
B. P. Richmond,	
To repairing clock in old Capitol.....	1 00
G. M. Dayton,	
To 4 curtain holders for old Capitol.....	1 60
B. F. Simons,	
To 1 paper needles, 10c.; 4 skeins thread, 20c.....	30
10½ yds. oil cloth, @ 75c.....	8 00
98 7-12 yds. matting, @ 90c.....	88 72
34 5-9 " " @ \$1.35.....	46 65
37 " " @ 68c.....	25 16
6½ " " @ 45c.....	3 00
A. Lindsley,	
To labor as porter in State offices for the month of December, 26	
days, @ \$2.00.....	52 00
washing 28 pieces, @ 5c.....	1 40
M. Garrett,	
To 15 cords wood delivered at State offices on contract, @ \$2.00..	30 00
George Wilcox,	
To services as fireman at State offices during the month of Dec.,	
1876, 31 days, @ \$2.00.....	62 00
John Coryell,	
To services as messenger boy in State Library, from November	
25, 1876 to January 1, 1877, 31 days, @ \$1.00.....	31 00
A. D. Elliott,	
To 2 men and team 1 1-5 days drawing wood at old Capitol, @	
\$4.50.....	5 40
drawing 3 loads of paper to printing office.....	1 50
" 6 " books to old Capitol, @ 75c.....	4 50
2 men and team 1½ days drawing wood at old Capitol, @ \$4.50	6 75
drayage.....	25
I. Gillett,	
To repairing roof over State offices.....	9 50
John Nagel,	
To services as porter in offices of Auditor General and State Tres-	
urer for month of Dec., 26 days, @ \$2.00.....	52 00
washing 40 pieces, @ 5c.....	2 00
Amount carried forward.....	\$2,734 63

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....		\$2,734 63
M. B. Hungerford,		
To 36 cords dry wood, 3 feet long, delivered at State offices, @ \$2.00.....		72 00
James H. Simmons,		
To sawing 5½ cords wood at State House, \$2.75; blacking 2 stoves, 50c.....		3 25
A. P. Coryell,		
To services as porter in State library for month of Dec., 26 days, @ \$2.00.....		52 00
washing 10 pieces, @ 5c.....		50
George Coops,		
To 6 days cleaning at State House.....		9 00
George and Mary Coops,		
To 2½ days each cleaning hall, 5 days, @ \$1.50.....		7 50
Abram Brown,		
To 8 days' work wheeling and piling wood at State offices, @ \$1.50.....		12 00
Daniel J. Crossman,		
To 1 day's service with Electoral College.....		3 00
28 miles' travel to attend Electoral College.....		2 80
Lord Nelson Turner,		
To material and painting at old Capitol, ½ day.....		1 00
W. S. George & Co.,		
To cash paid express on documents from the Governor.....		25
Lansing Gas Light Co.,		
To gas consumed on premises Capitol, for month ending Dec. 27, 1876:		
State of meter at date.....	556,500	
State of meter at last settlement.....	546,400	
Cubic feet consumed at 35 cents per hundred.....	10,100	\$35 35
Credit by cash.....		19 00
		16 35
To gas consumed on premises State offices for month ending Dec. 27, 1876:		
State of meter at date.....	716,400	
State of meter at last settlement.....	700,300	
Cubic feet consumed at 35 cents per hundred....	16,100	56 35
E. F. Cooley,		
To 10 lava tips, \$1.00; 7 lava burners, \$1.40; 4 burner cups, 40c.		2 80
2 Argand chimneys, 30c.; 2 porcelain shades, \$2.00.....		2 30
1 3-joint bracket, \$2.00; 25 feet piping, \$2.50; 1 ½-inch drop T, 15c.....		4 65
Amount carried forward.....		\$2,980 38

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$2,980 38
E. F. Cooley,	
To 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch reducer, 10c.; 6 galvanized straps and screws, 30c....	40
1 globe, 60c.; 6 hours' fitting, \$1.80.....	2 40
Grove & Whitney,	
To 2 doz. screws, 30c.; 4 doz. bolts, 20c.....	50
1 elbow, 75c.; 1 funnel, \$1.75.....	2 50
The following accounts are for expenses and per diem of Presidential Electors attending Electoral College, 1876:	
Preston Mitchell,	
To 104 miles travel, \$10.40; 1 day's service, \$3.00.....	13 40
Wm. A. Howard,	
To 1 day's service, \$3.00; 224 miles travel, \$22.40.....	25 40
Charles Kipp,	
To 1 day's service, \$3.00; 98 miles travel, \$9.80.....	12. 80
Jacob Den Herder,	
To 1 day's service, \$3.00; 216 miles travel, \$21.60.....	24 60
Charles H. Kempf,	
To 1 day's service, \$3.00; 120 miles travel, \$12.00.....	15 00
Delos Phillips,	
To 1 day's service, \$3.00; 212 miles travel, via Jackson, \$21.20..	24 20
William Doeltz,	
To 1 day's service, \$3.00; 172 miles, \$17.20.....	20 20
Henry W. Lord,	
To 1 day's service, \$3.00; 222 miles travel, \$22.20.....	25 20
Jeremiah Jenks,	
To 1 day's service, \$3.00; 204 miles travel and return, \$40.80...	43 80
Wm. Dunham,	
To 1 day's service, \$3.00; 400 miles travel, \$40.00.....	43 00
Western Union Tel. Co.,	
To telegram from Flint, 40c.; do., to Ypsilanti, 40c.....	80
Friend Palmer,	
To commission in collecting \$555.10 from the U. S. on disallowed war claims, @ 15 per cent.....	83 25
City of Lansing,	
To sewer tax and lamp-post tax assessed in 2d ward....	\$185 70
" " assessed in 3d ward.....	114 38
lamp-post tax, Allegan St.....	28 97
	<hr/>
	\$329 05
less tax on block 137, \$75.13, and collection fees on same, \$1.13.....	76 26
	<hr/>
	252 79
T. B. Thrift,	
To repairs on furnace pipe in State building.....	1 50
8 lbs nails, 40c.; 1 mouse-trap 20c.; mending pail, 10c.....	70
	<hr/>
Amount carried forward.....	\$3,572 82

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$3,572 82
T. B. Thrift,	
To 4 papers tacks, 35c. ; mending chair, 10c. ; 19 lbs. nails, 95c.	1 40
1 spring, door-bolt and screws, 65c. ; 15 lbs. nails, 75c.....	1 40
2 lbs. stove polish, 50c. ; 1 urinal for privy, \$2.50; new rods in stove, 50c.....	3 50
zinc strips on matting, 75c. ; 9 papers double pointed tacks, \$1.13.....	1 88
zinc strips on matting, 50c. ; lining large stove, \$2.00.....	2 50
3 new stove rods, 60c. ; mending stove top, 35c. ; 1 6-inch el- bow, 35c.....	1 30
lining sheet-iron stove, \$1.50 ; 3 new stove-rods, 60c.....	2 10
mending stove top, 40c. ; 4 lbs nails, 20c.....	60
lining sheet-iron stove, \$1.50 ; 3 new stove-rods, 60c.....	2 10
mending stove plate, 40c. ; 1 tin ventilator, 50c.....	90
1 mortise lock and knobs, \$1.50 ; 1 pr. butts and screws, 25c.	1 75
1 lb. wrought nails, 9c. ; 9½ lbs. sheet zinc, \$1.43.....	1 52
1½ doz. wrought hooks and eyes, 90c. ; 2 lbs. nails, 10c.....	1 00
15 lbs. nails, 75c. ; 8 lbs. 8's, casing nails, 48c.....	1 23
1½ " sheet zinc (all the above for old Capitol)	19
U. D. Ward,	
For expenses in moving and renovating privy at old Capitol, block 118, city of Lansing:	
To drawing 2 loads timber.....	1 00
self and tools ½ day moving building.....	4 00
M. Christ, 7 nights, \$21.00 ; and 1 day, \$1.50.....	22 50
C. Mackeral, 7 nights, \$21.00 ; R. Hollis, 7 nights, \$21.00...	42 00
J. Mackeral, 3½ " @ \$3.00.....	10 50
J. Baker and team 7 nights, @ \$6.00	42 00
2 teams and teamsters 7½ nights, @ \$12.00.....	90 00
W. Woodard 2 nights, \$6.00 ; ½ day, 75c.....	6 75
George Wheeler 1 day.....	1 50
Ed. Costigan 1 day, \$1.50 ; D. Tompkins ½ day, 75c.....	2 25
self 7½ nights, @ \$5.00.....	37 50
" and tools ½ day moving building.....	4 00
lime bought of George Lawrence, 10 bbls., @ \$1.15.....	11 50
160 ft. timber left in to support wall, @ \$14.00 per M.....	2 24
Superintendents of Poor of Muskegon County,	
For expenses incurred in taking Ella Seaton and William Keech to State Public School at Coldwater:	
To R. R. fare for the two children from Muskegon to Coldwater.	4 20
" " G. F. Outhwaite, Co. Supt. of Poor.....	4 20
paid for refreshments at White Pigeon.....	65
" 'bus fare at Coldwater to hotel at night.....	50
supper, breakfast and lodging for three at Coldwater.....	2 30
Amount carried forward.....	\$3,885 78

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$3,885 78
Superintendents of Poor of Muskegon County,	
To dinner at Coldwater for G. F. Outhwaite.....	50
supper, breakfast and lodging at Grand Rapids for G. F. Outhwaite.....	1 50
For expenses in taking Ellen and Sarah Carmel to State Public School:	
R. R. fare for two children from Muskegon to Coldwater.....	4 20
" " G. F. Outhwaite.....	4 20
paid for lunch at White Pigeon (at night).....	75
" lodging and breakfast at White Pigeon.....	1 45
hack fare to State School.....	1 00
dinner at White Pigeon for G. F. Outhwaite.....	50
R. R. fare from Coldwater to Grand Rapids for G. F. Outhwaite.....	3 25
'bus fare at Grand Rapids, 25c.; supper at Grand Rapids, 50c.	75
lodging and breakfast at Grand Rapids.....	1 00
R. R. fare from Grand Rapids to Muskegon.....	1 25
W. F. Cook,	
For expenses incurred in taking George Parsons from Hartford, Van Buren County, to State Public School:	
To R. R. fare from Paw Paw and Kalamazoo.....	75
lodging and breakfast for two at Kalamazoo.....	2 00
R. R. fare from Kalamazoo to Coldwater and return.....	3 60
2 dinners at White Pigeon.....	75
hack fare from depot to school.....	50
supper at White Pigeon.....	40
lodging and breakfast at Kalamazoo.....	1 50
supper and horse feed at Paw Paw.....	75

January 31, 1877.

Abram Cooper,	
To labor of self 1½ days, @ \$3.00.....	4 50
120 ft. ceiling dressed, 2 sides, @ 3c.....	3 60
1,134 " stock " 2 " @ \$16.00 per M.....	18 14
252 " ash, ripped and dressed, 2 sides, @ 2½c.....	6 30
44 pieces, 2x4x12 ft.,—350 ft., dressed 2 sides, @ \$15.00 per M.	5 28
250 ft. flooring, @ \$17.00 per M.....	4 25
paid Smith, Foley & Blaceous for 4-10 day each, @ \$2.50....	3 00
55 lbs. nails, \$2.20; 4 doz. 2½ No. 15 screws, 50c.....	2 70
2 doz. 1½ No. 14 screws, 20c.; ½ lb. shingle nails, 3c.....	23
paid Foley, Blaceous, Smith and Dorrance, for 8-10 day each, @ \$2.50.....	8 00
self 8-10 day, \$2.40; 2 pieces 6x8x20,—160 ft., @ \$13.00,—\$2.08.....	4 48
Amount carried forward.....	\$3,976 86

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$3,976 86
Abram Cooper,	
To 8 pieces 2x12x20=320 ft., @ \$13.00.....	4 16
30 " 2x8x12=480 " surfaced @ \$13.00.....	6 24
2 drays, 50c.; paid Dorrance, Bender, Smith, Blaceous and Foley for service, 8-10 day each, @ \$2.50.....	10 50
paid Dorrance, Bender, Smith, Foley and Blaceous, for ser- vice 8-10 day each, @ \$2.50.....	10 00
paid Loyd for 13-20 day, @ \$2.50.....	1 63
" Dorrance and Bender for 8-10 day each, @ \$2.50.....	4 00
" Ennis and Bender " 3-10 " @ \$2.50.....	1 50
" Dorrance for 3-20 day, @ \$2.50.....	38
Alfred Wise,	
To building for store-room.....	150 00
James Millard,	
To carrying books for State from old Capitol to small building near State offices:	
January 20, $\frac{1}{2}$ day, Jan. 22, 23 and 24, @ \$1.50 per day....	5 25
Abram Brown,	
To carrying books for State from old Capitol to small building near State offices:	
January 20, 22, 23, and 24, 4 days, @ \$1.50.....	6 00
F. T. Williams,	
To carrying books for the State from old Capitol to small build- ing near State offices:	
January 20, $\frac{1}{2}$ day, 22, 23, and 24, $3\frac{1}{2}$ days, @ \$1.50.....	5 25
Will Cushing,	
To carrying books for State from old Capitol to small building near State offices:	
January 20, $\frac{1}{2}$ day, 22, 23, 24, $3\frac{1}{2}$ days, @ \$1.50.....	5 25
Lapham & Longstreet,	
To 480 ft. ceiling, @ \$25.00 per M.....	12 00
1 piece of 2x6=24 ft., 36c.; 1 door 2 in. 8x7-1 $\frac{1}{8}$, \$2.50.....	2 86
1 set of casing, 50c; 70 ft. cove, 52c.; 12 ft. lumber, 25c..	1 27
John Coryell,	
To services as messenger boy in State Library month of Jan., 27 days, @ \$1.00.....	27 00
A. P. Coryell,	
To services as porter in State Library month of Jan., 27 days, @ \$2.00.....	54 00
washing 10 pieces, @ 5c.....	50
George Wilcox,	
To 31 days' labor in the month of Jan. as fireman in State offices, @ \$2.00.....	62 00
Abram Brown,	
To 13 days' wheeling and piling wood, @ \$1.50.....	19 50
Amount carried forward.....	\$4,366 15

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$4,366 15
A. Lindsley,	
To labor as porter in State offices for month of January, 27 days,	
@ \$2.00.....	54 00
washing 32 pieces, @ 5c.....	1 60
Lemuel M. Sullivan,	
To services as watchman in State offices for the month of Jan.,	
1877, 31 nights, @ \$2.00.....	62 00
John Nagel,	
To services as porter in offices of Auditor General and State Treas-	
urer, for the month of January, 27 days, @ \$2.00.....	54 00
washing 40 pieces, @ 5c.....	2 00
M. D. Elliott,	
To 1 man drawing books 5-6 day at old Capitol.....	1 25
drawing 1 load of books to old Capitol.....	75
1 " " paper to the printing office.....	50
" 2 loads of wood to State offices.....	50
2 men and team 1 3-4 days' drawing wood to old Capitol....	5 85
John Nixon,	
To drawing 1 load of paper to printing office.....	50
A. L. Jones,	
To carrying books for State from old Capitol to small building	
near State offices, Jan. 22, 23 and 24, 3 days, @ \$1.50.....	4 50
G. Y. Lansing,	
To making iron frame for register.....	10 00
Rufus Proctor,	
To putting wood in cellar of State House, 4½ days.....	6 75
sawing 23 cords of wood at State House.....	11 50
cleaning snow off walks, 2½ days.....	4 12
Mark Garrett,	
To 45½ cords of 3-feet dry wood, delivered at old Capitol, @ \$2.00	91 00
John C. Porter,	
To carrying books for State from old Capitol to small building	
near State offices, Jan. 22, 23 and 24, 3 days, @ \$1.50.....	4 50
A. E. Fling,	
To carrying books for State from old Capitol to small building	
near State offices, Jan. 22, 23 and 24, 3 days, @ \$1.50.....	4 50
Robert Foster,	
To services as porter at State House for month of Jan. 1877, 27	
days, @ \$2.00.....	54 00
paid for account book, 50c.; washing 30 pieces, \$1.50.....	2 00
D. L. Wilson,	
To carrying books for State from old Capitol to small building	
near State offices, Jan. 22, 23 and 24, 3 days, @ \$1.50....	4 50
Amount carried forward.....	\$4,746 47

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$4,746	47
H. G. Cook,		
To carrying books for State from old Capitol to small building near State offices:		
January 20, 22, 23, and 24, 4 days, @ \$1.50.....	6	00
T. R. Cushing,		
To carrying books for State from old Capitol to small building near State offices:		
January 20, $\frac{1}{2}$ day, 22, 23, and 24, $3\frac{1}{2}$ days, @ \$1.50.....	5	25
Thomas Marr,		
To putting wood in cellar of State House, $4\frac{1}{2}$ days.....	6	75
sawing $13\frac{1}{2}$ cords wood at ".....	6	75
cleaning snow off walks, 3 days.....	4	50
John Clear,		
To drawing 2 loads of paper to printing office.....	1	00
" 1 load of wood.....		50
B. C. Goodhue,		
To 103 cords 4 ft. wood, delivered at old Capitol, @ \$2.40 per cord	247	20
N. F. Cagle,		
To putting wood in cellar of State House, 3 days.....	4	50
sawing $1\frac{1}{2}$ cords wood at ".....		75
Robert Seeley,		
To $\frac{1}{2}$ day's work of self and son removing snow and ice from top of State offices, @ \$3.00.....	2	25
N. J. Roe,		
To 2 gallons oil, 90c.; 1 lamp-lantern, \$1.00.....	1	90
Mary Coops,		
To furnishing mops and rags for cleaning old Capitol and State offices.....		75
J. E. Tenney,		
To services rendered the State in State Library from 6 to 9 o'clock P. M., during the June and October sessions of the Supreme Court, 1875, and the four sessions of 1876, 27 days, 8 hours each, also 26 days proof-reading on catalogue, in Nov. and Dec., 1876, 53 days, @ \$2.50.....	132	50
Lansing Gas Light Co.,		
To gas consumed on premises State offices for month ending Jan. 30, 1877:		
State of meter at date.....	753,600	
State of meter at last settlement.....	716,400	
Cubic feet consumed at 35 cents per hundred.....	37,200	130 20
Amount carried forward.....	\$5,297	27

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

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State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES,

Amount brought forward.....	\$5,793 57
Grove & Whitney,	
To putting up and taking down stoves, \$4.00; 1 collar 20c.....	4 20
26 papers 18-oz. tacks, 15c.....	3 90
taking down and putting up stoves.....	6 25
6 papers 18-oz. tacks, 90c.; putting up stoves, 50c.....	1 40
cleaning and putting up stoves.....	75
3 iron thimbles, 60c.; 4 elbows, \$3.00.....	3 60
109 lbs. pipe, \$10.90; paid for labor, \$1.50.....	12 40
32½ lbs. Russia pipe, \$9.75; 2 round elbows, \$2.50.....	12 25
1 collar, 25c.; labor, \$1.00; 1 dipper, 25c.....	1 50
5 papers 12-oz. tacks, 50c.; 28 lbs. pipe, \$2.80; 2 elbows, \$1.50.....	4 80
1 collar, 15c.; labor, \$1.25; screws, 8c.; 3 lbs. pipe, 30c....	1 78
1 stove, \$22.00; 2 round elbows, \$1.50; 64 lbs. pipe, \$6.40..	29 90
1 collar, 20c.; 19 lbs. zinc, \$2.66; labor, \$1.00; 34 lbs. pipe, \$3.40.....	7 26
1 tunnel, \$1.50; 6 round elbows, \$4.50; labor, \$1.00.....	7 00
1 collar, 20c.; labor, \$1.00; 1 round zinc, \$2.25.....	3 45
Frank Wells,	
To 1 gallon lard oil, \$1.50; ¼ gal. sperm oil, 75c.....	2 25
Dart & Hunter,	
To 6 papers carpet tacks, 60c.; 1 doz. papers double point tacks, \$1.20.....	1 80
9½ lbs. sheet zinc, \$1.52; 4 papers stove polish, 40c.....	1 92
5 lbs. nails, 25c.; 1 ½ doz. sash fasteners, \$2.25.....	2 50
1 door-bolt, 25c.; 1 doz. screws, 5c.; 1 doz. sash locks, \$2.00	2 30
1½ lbs. twine, 45c.; 4½ yards wire cloth, \$2.60.....	3 05
labor by tinner putting in register.....	2 00
George Jerome,	
To rent of building for storing books, from Jan. 1, 1876, to Jan. 1, 1877, 1 year.....	75 00
G. P. Griswold,	
To legal services as attorney in case entitled "The People ex rel. Charles Estus, Local Commissioner of Traverse Bay and Houghton Lake State Road vs. The Township of Elk Rapids, Antrim Co., \$100.00.	
Supreme Court mandamus services rendered in 1869 and 1870, (the original bill was for \$100.00, the Board of Auditors allowed it at \$50.00).....	50 00

February 28, 1877.

John Clear,	
To drawing 2 loads of paper to printing office.....	1 00
Amount carried forward.....	\$6,035 83

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$6,035	83
Robert Foster,		
To services as janitor at State House, month of February, 24 days,		
@ \$2.00.....	48	00
washing 48 towels, @ 5c.....	2	40
Thomas Marr,		
To sawing 6 cords wood, \$3.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ day putting wood in cellar at		
State House, 75c.....	3	75
Rufus Proctor,		
To $\frac{1}{2}$ day putting wood in cellar at State House.....	75	
B. C. Goodhue,		
To 108 cords and 6 feet of 3-ft. wood, @ \$3.10.....	227	19
V. R. Canfield,		
To 500 lbs. coal, @ \$10.00.....	2	50
2,615 lbs. coal @ \$9.00.....	11	77
Louis DeLamarter,		
To R. R. fare from Lansing to Detroit, \$2.56; street car fare, 5c.	2	61
hotel bill at Detroit (one day and one meal) \$3.25; R. R. fare		
from Detroit to Lansing, \$2.56.....	5	81
hack fare at Lansing.....	25	
(these expenses were incurred in securing returns from the		
county clerk to Secretary of State).		
E. F. Cooley,		
To 1 hour's time repairing reflector.....	50	
1 2-light pendant.....	2	50
2 lava burners, 40c.; 1 T. 15c.; 5 7-12 feet piping, 56c.....	1	11
straps and screws, 15c.; 5 hours' fitting gas pipe, \$1.50.....	1	65
Lansing Gas Light Co.,		
To gas consumed on premises State offices for month ending Feb.		
27, 1877:		
State of meter at date.....	771,300	
State of meter at last settlement.....	753,600	
Cubic feet consumed at 35 cents per hundred.....	17,700	61 95
To gas consumed on premises Capitol for month ending February		
27, 1877:		
State of meter at date.....	655,500	
State of meter at last settlement.....	608,200	
Cubic feet consumed at 35 cents per hundred.....	47,300	165 55
George Wilcox,		
To 28 days' service as fireman in the State offices, @ \$2.00.....	56	00
Hasbrouck & Grasshauser,		
To painting store-room for the office of Secretary of State, 162 2-9		
yds., @ 25c.....	40	50
Amount carried forward.....	\$6,670	62

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$6,670 62
Lemuel M. Sullivan, To services as watchman in State offices for month of Feb., 1877, 28 nights, @ \$2.00.....	56 00
John Nagel, To services as porter in offices of Auditor General and State Treasurer for the month of February, 24 days, @ \$2.00.....	48 00
washing 40 towels, \$2.00; paid for repairing lock, 25c.....	2 25
A. Lindsley, To services as porter in State offices for the month of February, 24 days, @ \$2.00.....	48 00
washing 25 pieces, @ 5c.....	1 25
A. P. Coryell, To services as porter in State Library for the month of February, 24 days, @ \$2.00.....	48 00
washing 10 pieces, @ 5c.....	50
John Coryell, To services as messenger boy in State Library, month of February, 24 days, @ \$1.00.....	24 00
D. S. Randolph, To 1 45-light gas regulator of Leffingwell & Frost's make,—put on the State offices at Lansing.....	70 00
O. W. Gray & Son, To 700 R. R. maps of Michigan (for use in Manual).....	84 00
American Express Co., To express (maps for Manual).....	3 45
George P. Butler, For expenses in conveying Ida Jordan and John R. Lee to State Public School: To car fare for self from Saginaw to Coldwater.....	4 75
“ “ children from Saginaw to Coldwater.....	2 10
hack hire at Saginaw, 50c.; dinner at Jackson, \$1.25.....	1 75
“ “ Jonesville, 50c.; do., at Coldwater, \$1.00.....	1 50
hotel bill at Coldwater, \$1.50; fare from Coldwater to East Saginaw for self, \$4.75; dinner and supper, \$1.00.....	7 25
A. A. Nichols, To 1 cake sapolio, 10c.; 1 do., glycerine soap, 25c.....	35
12 boxes matches, \$1.00; 2 brooms, 60c.; 2 gallons oil, 90c..	2 50
2 water pails, 25c. and 40c.; 4 cakes soap, 40c.....	1 05
2 brooms, 80c.; 4 bars soap, 40c.; 12 boxes matches, \$1.00..	2 20
soap 40c.; 3 gallons oil, \$1.35; 5 empty oil barrels, \$5.00....	6 75
18 lbs. salt, 18c.; 3 bars soap, 25c.; 2 pails, 50c.....	93
2 brooms, 80c.; 2 lamp chimneys, 20c.....	1 00
35 lbs. salt, 35c.; 4 gallons oil, \$1.80; 2 brooms, 60c.....	2 75
1 doz. boxes matches, \$1.00; lamp wicks, 20c.....	1 20
Amount carried forward.....	\$7,092 15

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$7,092 15
Balch & Lawrence,	
To 15½ cords 3-ft. wood, @ \$2.00.....	31 00
Shull & Alsdorf,	
To 4 qts. lard oil, @ 40c.....	1 60
A. P. Day,	
For expenses incurred in taking Sylvester and Thomas More from Newaygo to the State Public School at Coldwater:	
To R. R. fare for self and boys from Newaygo to Coldwater.....	8 70
dinner, 75c.; 'bus at Coldwater, \$1.50.....	2 25
R. R. fare for self, returning, \$4.35; hotel bill, \$1.00.....	5 35
For expenses in taking James Palmer to Coldwater School:	
To R. R. fare for self and boy to Coldwater, \$4.71; dinner, 50c..	5 21
lunch and lodging at Sturgis.....	60
'bus at Coldwater, \$1.00; breakfast and dinner at Coldwater, 60c.....	1 60
supper at Kalamazoo, 30c.; lodging and breakfast at Grand Rapids, 50c.....	'80
R. R. fare for self from Coldwater to Newaygo.....	4 35
Charles W. Sines,	
For expenses in conveying Thos. Doyle, Thos. Knight, Wesley and Renben Doolittle, Wm. F. Campbell and Horatio Rogers to State Public School at Coldwater:	
To R. R. fare on F. and P. M. R. R. from Wayne to Monroe....	2 00
" " L. S. and M. S. R. R. to Adrian, \$3.00; eatables for children, 40c.....	3 40
dinners at Adrian, \$2.00; fare from Adrian to Coldwater, 1 return ticket, \$6.00.....	8 00
hack hire at Coldwater, \$1.00; lodging at Coldwater, 40c....	1 40
breakfast at Adrian, 50c.; fare from Adrian to Detroit, \$2.20	2 70
fare from Detroit to Wayne.....	55
<hr/>	
<i>March 28, 1877.</i>	
C. F. Opdyke & Co.,	
To 1 set of buckets, \$1.50; 1 set of ears, 50c.....	2 00
leather for buckets and check valve, \$1.00; bolts, 50c.....	1 50
labor (on pump at Capitol).....	1 50
Thomas Marr,	
To sawing 19 cords of wood at State House	9 50
putting wood in cellar, 2½ days.....	3 38
cleaning snow from walks, 2½ days.....	4 12
Rufus Proctor,	
To sawing 17 cords of wood at State House.....	8 50
putting wood in cellar, 2½ days.....	4 12
cleaning snow from walks, 3½ days.....	5 25
repairing chimney at State House.....	1 00
Amount carried forward.....	\$7,212 53

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$7,212	53
John Clear, To drawing paper from barn to printing office.....		50
Robert Foster, To services as porter at old Capitol for month of March, 1877, 27 days, @ \$2.00.....		54 00
washing 65 towels @ 5c.....		3 25
Lemuel M. Sullivan, To services as watchman in State offices for the month of March, 1877, 31 nights, @ \$2.00.....		62 00
P. G. Sprang, To making wheelbarrow, all new except wheel.....		5 00
painting and lettering the same.....		50
Lansing Gas Light Co., To gas consumed on premises Capitol, for month ending March 27, 1877:		
State of meter at date.....	705,400	
State of meter at last settlement.....	655,500	
Cubic feet consumed at 35 cents per hundred.....	49,900	174 65
To gas consumed on premises State offices, for month ending March 27, 1877:		
State of meter at date.....	788,600	
State of meter at last settlement.....	771,300	
Cubic feet consumed at 35 cents per hundred.....	17,300	60 55
A. P. Coryell, To services as porter in State Library, month of March, 1877, 27 days, @ \$2.00.....		54 00
washing 9 pieces, @ 5c.....		45
George Wilcox, To 31 days' labor as fireman at State offices, month of March, 31 days, @ \$2.00.....		62 00
A. Lindsley, To services as porter in State offices for the month of March, 27 days, @ \$2.00.....		54 00
washing 25 pieces, @ 5c.....		1 25
John Coryell, To services as messenger boy in State Library, month of March, 27 days, @ \$1.00.....		27 00
John Clear, To carting books from printing office.....		1 00
James Marr, To 8 hours' work shoveling snow from roof of State offices, March, 1877, @ 15c.....		1 20
Amount carried forward.....	\$7,773	88

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$7,773 88
John Clear,	
To paid freight on stove for Governor's office, 58c.; cartage, 25c.	83
A. D. Elliott,	
To drawing 2 loads of paper to printing office.....	1 00
" 5 " wood at old Capitol.....	1 25
team and 2 men 1½ days drawing wood at old Capitol.....	6 75
John Nagel,	
To services as porter in offices of State Treasurer and Auditor	
General for the month of March, 27 days, @ \$2.00.....	54 00
washing 40 towels, @ 5c.....	2 00
Hampton Rich,	
To R. R. fare to Lansing and return, \$2.26; 2 days' board at	
Lansing, \$2.00; 2 days at Lansing, \$6.00.....	10 26
1 day with Board, \$3.00; 3 days at Lansing, \$9.00.....	12 00
3 days' board at Lansing.....	3 00
R. R. fare to Lansing and return.....	2 26
" " Detroit " " \$7.40; supper at Lansing,	
50c.....	7 90
hotel bill at Detroit, \$2.00; hack hire, 25c.....	2 25
supper and hack hire at Lansing.....	75
1 day's board, \$1.00; 3 days at Detroit and Lansing, \$9.00..	10 00
R. R. fare to Lansing and return.....	2 26
2 days at Lansing, \$6.00; 2 days' board, \$2.00.....	8 00
I. Gillett,	
To sealing weights and measures for Wayne Co., \$8.00; do., for	
St. Clair Co., \$8.00.....	16 00
Ferle & Co.,	
To 4 yards blue cloth, \$3.00; covering 3 desks, \$2.00; 1 hat	
rack, 85c.....	5 85
3 pairs curtain holders, \$3.50; varnishing tables, \$3.00.....	6 50
furnishing 32 keys, \$1.92; fitting 32 keys, 1 day and 4 hours'	
work, \$3.08.....	5 00
37 locks, \$8.75; repairing 6 locks, \$1.50; do., 1 chair, 35c...	10 60
S. D. Humphrey,	
For expenses necessarily incurred in taking Mary Dennis and	
Bridget Maher from Marquette to State Public School at	
Coldwater:	
To 2½ R. R. tickets from Marquette to Chicago.....	37 75
basket and provisions, \$1.00; telegram, \$1.00.....	2 00
dinner at Escanaba, \$1.00; supper at Ft. Howard, \$1.00....	2 00
sleeper, \$3.00; porter, 50c.; 'bus at Chicago, \$1.25.....	4 75
meals at hotel in Chicago, \$1.50; fare from Chicago to Cold-	
water, \$11.50.....	13 00
Amount carried forward.....	\$8,001 84

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$8,001 84
S. D. Humphrey,	
To food at Elkhart, \$1.00; from depot to school, \$1.00.....	2 00
hotel at Coldwater, \$2.00; return from Coldwater to Chicago, \$4.60.....	6 60
hotel at Chicago, \$3.00; 'bus, 50c.; fare from Chicago to Marquette, \$15.10; sleeper, \$1.50.....	20 10
breakfast and dinner, \$1.50c.; 'bus, 50c.....	2 00
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<i>April 25, 1877.</i>	
George Wilcox,	
To 30 days' labor during the month of April as fireman at State offices, @ \$2.00.....	60 00
Thomas Marr,	
To sawing 15 cords of wood at State House.....	7 50
1 day putting wood in basement.....	1 50
2 days' labor handling wood at State offices, @ \$1.50.....	3 00
part of one forenoon handling wood at State offices.....	50
Robert Foster,	
To services as porter at State House for month of April, 26 days, @ \$2.00.....	52 00
washing 1 doz. towels for offices, 60c.; do., 4 doz. for Legis- lature, \$2.40.....	3 00
M. D. Elliott,	
To drawing 27 loads of wood to State offices.....	3 75
" 5 " " debris.....	2 50
" 2 " " paper to printing office.....	1 00
2 men and team drawing wood 9-10 of a day.....	4 05
Rufus Proctor,	
To sawing 12 cords wood at State House.....	6 00
1 day putting wood in basement.....	1 50
Allen L. Bours,	
To postage on Legislative Manuals forwarded to Senators and Representatives in Congress, Judges of Supreme and Circuit Courts, members of State Boards and principal officers of State Institutions.....	12 65
John Coryell,	
To services as messenger boy in State Library, month of April, 24 days, @ \$1.00.....	24 00
A. P. Coryell,	
To services as porter in State Library, month of April.....	52 00
washing 11 pieces, 55c.; paid for pitcher, 65c.....	1 20
A. Lindsley,	
To services as porter in State offices, month of April.....	52 00
washing 30 pieces, @ 5c.....	1 50
Amount carried forward.....	\$8,322 19

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$8,322	19
Lemuel M. Sullivan,		
To services as watchman in State offices for the month of April,		
30 nights, @ \$2.00.....	60	00
George and Mary Coops,		
To 2 days each cleaning hall, 4 days, @ \$1.50.....	6	00
Detroit Free Press Co.,		
To publishing advertisement "To Architects," proposals for de-		
signs for temporary State offices, 2 f., 10 t.....	7	70
F. C. Carr,		
To repairing doors at barn, and cupola on old Capitol.....	1	50
Charles Upson,		
To services as counsel in case of "The People <i>ex rel.</i> Auditor Gen-		
eral vs. The Board of Supervisors of Monroe Co., in Su-		
preme Court.....	250	00
Lansing Gas Light Co.,		
To gas consumed on premises State offices for month ending April		
24, 1877:		
State of meter at date.....	804,400	
State of meter at last settlement.....	788,600	
Cubic feet consumed at 35 cents per hundred.....	15,800	55 30
To gas consumed on premises Capitol for month ending April 24,		
1877:		
State of meter at date.....	742,200	
State of meter at last settlement.....	705,400	
Cubic feet consumed at 35 cents per hundred.....	36,800	128 80
John Nagel,		
To services as porter in offices of Auditor General and State		
Treasurer for month of April.....	52	00
washing 40 towels, @ 5c.....	2	00
Thomas Mars,		
For expenses incurred in taking George Grim and John Parker		
from Berrien county poorhouse to Coldwater State Public		
School:		
To stage fare from Berrien to Niles for self and two children...	1	50
R. R. " " Niles to Coldwater for self and two children..	8	00
'bus fare at Coldwater, \$1.00; hotel bill at Coldwater, \$3.00..	4	00
hotel at Niles, \$1.50; stage fare to Berrien, 75c.....	2	25
R. R. fare from Coldwater to Niles.....	4	00
A. E. Perkins,		
For expenses incurred in conveying Albert Osgood and Charles		
Hagadone from Berrien county poorhouse to State Public		
School:		
To stage fare from Berren to Niles for self and two children....	1	50
Amount carried forward.....	\$8,906	74

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$8,906 74
A. E. Perkins,	
To R. R. fare from Niles to Coldwater, self and two children....	8 00
'bus fare at Coldwater, \$1.00; hotel bill at Coldwater, \$2.00..	3 00
hotel bill at White Pigeon.....	1 50
R. R. fare for self from Coldwater to Niles.....	4 00
hotel bill at Niles.....	1 50
stage fare to Berrien for self.....	75
For expenses incurred in conveying Peter Winchell and Frank Richardson from Berrien Co. poorhouse to State Public School:	
To stage fare for self and two children from Niles to Berrien....	1 50
R. R. " " " " " to Coldwater.....	8 00
'bus fare at Coldwater, \$1.00; hotel bill at Coldwater, \$3.00..	4 00
R. R. fare to Niles, \$4.00; hotel bill at Niles, \$1.50.....	5 50
Stage " from Niles to Berrien.....	75
C. M. C. Ross,	
For expenses incurred in taking two neglected children from Lake county to State Public School:	
To team to take children to Baldwin.....	2 00
hotel bill at Baldwin, \$2.00; 2 tickets to Reed City and return, \$1.80.....	3 80
2 half-fares for children, 55c.; 1 breakfast at Reed City, 50c.	1 05
2 tickets to Coldwater from Reed City.....	10 60
2 half-fares to " " " ".....	5 30
'bus at Kalamazoo, \$1.50; dinners and suppers at Kalamazoo, \$3.00.....	4 50
'bus at Sturgis, 75c.; lodging at Sturgis, \$1.00.....	1 75
" to hotel at Coldwater, 75c.; breakfast, \$1.50.....	2 25
'bus to school and return, \$2.00; dinners at Coldwater, \$1.00.	3 00
" train at Coldwater, 50c.; 2 R. R. fares from Coldwater to Grand Rapids, \$6.40.....	6 90
'bus at Grand Rapids, 50c.; hotel bill at Grand Rapids over night, \$3.00.....	3 50
'bus to train, 50c.; 2 R. R. fares to Reed City from Grand Rapids, \$4.08.....	4 58
dinners and suppers at Reed City, \$2.00; hotel at Baldwin, \$1.00.....	3 00
team to take the mother home.....	2 00

May 30, 1877.

Louis De Lamarter,

To R. R. fare from Lansing to Detroit, \$2.56; hotel bill at Detroit, \$3.00.....	5 56
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Amount carried forward.....	\$9,005 03
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State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$9,005	03
Louis DeLamarter,		
To R. R. fare from Detroit to Lansing.....	2	56
(The above expenses were incurred by State Department in securing returns of births for 1875, from Wayne county.)		
A. P. Coryell,		
To services as porter in State Library, month of May, 27 days,		
@ \$2.00.....	54	00
washing 15 pieces, 75c.; paid for broom, 35c.....	1	10
A. Lindsley,		
To services as porter in State offices for the month of May, 27		
days, @ \$2.00.....	54	00
washing 32 pieces, @ 5c.....	1	60
Robert Foster,		
To services as porter at State House for month of May, 27 days,		
@ \$2.00.....	54	00
washing 1 doz. towels for offices, and 3½ doz. for Legislature,		
\$2.70: paid for P. O. key for office of Superintendent of		
Public Instruction, 35c.....	3	05
John Nagel,		
To services as porter in offices of Auditor General and State Treas-		
urer, for the month of May, 27 days, @ \$2.00.....	54	00
washing 40 towels at 5c.....	2	00
Lemuel M. Sullivan,		
To services as watchman in State offices for month of May, 1877,		
31 nights, @ \$2.00.....	62	00
W. S. George & Co.,		
To advertising official canvass, 66 folios, 2 times.....	69	30
Lansing Gas Light Co.,		
To gas consumed on premises Capitol for month ending May 28,		
1877:		
State of meter at date.....	777,600	
State of meter at last settlement.....	742,200	
Cubic feet consumed at 35 cents per hundred.....	35,400	
To gas consumed on premises State offices for month ending May		
28, 1877:		
State of meter at date.....	818,400	
State of meter at last settlement.....	804,400	
Cubic feet consumed at 35 cents per hundred.....	14,000	
E. Cadwell,		
To sprinkling Washington avenue in front of State block, and		
Allegan street from Washington to Capitol avenue, from		
April 15, to May 26 inclusive, six weeks, @ \$5.00.....	30	00
Amount carried forward.....	\$9,565	54

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$9,565 54
P. C. McLouth,	
To 1 spout for pump, \$1.25; clasp for cylinder, 25c.....	1 50
bolts and screws, 25c.; paid man for changing pump, \$1.25..	1 50
B. F. Simons,	
To 4 yds. matting, @ 90c.....	3 60
Shull & Alsdorf,	
To $\frac{3}{4}$ gallon sperm signal oil.....	1 14
$\frac{1}{2}$ " No. 1 lard oil.....	40
Jesse Mack,	
To amount paid for railroad fare and expenses from Port Huron to Detroit, in matter of Covill.....	3 00
Detroit Free Press Co.,	
To advertising letting of contract for the construction of the Mackinac and Marquette Railroad, 17 folios, 3 times.....	23 80
publishing proposals for contracts for doing the printing and binding, and furnishing fuel for the State, 17 folios, 1 a w., 6 times.....	41 65

June 27, 1877.

Friend Palmer,	
To commission at 15 per cent on \$1,088.80 passed to the credit of the State of Michigan, May 10, 1877, at the U. S. Treasury, Washington, on evidence and explanations furnished.....	163 20
(per contract with Governor Bagley, dated Jan. 13, 1874.)	
A. P. Coryell,	
To services as porter in State Library, month of June, 26 days, @ \$2.00.....	52 00
washing 17 pieces @ 5c.....	85
Michigan State Centennial Board of Managers,	
To balance due on the following numbered vouchers deposited in office of Auditor General, under Joint Resolution No. 31, Laws of 1877.	
General Expenses:	
Sub-voucher No. 1. J. J. Bagley.....	1,587 20
" " 2. J. J. Woodman.....	121 51
" " 3. M. I. Mills.....	152 00
" " 4. Henry Fralick.....	204 07
" " 5. Deans, Brow & Godfrey.....	68 25
" " 6. Detroit Fire & Marine Insurance Co.....	60 00
" " 7. Richmond, Backus & Co.....	40 00
" " 8. F. W. Noble.....	150 00
" " 9. Calvert Lithographing Co.....	60 35
" " 10. E. B. Smith & Co.....	25 00
" " 11. F. W. Noble.....	19 55

Amount carried forward..... \$12,346 11

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$12,846	11
Michigan State Centennial Board of Managers,		
General Expenses:		
Sub-voucher No. 12. F. W. Noble.....	1,414	37
" " 13. Henry Fralick.....	14	00
" " 14. W. S. George & Co.....	412	78
" " 15. J. J. Bagley.....	19	46
" " 16. H. S. Fralick.....	100	00
" " 17. M. I. Mills.....	11	50
Building Account:		
Sub-voucher No. 18. Julius Hess.....	87	80
" " 19. Isaac W. Ingersoll.....	314	56
" " 20. H. George & Co.....	75	16
" " 21. Aaron Doane & Co.....	631	90
" " 22. M. I. Mills.....	48	97
" " 23. Reid & Hill.....	25	13
Part-voucher " 24. J. J. Bagley.....	2,669	38
" " " F. W. Noble.....	347	55
Henry Humphrey,		
To hack fare to and from trains: at Lansing, 50c.; at Jackson,		
50c.....	1	00
R. R. fare from Lansing to Jackson and return.....	1	95
(For expenses incurred in going to Jackson to confer with Prison		
clerk, and give him instruction in regard to keeping his ac-		
counts.)		
John Nagel,		
To services as porter in offices of Auditor General and State Treas-		
urer for month of June, 26 days, \$52.00; washing 40 tow-		
els, \$2.00.....	54	00
Lemuel M. Sullivan,		
To services as watchman in State offices for the month of June,		
30 nights, @ \$2.00.....	60	00
Robert Foster,		
To services as porter at State House for month of June, \$52.00;		
washing 10 towels, 50c.....	52	50
A. Lindsley,		
To labor as porter in State offices for the month of June, 26 days,		
\$52.00; washing 21 pieces, \$1.05.....	53	05
Lansing Gas Light Co.,		
To gas consumed on premises Capitol for month ending June 27,		
1877:		
State of meter at date.....	779,600	
State of meter at last settlement.....	777,600	
Cubic ft. consumed at 35 cts. per hundred	2,000	\$7 00
Credit by cash.....		4 20
		<hr/>
		2 80
Amount carried forward.....	\$18,743	97

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$18,877 20
Mrs. R. G. Horr,	
To dinners at Jonesville, 75c. ; hack from Coldwater to School, 50c.	1 25
fare from Coldwater to Saginaw, \$4.45; hack on return, 50c.	4 95
dinner and lunch.....	75
R. W. Dullam,	
For expenses incurred, in taking three children, Willie Hershaw, Emma Trickey, and Eva Thompson, from Flint to State Public School:	
To 1 R. R. ticket for three children from Flint to Coldwater....	5 15
3 suppers at Monroe for children.....	1 20
3 breakfasts and 2 beds at Coldwater.....	2 00
1 R. R. ticket from Flint to Monroe and return, for self.....	4 30
1 " " Monroe to Coldwater, for self.....	2 65
1 " " Coldwater to Monroe, ".....	2 65
6 meals for self during trip, \$2.40; 1 bed, 40c.; hack, \$1.00	3 80
Cortes Pond,	
For expenses incurred in taking Mary, Rosana, Arthur and Ida Hedding from Corunna to State Public School:	
To 'bus fare for one person from Corunna to Owosso.....	40
R. R. fare for one passenger in charge of children from Owosso to Jackson.....	1 95
R. R. fare for Mary R. Arthur from Owosso to Jackson.....	1 05
" " from Jackson to Jonesville, person having children in charge.....	80
R. R. fare for one girl from Jackson to Jonesville.....	40
" " from Jonesville to Coldwater, for person having children in charge.....	43
R. R. fare for one girl to Coldwater, 42c.; lunch for all, 60c.	1 02
'bus from depot at Coldwater to School.....	50
expense for person in charge on return, R. R. fare to Owosso..	3 15
dinner at Coldwater, 50c.; 'bus fare from Owosso to Corunna on return, 40c.....	90
F. A. Kennedy,	
For expenses incurred in taking children to State Public School:	
To R. R. fare at half rate for Daniel Battershan from Jackson to Coldwater Public School.....	70
fare for A. P. Taylor from Jackson to Coldwater and return.	2 80
hack hire and hotel bill.....	1 50
R. R. fare at half rate for Emily Franklin from Jackson to Coldwater, 70c.; R. R. fare for Henry Daniels to Coldwater and return, \$2.80; hack hire and hotel bill, \$1.50.....	5 00
R. R. fare from Jackson to Public School at Coldwater, for George Wickham at half rate, 70c.; R. R. fare for T. B. Halliday (man in charge) from Jackson to Coldwater and return, \$2.80; hack hire and hotel bill, \$1.50.....	5 00
Amount carried forward.....	\$18,931 50

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$18,931 50
F. A. Kennedy,	
R. R. fare for Clarence and Albert Reager from Jackson to Public School at Coldwater, at half rate, \$1.40; R. R. fare for F. A. Kennedy (man in charge), to Coldwater and return, \$2.80; hack hire and hotel bill, \$1.50.....	5 70
R. R. fare for Herbert Scott and Henry Calogan, half rate, \$1.40; James Finn's fare to Coldwater and return, \$2.80; hack hire and hotel bill, \$1.50.....	5 70
Nicholas Rice,	
For expenses in conveying David C. Unger from Saginaw to State Public School at Coldwater, as follows:	
To R. R. fare from Saginaw to Coldwater for self.....	4 70
" " " " " boy.....	2 35
hotel bill at Jonesville, dinner for self and boy.....	75
" " Coldwater for self.....	1 50
fare from Coldwater to Saginaw.....	4 70
hotel bill at Jackson, dinner for self.....	50
Fayette Johnson,	
To transportation of F. Johnson from Ludington to Coldwater..	7 00
" " C. G. Wilson " " " " ..	3 50
" " F. Johnson " Coldwater to Ludington..	7 00
Meals at Reed City for F. Johnson, 50c.; do., at Grand Rapids, 50c.....	1 00
supper and lodging at White Pigeon.....	1 00
meals at Coldwater.....	1 00
horse hire to carry boy to Public School.....	1 00
meals for C. G. Wilson at Reed City.....	50
" " " " " Grand Rapids, 50c.; do., at White Pigeon, 50c.....	1 00
lodging for C. G. Wilson at White Pigeon, 50c.; meals for C. G. Wilson at Coldwater, 50c.....	1 00
meals for F. Johnson at Grand Rapids on return, \$1.00; lodging, 50c.....	1 50
meals for F. Johnson at Reed City on return.....	50

July 25, 1877.

John Nagel,	
To services as porter in offices of Auditor General and State Treasurer for the month of July, 26 days, \$52.00; washing 40 towels, \$2.00.....	54 00
A. Lindsley,	
To labor as porter in State offices for the month of July, 26 days, \$52.00; washing 37 towels, \$1.85.....	53 85
Amount carried forward.....	\$19,091 25

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$19,091 25
Robert Foster,	
To services as janitor at State House for July, 1877.....	52 00
washing 12 towels @ 5c.....	60
J. Van Kuren,	
To 1 barrel of lime for use at State House.....	1 25
William Crosby,	
To money advanced for copyright of the 34th vol. Supreme Court Reports.....	1 00
Lemuel M. Sullivan,	
To services as watchman in State offices for the month of July, 1877, 31 nights, @ \$2.00.....	62 00
A. P. Coryell,	
To services as porter in State Library month of July, 26 days, \$52.00; washing 12 towels, 60c.....	52 60
H. R. Pratt,	
For expenses to Ypsilanti and Detroit and return, in procuring samples of news-print and book paper and stationery, by direction of Board of State Auditors:	
To R. R. fare from Lansing to Detroit via Jackson.....	3 40
dinner at Jackson, 50c.; supper, lodging and breakfast at Ypsilanti, \$1.50.....	2 00
dinner at Detroit, 75c.; R. R. fare from Detroit to Lansing via Howell, \$2.56.....	3 31
E. Cadwell,	
To sprinkling Washington avenue in front of State offices, and Allegan street from Washington to Capitol avenue, from July 1 to 28 inclusive, 4 weeks, @ \$5.00.....	20 00
Wm. Crosby,	
For expenses to Ypsilanti and Detroit and return, in procuring samples of news-print and book paper and stationery, by direction of the Board of State Auditors, as follows:	
To R. R. fare from Lansing to Detroit via Jackson.....	3 40
" " Detroit to Lansing " Howell.....	2 56
dinner at Jackson, 50c.; supper, lodging, and breakfast at Ypsilanti, \$1.50.....	2 00
dinner at Detroit.....	75
F. C. Carr,	
To repairing lock at old Capitol.....	50
Grand Rapids Eagle,	
To publishing proposals for contracts for State printing, binding, etc., 16 f., once a week, 6 t.	39 20
Detroit Tribune Co.,	
To advertising proposals for contracts for doing the printing and binding for the State, and furnishing stationery, 16 f., once a week, 6 times.....	39 20
Amount carried forward.....	\$19,377 02

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$19,377 02
W. S. George & Co.,	
To advertising printing and binding contract, 16 f., 6 w.....	39 20
Detroit Daily Post,	
To advertising printing and binding contract, 16 f., 6 times....	39 20
Allen & Hall,	
To 216 ft. sidewalk plank, ripped and dressed, \$2.92; dray, 25c.	3 17
117 " " " dressed and sawed, \$1.52; dray, 25c..	1 77
600 " " " " @ \$13.50.....	8 10
400 " 4x4 oak, @ 14c., \$5.60; dray 50c.....	6 10
270 " sidewalk plank dressed and sawed, \$3.70; dray, 25c...	3 95
54 " " " "	73
24 " 2-inch sidewalk plank.....	32
George M. Dewey,	
To R. R. fare from Middleville to Coldwater and return, to re-	
move George and Charles Newstead to State Public School	6 80
paid fare for Charles and George Newstead from Middleville	
to Coldwater.....	3 40
'bus fare at Jonesville, 50c.; do., at Coldwater, \$1.00; hotel	
bill at Coldwater, \$1.50.....	3 00
breakfast at Jonesville, 50c.; dinner at Jackson, 50c.....	1 00

August 29, 1877.

A. Lindsley,	
To services as porter in State offices for the month of August, 27	
days, @ \$2.00.....	54 00
washing 41 pieces, @ 5c.....	2 05
Lansing Gas Light Co.,	
To gas consumed on premises Capitol for month ending July 31,	
1877:	
State of meter at date.....	783,200
State of meter at last settlement.....	779,600
Cubic feet consumed at 35 cents per hun-	
dred	3,600 \$12 60
Paid by W. S. G.....	3 50
	9 10
To gas consumed on premises State offices, for month ending	
July 31, 1877:	
State of meter at date.....	839,200
State of meter at last settlement.....	831,100
Cubic feet consumed at 35 cents per hundred....	8,100 28 35
Amount carried forward.....	\$19,587 26

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....		\$19,587 26
Lansing Gas Light Co.,		
To gas consumed on premises State offices for month ending		
Aug. 28, 1877:		
State of meter at date.....	846,200	
State of meter at last settlement.....	839,200	
Cubic feet consumed at 35c. per hundred.....	7,000	24 50
To gas consumed on premises Capitol for month ending Aug. 28,		
1877:		
State of meter at date.....	787,000	
State of meter at last settlement.....	783,200	
Cubic feet consumed at 35 cents per hun-		
dred	3,800	\$13 30
Paid by Reform Club and Teachers' Institute....	12 10	
		1 20
Robert Foster,		
To services as janitor at old Capitol, month of August, 27 days,		
@ \$2.00.....		54 00
washing 12 towels @ 5c.....		60
Allen S. Shattuck,		
To re-setting glass in old Capitol.....		50
J. D. Hinckley,		
For expenses incurred in transferring convicts from Jackson to		
Ionia:		
To 1 R. R. fare to Ionia.....		2 25
2 " fares from Ionia to Jackson.....		4 50
hotel bills.....		1 00
H. Soule, Ticket Agent,		
To transportation of 60 convicts from Jackson to Ionia, @ \$2.25		135 00
" " 7 officers " " @ \$2.25		15 75
27 tickets for convicts, " " @ \$2.25		60 75
6 " guards, " " @ \$2.25		13 50
E. Cadwell,		
To sprinkling Washington avenue in front of State offices, and		
Allegan street from Washington avenue to Capitol avenue,		
from July 29 to Sept. 1 inclusive, 5 weeks, @ \$5.00.....		25 00
Lemuel M. Sullivan,		
To services as watchman in State offices for the month of August,		
31 nights, @ \$2.00.....		62 00
A. P. Coryell,		
To services as porter in State Library for the month of August,		
27 days, @ \$2.00.....		54 00
washing 16 towels, 80c.; paid freight on box from Detroit,		
25c.....		1 05
Amount carried forward.....		\$20,042 86

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$20,042 86
Wm. McAllen, To sweeping 6 chimneys, @ \$1.00.....	6 00
John Nagel, To services as porter in offices of Auditor General and State Treasurer for the month of August, 27 days, @ \$2.00.....	54 00
washing 40 towels.....	2 00
W. S. George & Co., To publishing Governor's proclamation (relative to riot), 3 f., 1 t. advertising canvass of Circuit Judge, 5 f., 2 w.....	2 10 5 25
P. G. Sprang, To repairing wheelbarrow as follows: 8 spokes and new hub.....	2 00
new bottom and end, 50c.; setting tire and 2 bands, 50c.....	1 00
N. P. Thayer, For expenses in conveying William Gage, John Gage, Lewis Green, Jacob Kiel and James Watson, from Wayne to State Public School: To tickets for self and 5 children.....	10 35
cake at Monroe for children.....	35
dinner at Adrian for self and children.....	1 75
hack hire from depot to School, \$1.00; hotel bill at Coldwater, 75c.....	1 75
hack hire to depot, 25c.; breakfast at Adrian for self and boy, 75c.....	1 00
tickets to return, for self and boy, John Averill, returned to Co. house from Coldwater.....	5 17
C. G. Huntington, To 4 days at Detroit as witness in the matter of John Rudels, an insane convict, from Detroit House of Correction, \$3.00; 100 miles' traveling fees, \$12.00.....	15 00
The following accounts, presented by the non-commissioned officers and musicians of the 5th, 6th, and 7th Regiments of Volunteer Infantry, for services rendered the State in the month of August, 1861, were allowed by the Board in accordance with Joint Resolution No. 5, Acts of 1877:	
Washington F. Watkins, To services as Sergeant of Co. A, 5th Reg't Mich. Inf., from July 31 to Aug. 27, inclusive, 27 days, @ \$17.00 per month.....	14 85
Walter Knox, To services as Sergeant in Co. F, 5th Reg't Mich. Inf., from Aug. 1 to Aug. 27, inclusive, 27 days, @ \$17.00 per month.....	14 85
George P. Dudley, To services as Sergeant in Co. I, 5th Reg't Mich. Inf., from July 31 to Aug. 27, 27 days, @ \$17.00 per month.....	14 85
Amount carried forward.....	\$20,195 13

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$20,195 13
George Keyes, To services as Corporal in Co. C, 5th Reg't Mich. Inf't., from July 31 to Aug. 27, 1861, 27 days, @ \$13.00 per month....	11 33
William Fields, To services as Corporal in Co. G, 5th Reg't Mich. Inf't., from July 31 to Aug. 27, 1861, 27 days, @ \$13.00 per month...	11 34
George Hogan, To services as Corporal in Co. A, 5th Reg't Mich. Inf't., from Aug. 1 to Aug. 27, inclusive, 1861, 27 days, @ \$13 per month.....	11 34
John Foster, To services as Corporal in Co. E, 5th Reg't Mich. Inf't., from July 31 to Aug. 27, 1861, 27 days, @ \$13.00 per month...	11 34
James Chandler, To services as Corporal in Co. D, 5th Reg't Mich. Inf't., from July 31 to Aug. 27, 1861, 27 days, @ \$13.00 per month...	11 34
Otto A. Berger, To 27 days' military service in State of Mich., in Co. D, 5th Reg't Mich. Inf't., from Aug. 1 to Aug. 27, inclusive, @ \$13.00 per month.....	11 34
Alonzo Shumway, To services as First Sergeant, Co. F, 6th Reg't Mich. Inf't., from July 31 to Aug. 19, 1861, 19 days, @ \$20.00 per month...	12 25
Willis C. Humphrey, To services as Sergeant in Co. F, 6th Reg't Mich. Inf't., from July 31 to Aug. 19, 1861, 19 days, @ \$17.00 per month...	10 45
Alonzo H. Chandler, To 19 days' military service as Corporal in Co. G, 6th Reg't Mich. Inf't., from Aug. 1 to Aug. 20, 1861, 19 days, @ \$13.00 per month.....	7 98
Lawrence Baner, To 19 days' service as Corporal in Co. F, 6th Reg't Mich. Inf't., from July 31 to Aug. 19, 1861, 19 days, @ \$13.00 per month	7 98
Samuel C. Hodgman, To 21 days' service as First Sergeant in Co. L, 7th Reg't Mich. Inf't., from July 31 to Aug. 21, 1861, @ \$20.00 per month	13 54
Franklin B. Siegfried, To services as First Sergeant in Co. F, 7th Reg't Mich. Inf't., from July 31 to Aug. 21, 1861, 21 days, @ \$20.00 per month	13 54
John Green, To services as Sergeant in Co. K, 7th Reg't Mich. Inf't., from July 31 to Aug. 21, 1861, 21 days, @ \$17.00 per month....	11 55
Hewlett P. McFarlin, To services as Sergeant in Co. L, 7th Reg't Mich. Inf't., from July 31 to Aug. 21, 1861, 21 days, @ \$17.00 per month....	11 55
Amount carried forward.....	\$20,352 00

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$20,352 00
Albert J. Stanley, To services as Sergeant in Co. H, 7th Reg't Mich. Inf., from the 1st of August to the 21st, 1861, 21 days, @ \$17.00 per month.....	11 55
Patrick Antean, To services as Corporal in Co. D, 7th Reg't Mich. Inf., from July 31 to Aug. 21, 1861, 21 days, @ \$13.00 per month....	8 82
Thomas T. Caldwell, To services as Corporal in Co. I, 7th Reg't Mich. Inf., from July 31 to Aug. 21, 1861, 21 days, @ \$13.00 per month....	8 82
Joseph Linabury, To services as Corporal in Co. H, 7th Reg't Mich. Inf., from Aug. 1 to Aug. 21, 1861, 21 days, @ \$13.00 per month....	8 82
Winfield Scott, For expenses in taking May Hudson to State Public School: To fare to Monroe and return, \$1.95; do., from Monroe to Cold- water, \$2.65.....	4 60
2 meals at Adrian, 75c.; 'bus to School from cars, 25c.....	1 00
fare over night and 'bus to cars.....	75
" to Monroe, \$2.65; breakfast at Albion, 50c.....	3 15

September 26, 1877.

A. Lindsley, To services as porter in State offices for the month of Septem- ber, 25 days, @ \$2.00.....	50 00
washing 27 pieces, @ 5c.....	1 35
A. P. Coryell, To services as porter in State Library, month of September, 25 days, @ \$2.00.....	50 00
washing 15 pieces, @ 5c.....	75
Davis & Larned, To 2 feather dusters.....	8 00
1 water cooler, \$5.00; 1 mug, 20c.....	5 20
J. B. Nichols, To services as stenographer at Sault Ste. Marie, on trial of The People vs. Covill, in the Circuit Court for the county of Chippewa.....	15 00
E. Cadwell, To sprinkling Washington avenue in front of State offices, and Allegan street from Washington avenue to Capitol avenue, from Sept. 2 to Sept. 29 inclusive, 4 weeks, @ \$5.00.....	20 00
John B. Stadler, To amount of expenses in going to Sault Ste. Marie, by request of Attorney General, in re. People vs. Covill.....	30 00
Amount carried forward.....	\$20,579 81

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$20,579	81
John Nagel,		
To services as porter in offices of Auditor General and State Treasurer for the month of September, 25 days, @ \$2.00...	50	00
washing 40 towels.....	2	00
Robert Foster,		
To services as janitor at State House for Sept., 1877.....	50	00
paid Harvey Ward for drawing paper to printing office.....	25	
washing 12 towels.....	60	
Lemuel M. Sullivan,		
To services as watchman in State offices for the month of September, 1877, 30 nights, @ \$2.00.....	60	00
M. D. Elliot,		
To drawing 1 load of books to State offices.....	75	
" 2 loads of paper to old Capitol, @ 50c.....	1	00
" 5 " " wood to State offices, @ 25c.....	1	25
" 1 load " paper to printing office, 50c.; do., 50c....	1	00
" 4 loads " plank (old side-walk) to State offices, @ 35c.....	1	40
drawing 2 loads of stringers, 50c.; do., 1 load of paper to printing office, 50c.....	1	00
drawing 1 load of books to old Capitol.....	50	
B. C. Goodhue,		
To making side-walk south side of old Capitol square, 20 rods and 12 ft., @ \$3.15 per rod.....	65	29
E. N. Dundass & Co.,		
To 30 lbs. copperas, \$3.00; 2 oz. carbolic acid, 40c.; 8 oz. marking ink, 50c.....	3	90
Lansing Gas Light Co.,		
To gas consumed on premises Capitol for month ending Sept. 27, 1877:		
State of meter at date.....	788,900	
State of meter at last settlement.....	787,000	
Cubic feet consumed at 35 cents per hundred.. ..	1,900	6 65
To gas consumed on premises State offices for month ending September 27, 1877:		
State of meter at date.....	855,500	
State of meter at last settlement.....	846,200	
Cubic feet consumed at 35 cents per hundred....	9,300	32 55
Amount carried forward.....	\$20,857	95

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCES.

Amount brought forward.....	\$20,857 95
The following accounts presented by the non-commissioned officers and musicians of the 5th, 6th, and 7th Regiments of Volunteer Infantry, for services rendered the State in the month of August, 1861, were allowed by the Board in accordance with Joint Resolution No. 5, Acts of 1877:	
Edgar Weeks,	
To 27 days' service as First Sergeant in Co. B, 5th Reg't Mich. Inf., month of August, 1861, @ \$20.00 per month.....	18 00
Martin Conley,	
To 27 days' service as Sergeant in Co. B, 5th Reg't Mich. Inf., month of August, 1861, @ \$17.00 per month.....	14 85
George A. Winans,	
To 27 days' service as Corporal in Co. H, 5th Reg't Mich. Inf., month of August, 1861, @ \$13.00 per month.....	11 34
Dewitt Walker,	
To 27 days' service as Corporal in Co. E, 5th Mich. Inf., month of August, 1861, @ \$17.00 per month.....	11 34
Thos. J. West,	
To 27 days' service as Musician in Co. B, 5th Mich. Inf., month of August, 1861, @ \$12.00 per month.....	10 80
Courtland Andrews,	
To 27 days' service as Musician in Co. F, 5th Mich. Inf., month of August, 1861, @ \$12.00 per month.....	10 80
Charles B. Eddy,	
To 27 days' service as Drummer in Co. E, 5th Mich. Inf., month of August, 1861, @ \$12.00 per month.....	10 80
William S. Witherell,	
To 19 days' service as Sergeant in Co. B, 6th Mich. Inf., month of August, 1861, @ \$17.00 per month.....	10 45
Henry M. Lacker,	
To 21 days' service as Orderly Sergeant in Co. C, 7th Mich. Inf., month of August, 1861, @ \$20.00 per month.....	14 00
William E. Littell,	
To 21 days' service, First Sergeant in Co. H, 7th Mich. Inf., month of August, 1861, @ \$20.00 per month.....	14 00
Hiram H. Smith,	
To 21 days' service as Sergeant in Co. D, 7th Reg't Mich. Inf., month of August, 1861, @ \$17.00 per month.....	11 90
Alexander Zacharias,	
To 21 days' service as Corporal in Co. K, 7th Mich. Inf., month of August, 1861, @ \$13.00 per month.....	8 82
Samuel McFetridge,	
To 21 days' service as Corporal in Co. D, 7th Mich. Inf., month of August, 1861, @ \$13.00 per month.....	8 82
Total for General Allowances.....	<u><u>\$21,013 87</u></u>

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

STATIONERY.

November 29, 1876.

Peninsular Paper Co.,

To 424 rms. print paper, 28x44, 48 lbs., sample 1c, 8½c. per lb.,
 —\$4.08 per rm. (for Legislative Journal)..... \$1,729 92

December 27, 1876.

Charles N. Ayres,

To 56 rms. 17x28 flat writing paper, 24 lbs. to rm. sample 57,
 16c per lb.—\$3.84 per rm..... 215 04

January 31, 1877.

Charles N. Ayres,

To 140 rms. 24-lb. double cap, sample 57, 16c. per lb.—\$3.84
 per rm..... 537 60
 105 rms. 24-lb. double cap, sample 57, 16c. per lb.—\$3.84 per
 rm..... 403 20

February 28, 1877.

Peninsular Paper Co.,

To 3 boxes, 40½ rms. S. S. and C. book, 19x28—25 lbs. to rm.,
 sample 2, @ 14c. per lb.—\$3.50 per rm. (for Legislative
 Manual)..... 141 75
 58 rms. S. S. and C. book, 27x40—58 lbs. to rm., for reports,
 sample 2c, @ 14c., per lb.—\$8.12 per rm..... 470 96
 94 rms. S. S. and C. book, 27x40—58 lbs. to rm., for reports,
 sample 2c, 14c. per lb.—\$8.12 per rm. 763 28
 80 rms. S. S. and C. book, 27x40—58 lbs. to rm., for reports,
 sample 2c, 14c. per lb.—\$8.12 per rm. 649 60
 64 rms. S. S. and C. book, 27x40—58 lbs. to rm., for reports,
 sample 2c, 14c. per lb.—\$8.12 per rm. 519 68
 204 rms. S. S. and C. book, 27x40—58 lbs. to rm., for reports,
 sample 2c, 14c. per lb.—\$8.12 per rm. 1,656 48

March 28, 1877.

Charles N. Ayres,

To 120 9-20 rms., 24-lb. double cap, sample 57, @ 16c. per lb.
 —\$3.84 per rm..... 462 52

May 30, 1877.

Peninsular Paper Co.,

To 20½ rms. S. S. and C. book paper, 19x28, 25-lb., for Legis-
 lative Manual, sample No. 2c, 14c. per lb.—\$3.50 per rm.. 70 88
 63 11-20 rms. print paper, 28x44, 48-lb., for journals, sample
 1, @ 8½c. per lb.—\$4.08 per rm. 259 28

Amount carried forward..... \$7,880 19

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

STATIONERY.

Amount brought forward.....	\$7,880 19
Peninsular Paper Co.,	
To 102 8-20 rms. print paper, 28x44—48-lbs., for journals, sample 1, @ 8½c. per lb.—\$4.08 per rm.....	417 79
68 rms. toned book paper, 27x40, 58-lb., for laws, sample 4, @ 12c. per lb.—\$6.96 per rm.....	473 28
204 rms. toned book paper, 24x38, 58-lb., for Supreme Court Reports, sample 4, @ 12c. per lb.—\$6.96 per rm.....	1,419 84
56 rms. S. S. and C. book paper, 27x40, 58-lbs., for reports, sample 2, @ 14c. per lb.—\$8.12 per rm.....	454 72
248 rms. toned book paper, 27x40, 58-lb., for laws, sample 4, @ 12c. per lb.—\$6.96 per rm.....	1,726 08
132 rms. S. S. and C. book paper, 27x40, 58-lb., for reports, sample 2, @ 14c. per lb.—\$8.12 per rm.....	1,071 84
12 rms. book paper, 24x38, 58-lb., for Supreme Court Reports, sample 4, @ 12c. per lb.—\$6.96 per rm.....	83 52

July 25, 1877.

Peninsular Paper Co.,	
To 36 rms. S. S. and C. book paper, 27x40, 58 lbs. to rm., sample No. 2, @ 14c. per lb.—\$8.12 per rm.....	292 32
76 rms. S. S. and C. book paper, 27x40, 58 lbs. to rm., sample No. 2, @ 14c. per lb.—\$8.12 per rm.....	617 12
36 rms. S. S. and C. book paper, 27x40, 58 lbs. to rm., sample No. 2, @ 14c. per lb.—\$8.12 per rm.....	292 32
74 rms. S. S. and C. book paper, 27x40, 58 lbs. to rm., sample No. 2, @ 14c. per lb.—\$8.12 per rm.....	600 88
92 rms. S. S. and C. book paper, 27x40, 58 lbs. to rm., sample No. 2, @ 14c. per lb.—\$8.12 per rm.....	747 04
106 rms. book paper, 27x40, 58 lbs. to rm., for laws, sample, No. 4, @ 12c. per lb.—\$6.96 per rm.....	737 76
24 rms. book paper, 27x40, 58 lbs. to rm., for laws, sample No. 4, @ 12c. per lb.—\$6.96 per rm.....	167 04
64 rms. S. S. and C. book paper, 27x40, 58 lbs. to rm., for reports, sample No. 2, @ 14c. per lb.—\$8.12 per rm.....	519 68
Charles N. Ayres,	
To 1 full sheep letter book, sample 248	1 75
1 12x19 letter book, for sample.....	5 00

August 29, 1877.

Charles N. Ayres,	
To 1 sample list of steel pens, pencils, etc., in frame.....	7 50
making book of samples of envelopes.....	2 00
samples for paper, stationery, and sundries.....	32 36
Total for Stationery.....	<u>\$17,550 03</u>

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

October 25, 1876.

W. S. George & Co.,

To composition on Report of State Board of Equalization for 1876, 469,080 ems, @ 40c.....	\$187 63
press-work on same, 88 tokens, @ 30c.....	26 40

November 29, 1876.

W. S. George & Co.,

To printing vol. 33 of Mich. Reports, under direction of Hoyt Post, Reporter:	
composition, 1,262,282 ems, @ 38c.....	479 67
press-work, 595 tokens, @ 30c.....	178 50
correcting alterations from copy, 40½ hours, @ 32c.....	12 96
postage on proof sent reporter.....	5 48
composition on appendix to the proceedings of the State Board of Equalization from page 65 to end of book, and report of secretary of said Board in full, 302,584 ems, @ 40c.....	121 03
press-work on same, 88 tokens, @ 30c.....	26 40
printing 500 covers for same, sample 8.....	3 10

December 27, 1876.

W. S. George & Co.,

To publishing (in Lansing Republican) complete canvass of votes cast for Presidential Electors, State Officers, Representatives in Congress, and Constitutional Amendments at the general election Nov. 7, 1876, in tabular form, with statement and determination of the result signed by the Board of State Canvassers, 2 insertions, 290 folios, 70c. per folio for first insertion, and 35c. per folio for second insertion.....	304 50
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January 31, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,

To composition on reprint of Legislative Manual for 1873, by resolution of Senate, passed April 3 (work suspended for want of paper), 61,440 ems, @ 45c.....	27 65
press-work on same, 12 tokens, @ 38c.....	4 56
For compiler of Manual:	
printing 200 requests to members to furnish biographical sketches, sample 5, \$1.00; furnishing paper for same, 25c.....	1 25
printing 200 blanks used in collecting statistics, sample 8....	1 90
furnishing paper for same.....	50
printing 100 blanks for use of county clerks in furnishing matter for Manuals, sample 8.....	1 50
furnishing paper for same.....	25

Amount carried forward.....	\$1,383 28
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State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

Amount brought forward.....	\$1,383 28
W. S. George & Co.,	
To printing 500 letter heads (without coat of arms).....	88
furnishing paper for same.....	1 25
ruling and making 1 index.....	50
" 300 sheets letter paper, sample 45.....	60
For Legislature:	
printing 8 "Push" and "Pull" on card-board (not in con't)	1 00
" 100 time of arrival and departure of mail, sample 19	3 00
For Senate:	
printing and ruling 200 blanks for vouchers for certificates of	
accounts by chairman of committee, sample 21.....	2 60
printing and ruling 200 blanks for vouchers for incidental ex-	
penses of Senate, sample 21.....	2 60
printing 200 blanks for certificates of amount due senators,	
sample 6.....	2 00
printing 100 blanks used at opening of Senate, sample 1.....	50
" 500 " by committees when bills are reported	
back without amendment, sample 5.....	1 75
printing 500 blanks used by committee when bills are reported	
back with amendment, sample 5.....	1 75
printing 100 blanks used when bills are reported back to Sen-	
ate with recommendations, sample 1.....	50
printing 100 blanks used when all after the enacting clause of	
a bill has been stricken out, sample 1.....	50
printing 300 blanks used when a bill is introduced, sample 1.	1 00
" 1,000 " " " notice is given that at some fu-	
ture day leave will be asked to introduce a bill, sample 1....	2 75
printing 200 blanks used when report is accepted and commit-	
tee discharged, sample 1.....	75
printing 200 blanks used when Senate concurs in amendment	
made to bill, sample 1.....	75
printing 500 blanks used when a bill is read a first and second	
time, sample 1.....	1 50
printing 100 blanks used when a bill or resolution is taken	
from table, sample 1.....	50
printing 100 blanks used when the rules are suspended and a	
bill is placed on the order of third reading, sample 1.....	50
printing 100 blanks used when yeas and nays are called for,	
sample 1.....	50
printing and ruling 300 blanks for use of Secretary when	
documents are returned to House, sample 37.....	2 80
printing and ruling 300 blanks for use of Secretary, sample 37.	2 80
" " 500 " " when bills have passed	
the Senate, sample 37.....	3 60
printing 500 roll-calls, sample 1.....	1 50
Amount carried forward.....	\$1,421 66

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

Amount brought forward.....	\$1,421 66
W. S. George & Co.,	
To printing 500 lists of Senators by districts, sample 5.....	1 75
" and ruling 500 blanks used when bills are ordered to take immediate effect, sample 37.....	3 60
printing 300 blanks used when a Senator has given previous notice, and leave is granted to introduce a bill, sample 1...	1 00
printing 200 blanks used when a resolution or bill is taken from the table, sample 1.....	75
printing 500 blanks used when a Senator offers a resolution, sample 5.....	1 75
printing 300 blanks for number of bill when introduced, sam- ple 1.....	1 00
printing 500 blanks used when a bill is ordered printed, sam- ple 1.....	1 50
printing 100 slips containing list of standing committees, sam- ple 5.....	75
printing 100 regular lists of standing committees, sample 19..	3 00
printing 100 blanks used for filing on joint resolutions, sam- ple 5.....	75
printing 500 blanks used when a bill is reported by a commit- tee, sample 1.....	1 50
printing 1,000 roll-calls, sample 1.....	2 75
" on 1,000 envelopes.....	1 00
For House:	
printing and ruling 200 blanks for vouchers for certificates of accounts by chairmen of committees, sample 21.....	2 60
printing and ruling 200 blanks for vouchers for incidental ex- penses, sample 21.....	2 60
printing 500 blanks for certificates of amount due, sample 6..	3 50
" 1,000 roll-calls, sample 4.....	3 00
" 1,000 blanks used when notice of introduction of a bill is given, sample 5.....	3 00
printing 300 blanks used at opening of session, sample 1.....	1 00
" 500 roll-calls, sample 4.....	1 75
" 500 lists of members by counties, sample 8.....	3 10
" 300 blanks used when an amendment is pending, sample 1.....	1 00
printing 500 blanks used when members ask leave of absence, sample 1.....	1 50
printing 1,000 blanks used when notice is given that at some future day a member asks leave to introduce a bill, sample 5	3 00
printing 500 blanks used when previous notice has been given and a member introduces a bill, sample 1.....	1 50
printing 500 blanks used when unanimous consent has been given and a member introduces a bill, sample 1.....	1 50
Amount carried forward.....	\$1,471 81

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

Amount brought forward.....	\$1,471 81
W. S. George & Co.,	
To printing 500 blanks used when committees report, sample 5..	1 75
“ and bronzing 26 badges for messenger boys and others	2 00
“ 1,000 blanks used when committees report, sample 5	3 00
“ 500 “ “ “ “ 5	1 75
“ 200 “ “ a petition or memorial is ordered spread at large on the journal, sample 1.....	75
printing 1 6-qr. bill book, printed heading (paper, printing, ruling, and binding not in contract).....	6 50
printing 2,000 general order card, sample 1.....	5 25
furnishing card-board for same.....	2 60
printing on 1,000 envelopes.....	1 00
“ 300 blanks used when a member is excused from voting, sample 1.....	1 00
printing Senate bills from printed No. 1 to printed No. 28 inclusive, 233,404 ems, @ 20c.....	46 68
press-work on same, 117 tokens, @ 33c. (being less than 5 tokens per form).....	38 61
printing House bills from commencement of session to general order No. 34 inclusive, 304,612 ems, @ 20c.....	60 92
press-work on same, 159 tokens, @ 33c. (being less than 5 tokens per form).....	52 47
composition on Daily Legislative Journal from Wednesday, January 3, till Friday, Jan. 26 inclusive, 1,004,736 ems, @ 40c.	401 89
press-work on same, 429 tokens, @ 30c.....	128 70
printing retiring message of Governor Bagley to the Legislature by his order, 184,757 ems, @ 40c.....	73 90
press-work on same, 140 tokens, @ 30c.....	42 00
correcting alterations from copy, 4 hours, @ 32c.....	1 28
printing 2,000 covers for same, sample 8.....	9 10
“ inaugural message of Governor Croswell to the Legislature, by his order, 22,330 ems, @ 40c.....	8 93
press-work on same, 34 tokens, @ 30c.....	10 20
composition on list of pardons granted by Governor Bagley, during the years 1875 and 1876, 16,240 ems, @ 40c.....	6 50
press-work on same, 24 tokens, @ 30c.....	7 20
printing 500 covers for same, sample 8.....	3 10
composition on special report of D. C. Jacokes, commissioner in charge of Michigan educational exhibit to the Centennial Board, 14,210 ems, @ 40c.....	5 68
press-work on same, 5 tokens, @ 30c.....	1 50
printing 1,000 covers for same, sample 8.....	5 10
reprint of Governor Croswell's message for use of Senate, in compliance with resolution of that body, Jan. 12, 1877, 22,330 ems, @ 40c.....	8 93
Amount carried forward.....	\$2,410 10

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

Amount brought forward	\$2,410 10
W. S. George & Co.,	
To press-work on same, 10 tokens, @ 30c.....	3 00
composition on official Journal of the Senate from page 1 to 176 inclusive, 429,371 ems, @ 13c.....	55 81
press-work on same, 88 tokens, @ 33c. (being less than 5 to- kens per form).....	29 04
composition on official Journal of the House of Representa- tives from page 1 to page 240 inclusive, 566,396 ems, @ 13c.....	73 63
press-work on same, 120 tokens, @ 33c. (being less than 5 to- kens per form).....	39 60
composition on reprint of Governor Bagley's retiring message for use of the Senate, in compliance with resolution of that body Jan. 12, 1877, 184,757 ems, @ 40c.....	73 90
press-work on same, 40 tokens, @ 30c.....	12 00
composition on advance manual, printed pursuant to a concur- rent resolution, 127,938 ems, @ 40c.....	51 18
press-work on same, 30 tokens, @ 33c. (being less than 5 tokens per form).....	9 90
correcting alterations from copy, 9 hours, @ 32c.....	2 88
printing 500 covers for same, sample 8	3 10

February 28, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,

For Senate:

To printing 200 blanks used when bills are presented to Governor, sample 1.....	75
printing 200 blanks for report of committee on supplies, sam- ple 8.....	1 90
printing 12 certificates of Senator Ferry's election, no sam- ple, but full record of joint convention of both houses....	4 25
printing 100 blanks used when a Senator is excused from vot- ing, sample 1.....	50
printing 300 blanks used when a title is agreed to, sample 1..	1 00
" 200 " " " a bill is laid on the table, sam- ple 1.....	75

For House:

printing 500 blanks used when committee's report is accepted, sample 1.....	1 50
printing 500 blanks for heading of bills, sample 1.....	1 50
" 700 " " report of committees, sample 5.....	2 25
" 200 " used when bills are placed on immediate passage, sample 1.....	75
printing 200 blanks used when bills are introduced, sample 1..	75
" Senate bills from printed No. 29 to printed No. 90 inclusive, 482,632 ems, @ 20c.....	96 53

Amount carried forward	\$2,876 57
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State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

Amount brought forward.....	\$2,876 57
W. S. George & Co.,	
To press-work on same, 252 tokens, @ 33c. (being less than 5 tokens per form).....	83 16
printing House bills from general order No. 35 to general order No. 125 inclusive, 1,167,020 ems, @ 20c.....	233 40
press-work on same, 534 tokens, @ 33c. (being less than 5 tokens per form).....	176 22
composition on Daily Legislative Journal, from Monday, Feb. 5, to Friday, Feb. 23, inclusive, 1,534,648 ems, @ 40c....	613 86
press-work on same, 692 tokens, @ 30c.....	207 60
re-printing messages of Governor John J. Bagley and Governor Charles M. Croswell, in compliance with resolution of House passed Jan. 12, 1877, 207,087 ems, @ 40c.....	82 83
press-work on same, 50 tokens, @ 30c.....	15 00
printing 1,000 covers for same, sample 8.....	5 10
reprinting message of pardons granted by Governor Bagley during the years 1875-6, reprinted in consequence of alterations and additions made by his direction, 16,240 ems, @ 40c.....	6 50
press-work on same, 20 tokens, \$6.00; printing 100 covers for same, sample 8, \$1.50.....	7 50
printing school laws of Michigan, as enacted and amended by Legislature of 1875, in small pamphlet form, by order of Sup't of Public Instruction, 23,264 ems, @ 41c.....	9 54
press-work on same, 4 tokens, @ 33c.....	1 32
composition on official Journal of Senate, from page 177 to 400 inclusive, 768,506 ems, @ 13c.....	99 91
press-work on same, 112 tokens, @ 33c. (being less than 5 tokens per form).....	36 96
composition on official Journal of the House of Representatives from page 241 to page 576, inclusive, 818,613 ems, @ 13c.....	106 42
press-work on same, 168 tokens, @ 30c.....	50 40
composition on Legislative Manual for 1877-8 from page 1 to page 416, inclusive, 1,085,610 ems, @ 40c.....	434 24
press-work on same, 156 tokens, @ 33c. (being less than 5 tokens per form).....	51 48

March 28, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,	
For House:	
To printing 200 blanks used when a certain rule is suspended, sample 1.....	75
printing 500 blanks used when the rule requiring the 2d and 3d reading of bills on the same day is suspended, sample 1.....	1 50
Amount carried forward.....	\$5,100 26

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

Amount brought forward.....	\$5,100 26
W. S. George & Co.,	
To printing 1,000 blanks used when report is accepted and committee discharged, sample 1.....	2 75
printing 500 blanks used when a motion prevails by a two-thirds vote, sample 1.....	1 50
printing 500 blanks used when a bill is read a first and second time, sample 1.....	1 50
printing 500 blanks used when a bill is read a third time and passed, sample 1.....	1 50
printing 500 blanks used when the previous question is demanded, sample 1.....	1 50
printing 500 blanks used when the committee of the whole is discharged from further consideration of a bill, sample 1..	1 50
printing and ruling 500 blanks used when a message is transmitted to Senate, sample 37.....	3 60
printing and ruling 300 blanks for use of clerk when a message is sent to the Senate, sample 37.....	2 80
For Senate:	
printing 300 blanks used when a committee is discharged, sample 1.....	1 00
printing 200 blanks used when the question is upon agreeing to the title of a bill, sample 1.....	75
printing 500 blanks for report of committees, sample 5.....	1 75
" 200 " used when rules are suspended and committee of whole discharged, sample 1.....	75
printing 100 blanks used when rule 46 is suspended, sample 1	50
" 200 " for certificates of amount due Senators, sample 6.....	2 00
printing 500 blanks used for bill filings, sample 4.....	1 75
" 500 " when title of bill is agreed to, s'ple 1	1 50
" 100 " report is accepted, sample 1....	50
" Senate bills from No. 91, to No. 202 inclusive, with Nos. 17, 21, 26, 60, 77 and 88 reprinted, 973,176 ems, @ 20c.....	194 64
press-work on same, 489 tokens, at 33c. (being less than 5 tokens per form).....	161 37
printing House bills from general order No. 264 inclusive, with Clerk's Nos. 49, 251, and 384 reprinted, 2,666,344 ems, @ 20c.....	533 27
press-work on same, 1,164 tokens, @ 33c. (being less than 5 tokens per form)....	384 12
composition on Daily Legislative Journal from Saturday, Feb. 24, to Friday, March 23, 1877 inclusive, 1,799,599 ems, @ 40c., \$719.84; press-work on same, 910 tokens, @ 30c., \$273.00.....	992 84
Amount carried forward.....	\$7,393 65

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

Amount brought forward.....	\$7,393 65
W. S. George & Co.,	
To composition on Legislative Manual from page 417 to end of book, with title-page and contents, 519,742 ems, @ 40c....	247 90
press-work on same, 126 tokens, @ 33c. (being less than 5 tokens per form).....	41 58
correcting alterations from copy on same, 24 hours, @ 32c....	7 68
printing (legislative) Clerk's calendar of bills and joint resolutions introduced into the House of Representatives, composition, 734,300 ems, @ 40c.....	293 72
press-work on same, 44 tokens, @ 33c. (being less than 5 tokens per form).....	14 52
composition on address of Prof. R. C. Kedzie upon "Illuminating Oils," delivered in Representative Hall, Jan. 25, 1877, ordered printed by the House of Representatives by resolution passed Feb. 24, 24,360 ems, @ 40c.....	9 74
press-work on same, 18 tokens, @ 30c.....	5 40
composition on testimony taken before a joint committee of the Legislature relative to the defalcation in the laboratory department of the University of Michigan, and ordered printed by the Legislature, from page 1 to 256 inclusive, 517,650 ems, @ 40c.....	207 02
press-work on same, 96 tokens, @ 33c. (being less than 5 tokens per form).....	31 68
composition on official Journal of Senate from page 401 to page 704 inclusive, 671,355 ems, @ 13c.....	87 28
press-work on same, 152 tokens, @ 33c. (being less than five tokens per form).....	50 16
composition on official Journal of the House of Representatives from page 577 to page 1,024, inclusive, 1,053,624 ems, @ 13c.....	136 97
press-work on same, 224 tokens @ 33c. (being less than five tokens per form).....	73 92

April 25, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,

For Senate:

To printing 1,000 Acts relative to assessment of highway tax for use of Senate, sample 8.....	5 10
printing 500 blanks used when a bill is passed, sample 1.....	1 50
300 " " " " leave of absence is granted, sample 1.....	1 00
printing 100 two amendments to charter of Port Huron, sample 1.....	50
printing 200 blanks used when a bill is read a third time, sample 1.....	75

Amount carried forward..... \$8,610 07

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

Amount brought forward.....	\$8,610 07
W. S. George & Co.,	
To printing 500 blanks used when committee reports, sample 8.	3 10
" 1,000 roll-calls, sample 4.....	3 00
" 500 blanks used when a report is accepted, sample 1.	1 50
" 500 " " the title of a bill is amended	
and the same is agreed to, sample 1.....	1 50
printing 1,000 blanks used when a bill is read a third time and	
passed, sample 1.....	2 75
printing 500 blanks used when a bill is read a third time, sam-	
ple 1.....	1 50
printing 500 blanks used when a vote is pending, sample 1...	1 50
" 1,000 " " " title is agreed to, sample 1..	2 75
" 500 " " " bill is passed, sample 1.....	1 50
" 500 " " " " ordered printed, s'ple 1	1 50
printing 500 blanks for certificates of amounts due members,	
sample 6.....	3 50
printing 500 blanks used when members ask for leave of ab-	
sence, sample 1.....	1 50
printing Senate bills, from No. 203 to No. 221 inclusive, with	
Nos. 2, 30, 56, 89, 133, 152, and 190 reprinted, composition	
340,216 ems, @ 20c.	68 04
press-work on same, 162 tokens, @ 33c. (being less than 5	
tokens per form).....	53 46
printing House bills from general order No. 265 to general	
order No. 350, with Nos. 134, 149, and 222 reprinted;	
composition, 1,372,732 ems, @ 20c.....	274 55
press-work on same, 603 tokens, @ 33c. (being less than 5	
tokens per form).....	198 99
composition on Daily Legislative Journal from Saturday,	
March 24, to Friday, April 20, 1877, inclusive, 1,688,218	
ems, @ 40c.....	675 29
press-work on same, 889 tokens, @ 30c.....	266 70
composition on title page and contents for Vol. I. of Joint	
Documents for the year 1876, 6,090 ems, @ 40c.	2 40
press-work on same, 9 tokens, @ 30c.....	2 70
composition on title page and contents for Vol. II. of Joint	
Documents for the year 1876, 6,090 ems, @ 40c.....	2 40
press-work on same, 9 tokens, @ 30c.....	2 70
composition on testimony taken before a joint committee of	
the Legislature, and report of same committee, relative to	
the defalcation in the laboratory department of the Uni-	
versity of Michigan, ordered printed by the Legislature,	
from page 257 to end of book, 1,030,651 ems, @ 40c.....	412 26
press-work on same, 183 tokens, @ 33c. (being less than five	
tokens per form).....	60 39
Amount carried forward.....	\$10,655 55

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

Amount brought forward.....	\$10,655 55
W. S. George & Co.,	
To printing 500 covers for same, sample 8	3 10
composition on official Journal of the Senate, from page 705 to page 976 inclusive, 610,709 ems, @ 13c.....	79 39
press-work on same, 136 tokens, @ 33c. (being less than five tokens per form).....	44 88
composition on official Journal of the House of Representatives, from page 1025 to page 1488 inclusive, 1,045,617 ems, @ 13c.....	135 93
press-work on same, 232 tokens, @ 33c. (being less than five tokens per form).....	76 56
correcting alterations from copy on University Investigation Report, 7 hours, @ 32c.....	2 24

May 30, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To printing 500 blanks for affidavits of service by soldiers, sample 8.....	3 10
printing 200 blanks used when a bill is amended, sample 1....	75
“ 200 “ “ “ “ passed, “ 1....	75
“ 500 roll-calls, sample 1.....	1 50
“ and ruling 100 blanks for report of committee, sample 37.....	2 00
printing 300 blanks used when bills are read a first and second time, sample 1.....	1 00
printing 300 blanks used when Senate takes up the general order, sample 1.....	1 00
printing 200 roll-calls, sample 1.....	75
“ 1,400 blanks used by Secretary in making index to official Journal, sample 1.....	3 75
printing Senate bills from No. 221 to 230 inclusive, with reprints, also printing Joint Resolutions from No. 1 to 22, inclusive, composition 185,932 ems, @ 20c.....	37 19
press-work on same, 106 tokens, @ 33c. (being less than five tokens per form).....	34 98
printing House bills from general order No. 352 to general order No. 378, inclusive, together with substitutes and reprints; also, printing Joint Resolutions from No. 1 to No. 34, inclusive, composition, 921,748 ems, @ 20c.....	184 35
press-work on same, 417 tokens, @ 33c. (being less than five tokens per form).....	137 61
composition on Daily Legislative Journal from Saturday, April 21, to close of session, 2,256,648 ems, @ 40c.....	902 66
press-work on same, 1,170 tokens, @ 30c.....	351 00

Amount carried forward.....	\$12,660 04
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State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

Amount brought forward.....	\$12,660 04
W. S. George & Co.,	
To composition on addresses by Dr. T. C. Wilber and Theo. A. McGraw, delivered before the Legislature and ordered printed by Senate resolution passed April 26, 1877, 96,230 ems, @ 40c., \$38.49; press-work on same, 30 tokens, @ 33c. (being only five tokens per form) \$9.90.....	48 39
printing 1,000 covers for same, sample 8.....	5 10
composition on official Journal of the Senate from page 977 to Executive Journal, 861,227 ems, @ 13c.....	111 96
press-work on same, 200 tokens, at 33c. (being less than five tokens per form).....	66 00
composition on official Journal of the House of Representatives, from page 1,489 to index, 1,380,400 ems, @ 13c.....	179 45
press-work on same, 300 tokens, @ 33c. (being less than five tokens per form).....	99 00
composition on reprint of official Journal of Senate and House of Representatives, required to be done expressly for this work on account of error in copy furnished, 95,063 ems, @ 40c.....	38 03
press-work on same, 20 tokens, @ 33c. (being less than five tokens per form).....	6 60

June 27, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To composition on Public Acts of Michigan, passed at the regular session in 1877, from page 1 to page 240 inclusive, 616,320 ems, @ 41c.	252 69
press-work on same, 1,620 tokens, @ 30c.....	486 00
correcting alterations from copy, 52½ hours, @ 32c.....	16 80
reading proof at office of Secretary of State to make laws correspond with enrolled copy (not included in contract), 39 hours, @ 32c.....	12 48
composition on school laws enacted and amended in 1875 and 1877, in separate pamphlets, 23,296 ems, @ 41c.....	9 55
press-work on same, 26 tokens, @ 30c.....	7 80
composition on laws relative to new Capitol, in separate pamphlet, 9,734 ems, @ 41c.....	3 99
press-work on same, 1 token.....	33
composition on the mining laws of 1877, in separate pamphlet, 37,982 ems, @ 41c.....	15 57
press-work on same, 4 tokens, @ 33c.....	1 32
printing 300 covers for same, sample 8.....	2 30
composition on amendments to liquor law, in separate pamphlet, 10,272 ems, @ 41c.....	4 21
press-work on same, 9 tokens, @ 30c.....	2 70
Amount carried forward.....	\$14,030 31

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

July 25, 1877.

Amount brought forward.....	\$14,030 31
W. S. George & Co.,	
To printing volume 34 of Michigan Reports, under direction of Hoyt Post, Reporter:	
composition, 1,262,778 ems, @ 38c.....	479 86
press-work on same, 602 tokens, @ 30c.....	180 60
correcting alterations from copy, 46 hours, @ 32c.....	14 72
amount paid postage on proof sent reporter at Detroit.....	2 81
printing 100 slips of advertisement, proposals for contracts, sample 8.....	1 50
composition on schedule of stationery embraced in bid No. 4, 57,024 ems, @ 40c.....	22 81
press-work on same, 3 tokens, @ 33c.....	99
composition on Public Acts of Michigan, and Joint and Con- current Resolutions passed at the regular session of 1877, from page 241 to appendix, 169,294 ems, @ 41c.....	69 41
press-work on same, 486 tokens, @ 30c.....	145 80
correcting alterations from copy, 11 hours, @ 32c.....	3 52
reading proof at Secretary of State's office to make laws cor- respond with enrolled copy, 15 hours, @ 32c. (not in con- tract).....	4 80
composition on title page and list of Public Acts and Joint and Concurrent Resolutions passed at regular session of 1877, 46,690 ems, @ 41c.....	19 14
press-work on same, 162 tokens, @ 30c.....	48 60
composition on appendix to Public Acts passed at the regular session of 1877, containing State Treasurer's Annual Report for 1876, 196,811 ems, @ 40c.....	78 72
press-work on same, 200 tokens, @ 30c.....	60 00
composition on Local Acts passed at the regular session of the Legislature of 1877, from page 1 to page 196, inclusive, 246,528 ems, @ 41c.....	101 08
press-work on same, 84 tokens, @ 30c.....	25 20
correcting alterations from copy, 17½ hours, @ 32c.....	5 60
reading proof at office of Sec. of State to make laws corres- pond with enrolled copy, 22½ hours, @ 32c. (not in contract)	7 20
composition on laws of the State of Michigan relating to high- ways, bridges and drainage, enacted and amended by the Legislature of 1877, 48,254 ems, @ 41c.....	19 78
press-work on same, 21 tokens, @ 30c.....	6 30
printing 1,600 covers for same, sample 8.....	7 50
correcting alterations from copy, 1 hour.....	32
Amount carried forward.....	\$15,336 57

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

August 29, 1877.

Amount brought forward.....	\$15,336 57
W. S. George & Co.,	
To printing 100 slips of Governor's proclamation, sample 1.....	50
" 100 circulars of State Inspector of illuminating oils	
to Deputy Inspectors, sample 13.....	3 00
printing 5,000 circulars of State Inspector of illuminating oils	
to dealers in oils, sample 8.....	21 10
furnishing paper for same.....	7 50
composition on laws relative to illuminating oils, 10,272 ems,	
@ 41c.....	4 21
press-work on same, 1 token.....	33
composition on index to Public Acts passed at the regular ses-	
sion of 1877, 83,230 ems, @ 40c.....	33 29
press-work on same, 324 tokens, @ 30c.....	97 20
correcting alterations from copy furnished, 38 hours, @ 32c..	12 16
composition on Local Acts passed at the regular session of 1877,	
698,496 ems, @ 41c.....	286 38
press-work on same, 238 tokens, @ 30c.....	71 40
correcting alterations from copy, 25½ hours, @ 32c.....	8 16
reading proof at office of Secretary of State to make laws cor-	
respond with enrolled copy, 38 hours, @ 32c. (not in con't)	12 16

September 26, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To publishing notice of forfeiture of the Port Huron & Lake	
Michigan Railroad Company, 4 insertions, 4 weeks.....	6 75
composition on Local Acts passed at the regular session of 1877,	
from page 369 to 496 inclusive, 328,704 ems, @ 41c.....	134 77
press-work on same, 112 tokens, @ 30c.....	33 60
correcting alterations from copy, 27½ hours, @ 32c.....	8 80
reading proof at office of Secretary of State to make laws cor-	
respond with enrolled copy, 22½ hours, @ 32c. (not in con-	
tract).....	7 20
Total for Printing.....	<u>\$16,085 08</u>

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

BINDING.

November 29, 1876.

W. S. George & Co.,

To binding 500 pamphlets, over 800 pages, State Board of Equalization proceedings, @ \$2.35.....	\$11 75
binding 2,000 Joint Documents, Vol. II., 1875, half sheep, over 500 pages, @ 38c.....	760 00

December 27, 1876.

W. S. George & Co.,

To binding 700 Mich. Reports, Vol. XXXIII., full law leather, @ 90c.....	630 00
to ruling bond paper for certificates for Electoral College (not in contract).....	50
lettering names in gold leaf on 122 Manuals for Legislature, @ 10c.....	12 20

Richmond, Backus & Co.,

To binding history of Detroit Public Schools, 5 vols., @ \$3.50..	17 50
“ “ “ Grand Rapids Pub. Schools, 3 vols., @ \$3.50	10 50
“ “ “ St. Johns Public Schools, 1 vol.....	3 50
“ “ “ Flint “ “ 1 “	3 50
“ “ “ E. Saginaw “ “ 6 vols., @ \$2.50	15 00
“ “ “ Bay City “ “ 5 “ @ \$2.50	12 50
“ “ “ Saginaw City “ “ 3 “ @ \$2.50	7 50
“ “ “ Coldwater “ “ 2 “ @ \$3.50	7 00
“ “ “ Pontiac “ “ 1 vol.	3 50
“ “ “ Benton Harbor Public Schools, 1 vol.....	2 50
“ “ “ Hillsdale Public Schools, 1 vol.....	3 50
“ “ “ Niles “ “ 1 “	3 50
“ “ “ Brooklyn “ “ 1 “	2 50
“ “ “ Mich. Normal School, 1 vol.	3 50
“ photographic views of Detroit House of Cor., 1 vol...	3 50
“ “ “ State Prison, 1 vol.....	3 50
“ history of Howell Public Schools, 1 vol.....	3 50
“ “ “ Mich. State Agricultural College, 1 vol...	2 50
“ “ “ State Public School, 1 vol.....	2 50
“ “ “ Benton Harbor High School, 1 vol.	2 50
“ “ “ Institution for Deaf, Dumb, etc., 1 vol....	2 50
“ “ “ Jonesville Union School, 1 vol.....	3 50
“ “ “ Rise and Progress of Templar Masonry...	1 75
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ Royal Arch Masons ..	1 75
“ “ “ Young Ladies' Seminary, Monroe.....	1 75
“ “ “ Detroit Medical College.....	1 75
“ “ “ Hope College.....	1 75
“ “ “ Progress of Methodism.....	1 75

Amount carried forward..... \$1,544 95

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

BINDING.

Amount brought forward.....	\$1,544 95
Richmond, Backus & Co.,	
To binding history of Raisin Valley Seminary.....	1 75
“ “ “ “ “Excelsior” Hope College.....	1 75
“ Record of Good Templars.....	1 75
“ history of Olivet College.....	2 50
“ “ “ Congregationalism.....	1 75
“ “ “ Albion College.....	2 50
“ “ “ Baptist Denominations.....	1 75
“ “ “ Presbyterian Denominations.....	1 75
“ photographic views of Hillsdale College.....	2 50
“ “ “ “ Mich. Insane Asylum.....	2 50
“ history of Hillsdale Colleges.....	2 50
“ “ “ Dutch Reformed Church.....	1 75
“ “ “ State Reform School.....	2 50

January 31, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,

For Senate:

To stamping “Property of State” on 86 Mich. Reports (not in contract), @ 2c.....	1 72
binding 1 order-book, 200 orders.....	75
“ 2 supply-books (not in contract), \$2.00; paper for same, \$2.00.....	4 00
1 record book, \$5.00; 4 qrs. bill-book, printed head, \$5.00 ..	10 00
(The above includes paper, printing, ruling, and binding, not in contract.)	
mounting on pasteboard, 30 lists of committees, @ 25c. (not in contract).....	7 50
binding 1,000 pamphlets in paper, messages of Governor Bagley and Governor Croswell, together, @ \$2.00.....	20 00
For House:	
binding 1 order-book, 500 orders.....	1 00
“ 2 supply-books (not in contract), \$2.00; paper for above, \$2.50.....	4 50
binding 1,000 pamphlets in paper, messages of Governor Bagley and Governor Croswell, together, @ \$2.00.....	20 00
For Legislature:	
mounting 12 time-cards for Legislative P. M. (not in contract) @ 25c.....	3 00
binding 700 pamphlets, reports on taxation of the L. S. and M. S. R. R., not covered, half price of covered (ordered by Legislature).....	7 00
binding 2,000 pamphlets in paper, Governor Bagley’s message, @ \$2.00.....	40 00

Amount carried forward.....	\$1,691 67
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State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

BINDING.

Amount brought forward.....	\$1,691 67
W. S. George & Co.,	
To binding 2,000 pamphlets in paper, Governor Croswell's mes-	
sage, @ \$2.00.....	40 00
binding 500 pamphlets in paper, Governor Bagley's pardon	
message, @ \$2.00.....	10 00
binding 500 advance manuals in paper covers, sewed (not in	
contract, ordered by Legislature).....	25 00

February 28, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To binding 3 qrs. record of Board of Fund Commissioners, full	
bound, Russia ends and bands, @ \$1.69.....	5 07
mounting on pasteboard 100 lists of House Committees (large	
size, not in contract).....	25 00
binding 250 pamphlets school laws, not covered, half price of	
covered, \$1.00 per hundred	2 50
binding 100 Governor Bagley's pardon messages, reprinted...	2 00
" 800 Mich. Reports, Vol. XXXIII., full law sheep,	
@ 90c.....	720 00
binding 300 clerk's calendars, cloth backs (not in contract)..	15 00
ruling 55 sheets for same, sample 45 (for Legislature).....	8 40

April 25, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To binding 1 order-book, 200 orders (not in contract), Senate...	75
" 1 " 500 " " " House...	1 00
" 2,000 pamphlets, "Illuminating Oils," by Kedzie,	
not covered, half price of covered (not in contract).....	20 00
binding 700 Legislative Manuals, @ 57½c.....	402 50

May 30, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To binding 500 University Investigation, paper covers, @ 13c...	65 00
" 26 " " " full law sheep, over 500	
pages, @ \$1.10.....	28 60
folding and stitching 309,000 copies Daily Journal, @ 19c.	
per hundred.....	587 10
folding and stitching 26,000 copies Senate bills, @ 19c. per	
hundred.....	49 40
folding and stitching 41,500 copies House bills, @ 19c. per	
hundred.....	78 85

Amount carried forward.....	\$3,777 84
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State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

BINDING.

Amount brought forward.....	\$3,777 84
W. S. George & Co.,	
To binding 1,000 pamphlets, two addresses delivered before the Legislature, and printed by their order, @ \$2.00.....	20 00
paste furnished for use of officers and members of Legislature for mailing journals, documents, etc., 103 days, @ 20c....	20 60
extra folding for mailing, putting on stamps, furnishing wrap- ping paper, and mailing 650 Daily Journals each day, 103 days (same price as in 1875), @ 70c. per 100.....	468 65

June 27, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To binding 300 pamphlets in paper, mining laws, 1877, @ \$2.00..	6 00
“ 3,000 pamphlets, school laws, not covered, half price of covered (not in contract) @ \$1.00.....	30 00
stitching 3,300 Public Acts, 1877 (not in contract) special agreement, @ 50c.....	16 50
pasting slips on 3,200 Public Acts.....	1 50
binding 3,300 Public Acts, part 2, 1877, containing 12 forms, as per agreement, @ 60c. (not in contract).....	19 80

July 25, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To binding 3,300 pamphlets, not covered (19 signatures), @ \$1.00	33 00
“ 1,500 Joint Documents, Vol. I., 1876, leather backs, over 500 pages, @ 38c.....	570 00
binding 1,500 same, Vol. II., 1876, @ 38c.....	570 00

August 29, 1877.

W. S. George & Co.,	
To binding 900 Mich. Reports, Vol. XXXIV., full leather covers, @ 90c.....	810 00
binding 200 Public Acts of 1877, @ 30c.....	60 00
“ 250 School Reports, 1876, full cloth covers, @ 30c...	75 00
“ “ “ “ in morocco backs and covers, marbled paper sides (not in contract) @ 50c.....	125 00
binding 500 Joint Documents, Vol. I., leather backs, over 500 pages.....	190 00
binding 500 Joint Documents, Vol. II., leather backs, over 500 pages.....	190 00
Amount carried forward.....	\$6,983 89

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

BINDING.

September 26, 1877.

Amount brought forward.....	\$6,983 89
W. S. George & Co., To binding 2,000 School Reports, full cloth, @ 30c.....	600 00
Total for Binding.....	<u>\$7,583 89</u>

RECAPITULATION.

General Allowances.....	\$21,013 87
Stationery.....	17,550 03
Printing.....	16,085 08
Binding.....	7,583 89
Total Allowances to State of Michigan.....	<u>\$62,232 87</u>

RECAPITULATION.

Page.	DEPARTMENTS.	General Allowances.	Stationery.	Printing.	Binding.	Total.
33	Executive.....	\$389 03	\$86 12	\$17 80	\$2 95	\$475 89
39	Secretary of State.....	1,027 87	885 40	1,011 90	528 72	3,453 89
52	Auditor General.....	335 72	5,405 17	5,408 95	1,305 11	12,454 95
71	State Land Office.....	3,482 90	1,011 19	400 58	370 42	5,325 09
103	State Treasurer.....	872 78	146 05	177 37	142 06	1,338 87
110	Attorney General.....	167 06	32 70	287 70	44 00	531 46
115	Superintendent of Public Instruction	764 14	303 30	1,956 46	2,848 78	5,872 68
124	State Library.....	337 56	62 39	426 07	306 38	1,132 40
132	Supreme Court.....	97 28	113 44	158 92	20 78	391 42
137	State Swamp Land Commissioner.....	611 18	-----	43 72	40 00	694 90
144	State Building Commissioners.....	209,165 78	8 25	29 84	40 00	209,243 87
154	Commissioner of Insurance.....	381 37	144 70	1,634 48	574 08	2,734 63
164	Commissioner of Railroads.....	134 43	56 80	711 97	222 78	1,125 98
170	Com'rs for General Supervision of C., P., P. and R. Institutions.....	-----	12 25	211 54	51 00	274 79
172	Canal Board.....	3,364 00	-----	127 42	69 64	3,561 06
175	State Reform School.....	-----	-----	142 73	90 00	232 73
176	State Board of Agriculture.....	-----	-----	1,378 47	1,267 05	2,645 52
178	State Pomological Society.....	-----	-----	516 03	3,210 00	3,726 03
180	State Board of Health.....	-----	-----	573 69	1,778 00	2,351 69
182	Fish Commissioners.....	-----	-----	173 89	230 00	402 89
183	Board of State Auditors.....	-----	-----	373 51	47 00	420 51
184	State Public School.....	905 49	-----	167 93	50 00	1,123 42
188	State Prison.....	-----	-----	724 18	47 00	771 18
189	State House of Correction.....	943 46	-----	19 58	42 00	1,004 04
196	Michigan Asylum for Insane.....	-----	-----	540 95	86 00	626 95
198	Eastern Asylum for Insane.....	1,281 47	-----	68 38	44 00	1,393 85
204	Institution for Education of D. D. & B.	-----	-----	315 21	47 00	362 21
205	Adjutant General.....	-----	-----	89 79	54 00	143 79
206	Quartermaster General.....	-----	-----	59 06	54 00	113 06
207	State of Michigan.....	21,013 87	17,550 03	16,085 06	7,583 89	62,232 87
	Totals.....	\$245,254 38	\$25,816 40	\$33,893 20	\$21,196 64	\$326,162 63

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